

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
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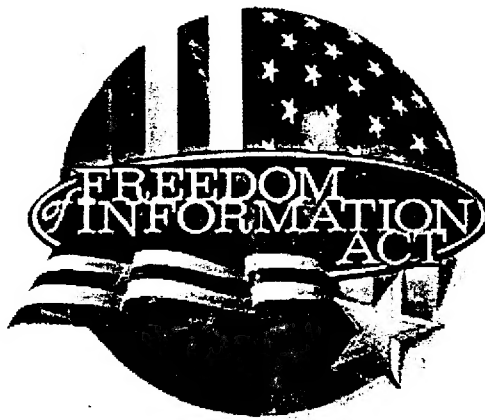
SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

(Japanese Activities/Hawaiian Islands)

JAPANESE 1941

FILE NUMBER: 61-10556-48

SECTION : 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated
At: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

File Number: 100-4542

Report Made At SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	Date Made 3/12/42	Period 5/13;7/15;9/19; 12/18,19/41;1/	Report Made By C. L. JACOBY mac
Title JAPANESE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS		6,10,20,21,24, 25,28,29;2/2, 22-25/42	Character INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Synopsis:

A review of the past and present activities of the Shinsu sect of the Buddhist Church in Calif. together with information showing the close relationship between this church and the Japanese philosophy and ideas. There is set forth a complete list of the temples and presiding priest of this church together with information pertaining to their young people's organization. Information pertaining to the Shinto religion and Konkokyo Federation of North America is also set forth.

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Details:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The following information was obtained by a review of the files of the San Francisco Office.

BUDDHIST ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant [] advised in February, 1941, that Buddhism in Japan dates from 553 A.D. and became almost immediately a state religion. With the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Shinto was invited as a state religion and official recognition of Buddhism ceased to exist. It, however, remained as the dominant religion of the Japanese people and is such today. Shinto and Confucianism also exerted a great deal of influence upon Buddhism of Japan so that Japanese Buddhism is quite different from the Buddhism of India. In Japan Buddhism is a distinct religious movement

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intensely individualistic and strongly nationalistic.

The Shinsu Sect was originated about 1200 A.D. and is one of the powerful sects with temples, shrines and educational institutions throughout Japan. It began as a reform movement against the extreme monasticism of the older Buddhism. It taught a more modern conception of religion, a more liberal interpretation of the teachings of BUDDHA and made allowance for a kind of heaven, a western Paradise, which older Buddhism did not recognize.

The Shinsu Sect of Buddhism shares the field with other forms of Japanese Buddhism in being intensely nationalistic in enthusiasm. Its fountain head is in Japan; it is wound up in Japanese traditions and institutions; and its priesthood is produced and trained in Japan, some of them speaking no English and most of them speaking it poorly.

Bishop RYOTEI MATSUKAGE is the ranking ecclesiastic of the Shinsu Sect of Buddhism in North America. The American establishment was known as the Hongwangi Buddhist Mission of North America, with San Francisco as its headquarters and the temple at 1881 Pine Street, San Francisco as its principal temple. The Shinsu Sect is by far the strongest sect in this country, having some 60 temples in the United States, 35 of which are in California. Membership totals some 60,000 in California alone. Other sects are relatively small and unimportant.

The Young Men's Buddhist Association connected with the Shinsu Movement has a membership of some 6,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 25, and serves as a means of proselyting among the young Japanese. In addition there are thousands of children belonging to Sunday Schools throughout the state who are regularly trained each week in the principles of Buddhism.

Confidential Informant [] had previously advised on January 30, 1941, that all Sunday Schools attached to Buddhist Churches took weekly collections for the Japanese Army and Navy Fund. In the Sunday School department of one of the major churches in San Francisco, each child attending had a bullet shaped bank and each Sunday the child marched past this bank and deposited his pennies or other coin. The money so collected was forwarded to the Japanese military and naval forces in Japan through the Japanese Consulate General in San Francisco.

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Confidential Informant [] advised on May 2, 1941, that the Buddhist Church was thoroughly alive to the fact that the trend of American public opinion was against the Japanese and that it is urging and developing among its members every gesture which may serve to disarm suspicion of its motives. At the same time it was secretly telling its

members to be loyal to Japan. The Young Buddhists Association is also continually striving to create the impression that they are loyal Americans, according to Confidential Informant []

Confidential Informant [] advised on June 20, 1941, that Bishop MATSUKAGE informed him that during July and August, 1941, the leaders of the Buddhist movement are to be called in from all over the state and from surrounding communities for a period of instruction, and that a very substantial part of this instruction is to be an Americanization program. Confidential Informant [] stated that such a movement is clearly a defensive action by the Buddhists.

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Confidential Informant [] further reported on July 3, 1941, that the previously mentioned Buddhist convention would be held in San Francisco in August, 1941, and that it would last two weeks. He stated that the Buddhist Church was planning this convention as an ambitious effort to attract American attention to this church as an Americanization influence on the Japanese. This convention was planned entirely by the church without the leaders from any other group and, according to Confidential Informant [], is sufficiently the child of the Buddhist priests, trained and reared, in Japan to suggest that the whole scheme may have originated in Japan.

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According to Confidential Informant [] on May 6, 1941, the Japanese press announced that the following persons were elected district counsellors of the Shinsu Buddhist Church for the year 1941:

District Number 1 - REVEREND SHINJO KIKUTOMI, San Francisco, California
District Number 2 - REVEREND TOKUJO TSUMURA, Walnut Grove, California
District Number 3 - REVEREND ENRYO SHIGEMUJI, Fresno, California
District Number 4 - REVEREND JOKI KOW, Los Angeles, California
District Number 5 - REVEREND TADALE TERAKAWA, Portland, Oregon.

Confidential Informant [] further advised that Bukkyo Fujin Kai (Buddhist women's association), 2325 Pacific Avenue, Alameda, California, received on October 5, 1941, a letter of thanks for gifts to the Japanese soldiers. This letter was signed by EIKI TOJO, master of the Japanese Imperial Navy, and was dated June, 1941. Confidential Informant [] also advised that Bukkyo Fujin Kai, Post Office Box 296, Brighton, Colorado, received on October 5, 1941, a letter of thanks for gifts made to Japanese soldiers. This letter was also signed by Navy Minister EIKI TOJO. At this same time this association of Buddhist women received a receipt dated June 27, 1941, signed by Captain HADEKI SHONO of the Department of Army Relief Gifts. This receipt was for 25 pounds of tin foil.

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Mr. RAYMOND McMAUGHTON, 2932 Seventy-sixth Avenue, Oakland, California, stated on July 14, 1941, that he had just returned from Japan where he had been a missionary for thirteen years. He advised that he was

forced to return to the United States when the Japanese Government passed a law requiring that all religious orders must have a Japanese for their head, and also that all religious orders must worship the Emperor of Japan as their God. McMAUGHTON further advised that before leaving Japan he was under surveillance by the Japanese police. He stated that he ascertained through a friend that he and his wife were listed as Fifth Columnists and would be among the first to be arrested in the event of trouble with the United States. He also stated that the Shinto priests in Japan have been raised to the status of military officers, thereby making them in the same position as the Gestapo in Germany. He further stated that Buddhist priests have the same rating as Shinto priests but that they do not have equal powers. However McMAUGHTON stated that in his opinion they are just as dangerous.

Confidential Informant [] advised on September 29, 1941, that the principal Japanese non-Christian churches in San Francisco are as follows:

Buddhist Church of San Francisco (Shinsu Sect) 1881 Pine Street, San Francisco
Nichiren Buddhist Temple, 2016 Pine Street, San Francisco
Konkokyo Church of San Francisco, 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco
Tenrikyo Church of San Francisco, 1440 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco
Zen Buddhist Church of San Francisco, 1881 Bush Street, San Francisco
Nichiren Buddhist Church of San Francisco, 1360 Buchanan Street, San Francisco

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Confidential Informant [] further advised that the membership and attendance in the non-Christian Japanese churches was predominantly Issei, while a greater number of Nisei attend the Christian churches. Confidential Informant [] explained that this condition was because most of the Buddhist lectures, sermons and Sunday Schools are given in Japanese and along Japanese lines, whereas such material is offered in English in the Christian churches, thereby appealing to the Nisei who do not fully understand the Japanese language. He further advised that the Buddhist services are more distinctly Japanese, due to the influence of the Buddhist priests who are totally educated in Japan and are, therefore, definitely Japanese in their thoughts and procedures. It is the Buddhist and allied non-Christian sects that take part in collecting donations for the Japanese Army, in making comfort bags for soldiers, in saving and collecting tinioil for the Japanese Government, in donating and collecting for the Japanese Red Cross, and in closely cooperating with the Japanese Consulate in promoting pro-Japanese activities. Confidential Informant further stated that it is generally understood that the Japanese Buddhists are criticizing the Japanese Christians for being indifferent to the cause of Japan and that they, the Japanese Buddhists, feel that Japanese are Japanese wherever they are. The Christian Japanese, due to their religion, make more American contacts. The Buddhist Sunday Schools are conducted by Japanese educated teachers, largely Kibei, who know and understand Japan and it is, therefore, to be inferred that these Sunday Schools place a stronger emphasis on Japanese teachings than those of the Christian Japanese churches.

For example at the Zen Temple in San Francisco, a society was inaugurated in which each child at the Sunday School contributed a penny for each story told them by the teacher who was either the priest or a Kibei. The stories were all with a Japanese background, and although helping in money, they did more benefit to Japan as propaganda in that the Nisei from three to ten years of age were thereby taught a great deal about Japan. This system was discontinued.

Confidential Informant [] also stated that he has never found a thoroughly Americanized Japanese priest; that they are extremely Japanese minded; and that such is quite natural inasmuch as Buddhism is the strongest religion in Japan and Christianity is losing influence there.

Confidential Informant [] also advised that the Buddhist churches have women's auxiliaries who have actively participated in making comfort bags for Japanese soldiers, in collecting tinfoil, in making Japanese Red Cross drives, and in other ways do their part as Japanese subjects, and enlist the support of second generation Japanese wherever possible to the end that Japan would be aided in her war against China. The Buddhists have also cooperated in the organization of various clubs such as Togo-Kai (Admiral TOGO Memorial Society) and Meiji-Kai (Emperor MEIJI Memorial Society).

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Confidential Informant [] also advised that at Buddhist services a prayer is usually included for Japanese soldiers dead in the Japanese-Chinese War, and a prayer for Japan's cause and for the Imperial family of Japan. He further stated that a majority of the churches are incorporated in the names of American-born Japanese but that the control of the property is under the actual direction of alien Japanese elders or directors in the church.

Confidential Informant [] advised on January 12, 1942, that ROBERT CLIFTON, an ex-Christian minister who was converted to Buddhism in 1931 came to work among the Buddhists here. CLIFTON had a complete list of all known Buddhists, and he succeeded in having the Hongwanji Temple rebuilt. He later went to Japan to attend the 2500th Anniversary of Buddha. It is reported that on this trip, he became disillusioned about Buddhism due to political influence within the Buddhist Church. It was further stated by Confidential Informant [] that one H. R. PHILLIPS became a Buddhist and was assigned to the task of leading the English services in Portland, Oregon. PHILLIPS is reported to have used the pulpit for anti-Semitic and anti-Christian propaganda and to have worn a swastika. It should be noted, however, that the Buddhist symbol is similar to the swastika and may have been mistaken for a swastika.

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MR. FRANK HARRON SMITH, Superintendent of the Pacific Japanese Provisional Conference of the Methodist Church, 2816 Hillcress

Avenue, Berkeley, California, advised in a letter dated January 6, 1942, that the Japanese Buddhists are the least Americanized Japanese; that the sermons of the Buddhist priests are filled with criticisms of our civilization; that to his knowledge only one Buddhist priest has ever attended an American college; that these priests are pure Japanese; and that they are now afraid because of their past pro-Japanese activity.

MR. HIDEO IYAMA, 3531 East Fourteenth Street, Oakland, California, who is president of the Japanese Association, Oakland, California, advised Special Agent L. A. SCHON on January 20, 1942, that all Buddhist priests were educated in Japan under the Japanese philosophy, culture and tradition, and that they have had the idea of strong loyalty to their homeland firmly implanted in their minds during their youth. He stated that even though these priests have lived in America many years, they have never made any attempt to become Americanized and that they work to keep all Japanese Issei residents in the United States loyal to the traditions of the mother land. All Buddhist priests are 100% Japanese and, therefore, favor Japan in the present war and are anxious for Japan to achieve ultimate victory.

He further advised that he had never heard any Buddhist priest make any anti-American statements, but that he had heard them time and again praise and talk in favor of Japan. He asserted that they are the type of men who might be organizers and agitators to unite the Japanese people to do anything possible to assist the Japanese military forces in the event of an invasion of California soil by the Japanese Army.

Confidential Source A informed Special Agent LOUIS D. WINE on January 26, 1942, that the Buddhist church officials in San Jose are known to be out soliciting funds; that they are supposed to teach Japanese history and Buddhist principles; that it is general knowledge among some of the Japanese that their teachings and activities extend beyond their religion.

Confidential Informant [] advised on January 23, 1942, that the Los Angeles Japanese Press in issues of January 6 through January 13, 1942, reported complete structural reorganization of Buddhist temples and affiliated groups in California. A conference was held January 4, 1942, in San Francisco to map a plan of action. The conference was under the chairmanship of KAORU SATO, president of the California Young Buddhists League, and advisor, priests, JULIUS GOLDWATER, KENRYO KUMATA and Z. OKAYAMA.

According to the news report legal incorporation papers are being drawn up forming the Buddhist Mission of North America into the Buddhist Temples of North America which also incorporates the North American Young Buddhists League and the North American Sunday School Federation. The organization will be governed by a 5-man administrative

board consisting of a representative from the northern, central, southern, northwestern and inter-mountain districts, with a layman representing each Buddhist Temple on the board of directors. REVEREND KENNYO KUMATA will be executive secretary, assisted by TAD HIROTA of Oakland, director of public relations. Both of these men are expected to make field trips covering the entire region of Buddhist activities.

The following persons were listed as being present in the meeting in addition to those previously mentioned:

NOBORU ISHITANI, Los Angeles, California
PHILLIP MATSUURA, San Jose, California
JAMES OGI, Watsonville, California
KANABU YUKUDA, Clovis, California
AYAKO KOSUCHI, Visalia, California
Dr. and Mrs. JOHN KOYAMA, Santa Maria
NOBORU HONDA, Marysville, California

By letter dated January 27, 1942, the REVEREND K. K. KUMATA, secretary of the Buddhist Mission in North America forwarded to this office both Japanese and English versions of communications being sent to the affiliated Buddhist churches in the United States since the outbreak of the present war. Each of these brief mimeographed forms is serialized and they are briefly summarized as follows:

1. Issue December 10, 1941, entitled "America Must be Defended" in which the Buddhists are urged to have absolute and unflinching loyalty without any reservation whatsoever toward the United States and further to strengthen their faith in Buddha.
2. A resume of Number 1.
3. Dated December 12, 1941, calling on Buddhists to register for civilian defense.
4. Dated December 15, 1941, condemning the attack on the United States because the teachings of Buddha are to work for the welfare of mankind and his people.
5. Dated December 19, 1941, urging further cooperation by Buddhists through registration for civilian defense, community relief work, enrollment in Red Cross, etc.
6. Dated December 23, 1941, which is a slightly revised edition of Number 5.
7. Dated January 13, 1942, which urges the Buddhist churches to maintain first line of defense of the United States which, it states, lies in the religious conviction, character and high morale of the citizens and residents.

8. Dated January 20, 1942, urging the Buddhist churches to clarify their stand definitely as local citizens and residents of the United States and to Americanize the Buddhist organization through (a) incorporation of each church under the names of Citizen Buddhists (b) election of those citizens as church officers inasmuch as heretofore in nearly all cases resident Japanese have held the administrative positions, (c) conducting religious services in English especially in Sunday School and young people's gatherings. If such is not possible, someone should be appointed to give an English translation of the sermon.

It should be noted that Communication Number 8 clearly admits that the Buddhist Church in the past has not been Americanized; that its officers have been alien Japanese; that its services have been conducted in Japanese; and that the present priests will probably be unable to offer a sermon in the English language.

9. Was issued only in Japanese and is a translation of a circular relating to aliens issued by the Department of Justice on January 19, 1942.
10. Dated February 9, 1942, urging cooperation of the Buddhist churches in the evacuation of aliens from the prohibited areas.

These letters are being retained in the San Francisco file of this case.

Confidential Source B on January 25, 1942, made available the following alphabetical list of Shinsu Buddhist churches in the United States, showing the address and present priest or minister of each. Each of these churches maintained a Japanese language school prior to the outbreak of the present war but have now discontinued these schools.

ALAMEDA Buddhist Temple	2325 Pacific Ave. Alameda, Calif.	Rev. J. Motoyoshi
ARIZONA Buddhist Church	Rt. 1, Box 326 Glendale, Arizona	Rev. B. Kuwatsuki
BAKERSFIELD Buddhist Church	2207 N Street Bakersfield, Calif.	Rev. K. Tamahara
DELANO Buddhist Church	P.O. Box 88, Delano, California	Rev. N. Ishiura
BERKELEY Buddhist Temple	2121 Channing Way Berkeley, Calif.	Rev. K. Inamura
BRAWLEY Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 158 Brawley, Calif.	Rev. R. Masuoka
DENVER Buddhist Church	1942 Market St. Denver, Colo.	Rev. K. Tamai
DINUBA Buddhist Church	143 South N Street Dinuba, Calif.	Rev. S. Sako

EL CENTRO Buddhist Church	455 Commercial Ave. El Centro, Calif.	Rev. K. Fujinaga
ENMANJI Buddhist Church	Rt. 3, Box 24 Sebastopol, Calif.	Rev. M. Yonemura
FLORIN Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 22 Florin, Calif.	Rev. S. Naito
FRESNO Betsuin	1340 Kern St. Fresno, Calif.	Rev. E. Shigefuji Rev. G. Maeda Rev. S. Kosaka Rev. S. Akahoshi
GARDENA Buddhist Church	16531 Main St. Gardena, Calif. 12448 Braddock Drive Venice, Calif.	Rev. R. Fujii
GUADALUPE Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 93 Guadalupe, Calif.	Rev. I. Matsuura
KAWASHIRO Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 338 Walnut Grove, Calif.	Rev. T. Shirakawa
ISLETON Branch	P. O. Box 317 Isleton, Calif.	
KINGS COUNTY Buddhist Church	230 N. Green St. Hanford, Calif.	Rev. G. Kono
LODI Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 243 Lodi, California	Rev. S. Mizutani
LOMPOC Buddhist Church	213 North J St. Lompoc, California	Rev. D. Tana
LUPTON Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 365 Fort Lupton, Colo.	Rev. K. Itahara
MARYSVILLE Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 688 Marysville, Calif.	
NEW YORK Buddhist Church	171 W. 94th St. New York City	Rev. H. Seki
OAKLAND Buddhist Church	181 6th St. Oakland, Calif.	Rev. T. Kashima
OREGON Buddhist Church	312 N. W. 10th Ave. Portland, Ore.	Rev. T. Terakawa Rev. H. Sugimoto
OXNARD Buddhist Church	234 E. 6th St. Oxnard, Calif.	Rev. T. Masunaga
PALO ALTO Buddhist Church	727 Ramona St. Palo Alto, Calif.	Taken care of by S. F. Reverend
PLACER Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 535, Penryn, Calif.	Rev. K. Iwao
AUBURN Branch	P. O. Box 57, Auburn, Calif.	
RAFU Betsuin	119 N. Central Ave. Los Angeles, Cal.	Rev. J. Kow Rev. M. Okita Rev. G. Abiko Rev. G. Yamamoto Rev. D. Hayashima Rev. R. Mori

REEDLEY Buddhist Church	1304 K St. Reedley, Calif.	Rev. J. Ono Rev. K. Maehara Rev. S. Onoyama
SACRAMENTO Buddhist Church	418 O St. Sacramento, Calif.	Rev. S. Sasaki Rev. G. Hirabayashi
SALINAS Buddhist Church	14 California St. Salinas, Calif.	Rev. B. Fujimura Rev. K. Tamahana Rev. H. Fujikado Rev. C. Terakawa
SALT LAKE Buddhist Church	247 W. 1st S. St. Salt Lake City, Utah	
OGDEN Branch	225 Electric Alley, Ogden, Utah	
SAN DIEGO Buddhist Church	2929 Market St. San Diego, Calif.	Rev. G. Nishii
SAN FRANCISCO Buddhist Church	1381 Pine St. San Francisco, Calif.	Rev. S. Magatomi Rev. S. Kanada
SAN JOSE Buddhist Church	640 N. 5th St. San Jose, Calif.	Rev. C. Aso Rev. T. Tsuruyama
SAN LUIS OBISPO Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 642 San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Rev. M. Todoroki
SANTA BARBARA Buddhist Church	131 E. C. P. St. Santa Barbara, Calif.	Rev. S. Shimakawa
SEATTLE Buddhist Church	1422 Jackson St. Seattle, Wash.	Rev. T. Ichikawa Rev. E. Terao
STOCKTON Buddhist Church	148 W. Washington St. Stockton, Calif.	Rev. I. Kyogoku Rev. E. Unno Rev. E. Hojo Rev. G. Nishinaga
TACOMA Buddhist Church	1717 Fawcett Ave. Tacoma, Wash.	
VACAVILLE Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 718 Vacaville, Calif.	Rev. G. Kimura
VISALIA Buddhist Church	514 E. Center St. Visalia, Calif.	Rev. Z. Kawasaki
WATSONVILLE Buddhist Church	107 Bridge St. Watsonville, Calif.	Rev. Y. Iwanaga
WHITE BLVD Buddhist Church	R. F. D. 2, Box 175 Arburn, Wash.	Rev. T. Shibata
YAKIMA Buddhist Church	P. O. Box 367 Wapato, Wash.	Rev. T. Iotsumoto

Confidential Source B also stated that the past organizational set-up of the Young Buddhists Associations is being changed and that in the future the Young Men's and Young Women's Buddhist Associations will be combined in an organization known as the American Buddhist Association. He further supplied the following list of districts and chapters of the American Buddhist Association. Confidential Source B will make available the names and addresses of the officers of this association when they can be compiled.

AMERICAN BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION

DISTRICTS:	State of California	1. Southern
	Arizona	2. South Central Coast
		3. Central
		4. Coast
		5. Bay
		6. Northern
	State of Washington	1. Northwest
	Oregon	
	State of Utah	1. Intermountain
	State of Colorado	1. Tri-State
	Nebraska	
	Wyoming	
	State of New York	1. New York
CHAPTERS:	Southern District	1. Brawley
		2. Coachella
		3. El Centro
		4. Gardena
		5. Los Angeles Betsuin
		1. Banglo
		2. Canoga Park
		3. Chuo
		4. Compton
		5. East Los Angeles
		6. Hawthorne
		7. Hollywood
		8. Long Beach
		9. Orange County
		10. Pasadena
		11. San Fernando
		12. Senshin
		13. West Los Angeles
		6. Mesa
		7. Phoenix
		8. San Diego
		9. Torrance
	Northern District	1. Colusa
		2. Cortez
		3. Florin
		4. French Camp
		5. Isleton
		6. Linden

	7. Lodi
	8. Marysville
	9. Modesto
	10. Race Track
	11. Sacramento
	12. Stockton
	13. Vacaville
	14. Walnut Grove
	15. Woodland
Northwest District	1. Portland
	2. Seattle
	3. Tacoma
	4. White River
	5. Yakima
Intermountain District	1. Ogden
	2. Salt Lake City
	3. Syracuse
Tri-State District	1. Blanca
	2. Brighton
	3. Crowley
	4. Denver
	5. Fort Lupton
	6. Kersey
	7. La Jara
	8. Longmont
	9. North Platte
	10. Rocky Ford
	11. Sedgewick
	12. Wyoming
New York District	1. New York City
South Central Coast District	1. Guadalupe
	2. Lompoc
	3. Oxnard
	4. Santa Barbara
	5. San Luis Obispo
	6. Santa Maria
Central District	1. Bakersfield
	2. Bowles
	3. Clovis
	4. Delano
	5. Del Rey
	6. Dinuba
	7. Fowler

8. Fresno
9. Hanford
10. Kingsburg
11. Madera
12. Monmouth
13. North Fresno
14. Parlier
15. Reedley
16. Sanger
17. Selma
18. Visalia
19. West Fresno

Coast District

1. Monterey
2. Mountain View
3. Salinas
4. San Jose
5. San Juan Bautista
6. San Martin
7. Watsonville

Bay District

1. Alameda
2. Berkeley
3. Berkeley Ohtani
4. Oakland
5. Palo Alto
6. San Francisco
7. San Mateo
8. Sonoma
9. Washington Township

SHINTO

Confidential Source C advised Special Agent D. J. GRIFFIN on May 13, 1941, that a majority of the Japanese in California are Buddhists; that some are Christians, but that there are very few Shintoists. He further stated that there is no Shinto Church in San Francisco; that a Shintoist is a worshipper of the Emperor of Japan and admitted that a devout worshipper of Shinto, such as a priest, could be classed as un-American at a time of national emergency.

Confidential Informant [] advised on October 28, 1941, that the only known shrine of Shinto in the United States is at Los Angeles; that he believes there are make-shift Shinto shrines in various rural Japanese communities; that Shinto is purely Japanese in its origin; that it is a society of worship in which the deification of heroes, emperors, family ancestors and the forces of nature play an important part; that it has no sacred book, dogma, moral code, philoso-

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phy or code of ethics, and that knowledge of Shinto in the United States is limited to the first generation people.

KONKOKYO FEDERATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Confidential Informant [] advised in September, 1941, that the local Konkokyo church of San Francisco is headed by REVEREND YOSHIKAKI FUKUDA who is also head of the Konkokyo Federation of North America.

According to Confidential Informant [] REVEREND FUKUDA is a missionary sent by the headquarters of that faith in Japan, and that this religion is neither Shinto or Buddhist, but is rather a sort of philosophical faith close to that of Christian Science. Confidential Informant [] advised that this church is probably urging its members to buy United States bonds and stamps and that it is also collecting contributions for the USO from its members.

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It was also stated that this church solicits funds for the relief of suffering in China, inasmuch as they believed that the suffering of the Chinese people should be considered even though the Japanese Army was there in a military sense.

Confidential Informant [] advised that the Konkokyo Church has branches in Sacramento and Stockton, California, and various other points. REVEREND FUKUDA has made several trips to Japan in connection with church work and has also travelled in Canada. The KONKOKYO church service has a sort of resting place and recreation center at times for oil tankers' sailors of the Japanese oil tankers' fleet, and the women of the church spend considerable time providing for the comfort of these sailors. According to Confidential Informant [] this church has no deep doctrine but is rather a healing religion somewhat similar to the Christian Science Church and that KONKOKYOS cannot be considered of Shinto religion although emperor worship forms a fundamental basis in this religion as in other Japanese religions.

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P E N D I N G

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will recontact Confidential Source B and other sources of information to ascertain:

1. The exact manner in which the Buddhist priests have been assigned to their positions.
2. Further facts relating to the training of Buddhist priests.
3. The nature and dates of special Buddhist services and, if any, of the Japanese national holidays which are celebrated by the Buddhist Church.
4. The names and addresses of the officers of the American Buddhist Association.
5. The most recent developments in the Americanization program of the Buddhist Church.

Will attempt to locate and interview ROBERT CLIFTON, mentioned in this report, for the purpose of ascertaining the political connection between the Buddhist Church and the Japanese Government. It is indicated that CLIFTON became disillusioned with the Buddhist Church because of political emphasis within the church.

Will obtain from the Nichiren Buddhist Temple, 2016 Pine Street, information pertaining to the activities of this church, including the location of other churches of this sect, the approximate membership, and the names and addresses of its priests.

Will obtain from the Konkokyo Church of San Francisco, 1909 Bush Street, information pertaining to the activities of this church, including the location of other churches of this sect, the approximate membership, and the names and addresses of its priests.

Will obtain from the Tenrikyo Church of San Francisco, 1440 O'Farrell Street, information pertaining to the activities of this church, including the location of other churches of this sect, the approximate membership, and the names and addresses of its priests.

Will obtain from the Zen Buddhist Church, 1881 Bush Street, information pertaining to the activities of this church, including the location of other churches of this sect, the approximate membership, and the names and addresses of its priests.

Will present the facts of this investigation of the Buddhist Church to the United States Attorney for his consideration as to detention of the various Buddhist priests and ministers as persons potentially dangerous to the internal security of the United States.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE A

SAM SAKAMOTO, Japanese, San Jose, California.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE B

TOD HIRATA, Japanese, 1434 Fourteenth Street, Oakland,
California

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE C

S. KIDO, National President of the Japanese-American
Citizens' League of San Francisco, California

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated
At: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

File Number: 100-4542

Report Made At SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	Date Made 3/12/42	Period 5/13;7/15;9/19; 12/18,19/41;1/	Report Made By C. L. JACOBY mac
Title JAPANESE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS		6,10,20,21,24, 25,28,29;2/2, 22-25/42	Character INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Synopsis:

A review of the past and present activities of the Shinsu sect of the Buddhist Church in Calif. together with information showing the close relationship between this church and the Japanese philosophy and ideas. There is set forth a complete list of the temples and presiding priest of this church together with information pertaining to their young people's organization. Information pertaining to the Shinto religion and Konkokyo Federation of North America is also set forth.

- P -

Details;

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The following information was obtained by a review of the files of the San Francisco Office.

BUDDHIST ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant [] advised in February, 1941, that Buddhism in Japan dates from 553 A.D. and became almost immediately a state religion. With the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Shinto was invited as a state religion and official recognition of Buddhism ceased to exist. It, however, remained as the dominant religion of the Japanese people and is such today. Shinto and Confucianism also exerted a great deal of influence upon Buddhism of Japan so that Japanese Buddhism is quite different from the Buddhism of India. In Japan Buddhism is a distinct religious movement

b7D

Approved:	SAC				
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5 Bureau	1 Salt Lake City (Inf)				
1 Los Angeles (Inf)	1 New York City				
1 Seattle (Inf)	(Inf)				
1 San Diego (Inf)	1 Phoenix (Inf)				
1 Portland (Inf)	1 G-2, S.F.				
1 Denver (Inf)	2 ONI San F.				
4 San Francisco					

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **100-8079**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 3-12-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-2-42	REPORT MADE BY LOUIS D. WINE ED
TITLE JAPANESE IN VICINITY OF MOFFETT FIELD			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (J)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LT. G. T. ECKMAN, United States Army Airport, Moffett Field, California reports that an attorney named WILKINSON advises that Japanese had been storing fuel beside their homes, which would apparently make excellent signal fires. Informant interviewed and he stated information had been received from a client of his. Agent is well acquainted with the area immediately surrounding Moffett Field and there is no indication of any unusual activities on the part of Japanese in this respect.

- C -

DETAILS:

Special Agent R. C. TAYLOR received a telephone message from Lt. G. T. ECKMAN, G-2, stating that his office had been advised by an attorney, WILKINSON, first name unknown, that a condition existed in Moffett Field which might indicate Japanese activities.

WILKINSON stated that a client of his, whose name he did not give, who is connected with the Pacific Manufacturing Company, had told him that this company makes a highly inflammable material and quantities of this material had been secured by the Japanese near Moffett Field. He stated that it is piled beside their homes and it was believed that it would make excellent beacon fires if so desired.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 83 JUN 23 1961 COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5 - Bureau 2 - G-2 3 - San Francisco	MAR 18 1942	100-8079 118

MR. R. G. WILKINSON, who is an attorney in the Commercial Building, San Jose, was interviewed, advised that he is employed by Pacific Manufacturing Company. He requested that his name be withheld. He had been told that the Japanese had purchased wood from this company and it had been delivered to their homes.

Agent is familiar with the Pacific Manufacturing Company, which is a large lumber company. They have a large stock of small pieces of lumber, known as mill ends, which are sold very cheaply to the ranchers and that these pieces of lumber are used for fuel.

Agent from time to time has made a survey of the Japanese ranches in the immediate vicinity of Moffett Field and there is no evidence of unusual piles of lumber beside the homes of these Japanese that may be touched off during a blackout or impending air raid for the purpose of getting enemy aircraft to that locality.

Agent from time to time contacts Major M. D. BARTON at Moffett Field and other Intelligence Officers at Moffett Field and they report they have made a very careful examination of the ranches in the immediate vicinity of Moffett Field and they had kept in mind the possibility of some of the Japanese ranchers being engaged in subversive activities. They have been unable to find any information which would bear out the contention made by the original informant.

- C L O S E D -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO.

100-179

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-15-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-2-42	REPORT MADE BY LOUIS D. WINT ED
TITLE JAPANESE IN VICINITY OF MOFFETT FIELD			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (J)
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>LT. G. T. MCKEN, United States Army Airport, Moffett Field, California reports that an attorney named WILKINSON advises that Japanese had been storing fuel beside their homes, which would apparently make excellent signal fires. Informant interviewed and he stated information had been received from a client of his. Agent is well acquainted with the area immediately surrounding Moffett Field and there is no indication of any unusual activities on the part of Japanese in this respect.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 0 -</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Special Agent R. C. TAYLOR received a telephone message from Lt. G. T. MCKEN, G-2, stating that his office had been advised by an attorney, WILKINSON, first name unknown, that a condition existed in Moffett Field which might indicate Japanese activities.</p> <p>WILKINSON stated that a client of his, whose name he did not give, who is connected with the Pacific Manufacturing Company, had told him that this company makes a highly inflammable material and quantities of this material had been secured by the Japanese near Moffett Field. He stated that it is piled beside their homes and it was believed that it would make excellent beacon fires if so desired.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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JCN:cgb

61-10556

March 3, 1942

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your teletype dated March 3, 1942, requesting that a complete copy of the Dies Committee Report be furnished to your Office.

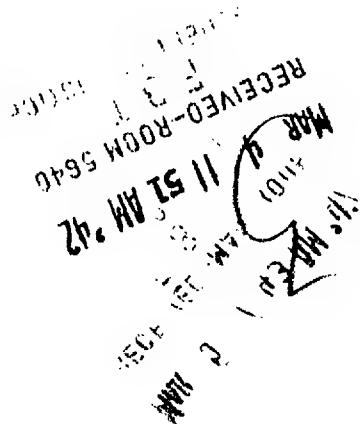
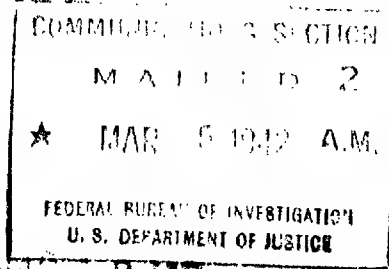
In compliance with your request, there is enclosed herewith, one copy of the Dies Committee Report on Japanese Activities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Wh
927

1971-1972

Mr. Caplan
 Mr. DeLoach
 Mr. Malone
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Mr. Tele. Room
 Mr. Holmes
 Mr. Gandy

Fire Guard
KRAMER

Mr. Neely

1-14 AM DRE

SNOW. RE JAPANESE ACTIVITIES LOS ANGELES. PLEASE ENDEAVOR TO SECURE
COMPLETE COPY DIES COMMITTEE REPORT AND FURNISH THIS OFFICE ASAP.

HOOD

OK FBI WASH DC 4-11 AM RFK

0-6-1-111

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COPY IN FILE

MLA:

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R811 JUN 23 1961

61-1055648
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 7 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REL:JEA
2/24/42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARD J. ENNIS
DIRECTOR, ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL UNIT

For your information and whatever consideration deemed appropriate, I am setting forth below the pertinent portions of a communication dated January 31, 1942, addressed to a strictly confidential source, by a local official at San Luis Obispo, California. Also forwarded herewith are copies of the enclosures of the aforementioned communication, which, it will be noted, are clippings from the "San Luis Obispo Independent", Friday, January 30, 1942.

"A patient of mine, a man who holds a responsible position in camp San Luis Obispo, just told me that he is so afraid and jittery that he is going to move his family away from this coast. The people of this community in fact along the entire length of the Pacific Coast are very uneasy about the Japanese problem. We have thousands of them near our defenses, also holding responsible positions where they could do fifth column work and the government does nothing about it. The other night I went out to Camp San Luis Obispo and the first guard that stopped me was a Jap. Within a few miles of this city there are big fortifications. The man that guarded the north approach of the state highway with a machine gun was a Jap. When the Montebello was torpedoed, within hearing distance of my home (I heard the explosions) the drivers of the army ambulance that went after the rescued sailors were Japs. The first person, a friend of mine, encountered when he went to work on utilities out at the above named camp was a Japanese girl stenographer who has access to Government records. The man who does the drafting for the utilities at this camp is a Jap. All about us are Japanese farmers right along the ocean. I am just telling you these things as I am really worried, not that I am afraid of these Japs but the potential hazard. The daily papers are full of headlines regarding the situation of the laxity of the Government in dealing with the Japanese problem here and you may be sure that this condition is not helping the moral of the American people."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 27 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosures

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
FEB 27 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
John Edgar Hoover
Director
MAR 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REL: cgb

February 16, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED

Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information and whatever consideration deemed appropriate, I am setting forth below the pertinent portions of a communication dated January 31, 1942, addressed to a strictly confidential source, by a local official at San Luis Obispo, California. Also forwarded herewith are copies of the enclosures of the aforementioned communication, which, it will be noted, are clippings from the "San Luis Obispo Independent", Friday, January 30, 1942.

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
FEB 19 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 16, 1942

I am afraid of these Japs but the potential hazard. The daily papers are full of headlines regarding the situation of the laxity of the Government in dealing with the Japanese problem here and you may be sure that this condition is not helping the moral of the American people."

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC: Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

REL:JEA

February 24, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

For your confidential information there are transmitted herewith copies of a letter dated January 31, 1941, addressed to Mr. Walter Winchell by Dr. W. H. Brasil, Commissioner, Public Health and Safety, San Luis Obispo, California, together with copies of the enclosure thereof.

For your information the first paragraph of Dr. Brasil's letter has been brought to the attention of G-2 and ONI at Washington without revealing the identity of Dr. Brasil. G-2 and ONI were informed that the letter was written by a local official at San Luis Obispo. The information and copies of the enclosure have also been made available to the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department.

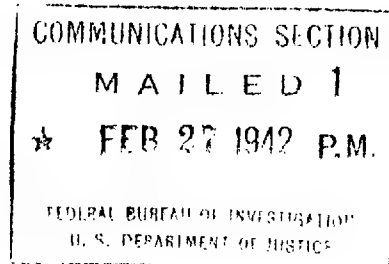
You will, of course, not disclose the identity of Mr. Winchell's correspondent or the fact that the letter was referred by him to the Bureau in any contacts which you may have with other agencies.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

TECH 157
cc - Seattle
Portland
Los Angeles
San Diego



RECEIVED-ROOM 3840
F B I
FEB 27 10 42 AM '42
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AND SAFETY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Jan. 31, 1942.

Mr. Walter Winchell,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

A patient of mine, a man who holds a responsible position in camp San Luis Obispo, just told me that he is so afraid and jittery that he is going to move his family away from this coast. The people of this community in fact along the entire length of the Pacific Coast are very uneasy about the Japanese problem. We have thousands of them near our defenses, also holding responsible positions where they could do fifth column work and the government does nothing about it. The other night I went out to Camp San Luis Obispo and the first guard that stopped me was a Jap. Within a few miles of this city there are big fortifications. The man that guarded the north approach of the state highway with a machine gun was a Jap. When the Montebello was torpedoed, within hearing distance of my home (I heard the explosions) the drivers of the army ambulance that went after the rescued sailors were Japs. The first person, a friend of mine, encountered when he went to work on utilities out at the above named camp was a Japanese girl stenographer who has access to Government records. The man who does the drafting for the utilities at this camp is a Jap. All about us are Japanese farmers right along the ocean. I am just telling you these things as I am really worried, not that I am afraid of these Japs but the potential hazard. The daily papers are full of headlines regarding the situation of the laxity of the Government in dealing with the Japanese problem here and you may be sure that this condition is not helping the moral of the American people.

I am inclosing a copy of the local newspaper which is self explanatory. I am at the head of the Police Department here and I know what I am talking about. You are considered one of the greatest Americans in this country today. Please do something to wake up the American Government to these facts. The whole nation listens to you.

Thanking you for your help, I am

Yours very truly,

W. H. Brazil
Commissioner

WHB/G

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8311 JUN 23 1961

Friday, January 30, 1942

THE YEAR OF THE SNAKE—

According to traditional custom, the year of 1942 is observed in Japan as "the year of the snake."

How appropriate then their demeanor! How appropriate then their foul plot on Honolulu!! How appropriate then their dastardly treatment of brave Filipino captured soldiers!!!

Senator Chris Jespersen told the Board of Supervisors at its meeting Monday something. Senator Jespersen discussed the "design on California, the design on San Luis Obispo county" by the snake-eyed men of Japan. Yes, Senator Jespersen unfolded a story to the Supervisors that was most interesting. It dealt in a frank manner with what we as a people are to expect from the Japanese in our midst, from the Japanese who have plotted to strike us during "the year of the snake."

There are a lot of patriotic people in San Luis Obispo county. Senator Jespersen is one of them. There are thousands upon thousands more.

Unfortunately, there are some unpatriotic people in San Luis Obispo county. Some of the snake-eyed Japanese who have plotted against us, some of the snake-eyed Japanese of this county, as the Senator pointed out, have been interned.

But there are still hovering in our midst, living in our midst, dangerous citizens. Not all of them are snake-eyed Japanese. We have in mind the fountain head of pro-Japanese propaganda that is in the city of San Luis Obispo. The man who puts out the vicious propaganda has not been repudiated by his confederates. The Federal Government officials pay no attention to his subversion. We think he is the worst snake of all—a native born American holding a position of trust.

Indeed, fellow citizens, as Senator Jespersen told the Board of Supervisors of San Luis Obispo county, it is time—HIGH TIME—that we, as a people, recognize we are fighting three ruthless foes—JAPAN, GERMANY and ITALY. And, in respect to Japan, it is the most deadly of all. It knows no honor, knows no shame. Japanese will hesitate at nothing during "the year of the snake."

THE BLACK DRAGON IS HERE—

ent describing the finding by Sheriff Murray Hathway of four "Black Dragon" swords at a Japanese ranch near this city, attracted national and state-wide interest.

Herman Grondorf of Berkeley, the Liaison Deputy of the Chief of staff of the Veterans of Foreign Affairs, Department of California, and the Aide of the President of California, Military Order of the United States, informs us that Japan began making preparations for war on the United States seven years ago. He states this on the authority of such men as Admiral Suyetsugo and Admiral Takahashi, agents of the Black Dragon society. Mr. Grondorf informs us our present appeasement policy—allowing alien Japanese to travel at will through our country, and our catering to unpatriotic native-born Japanese—will sooner or later get us into trouble.

Dr. Ralph Phillips of Los Angeles informs us he spent 20 years as a missionary in the Far East, that he has seen the atrocities and brutality now being inflicted on Americans in Asia, as we extend hospitality to Japanese in this country. Dr. Phillips wrote: "Even now in your county, in your state and in our Nation, American people are taking all too lightly the war with Japan.

"They do not realize the type of human beings they are up against. The Japanese are more ruthless, more coldblooded in their cruelty than the worst Germans and Italians.

"They are not satisfied merely to kill. They see to it that their victims suffer keenly before death relieves them. God pity American men, women and children who fall into their hands."

And to think Japanese spies—masquerading as Japanese gardeners—are here in our midst!

This county owes Sheriff Murray Hathway a vote of thanks for his expose of the Black Dragon's operation in this county. Whether the Japanese officers will be apprehended, we don't know. We do know that the responsibility rests with the Attorney General of the United States.

At this writing, it appears to us Dr. Phillips' remarks could be well directed to the Attorney General who sits on President Roosevelt's cabinet. It is the duty of Francis G. Biddle to quit pampering Japanese. It is the duty of our government to get rid of the Japanese appeaser who controls the Department of Justice and under whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation works.

The only recourse we citizens have is to write Senators Johnson and Downey and President Roosevelt and request that the Japanese menace in our midst be removed. Until pressure is exerted, the Japanese appeasing Francis G. Biddle will do nothing to remove the Japanese spies from our section.

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NAVY AND ARMY SHOULD COOPERATE—

After all, we are fighting the Japanese. As the Japanese are really a serious threat to us, we should give them all we have.

Listen to this from Lafe Todd of San Luis Obispo, one of our most respected citizens. Mr. Todd has charge of the listening and observing stations in this county. The patriots in this county who work under Mr. Todd, report to a central bureau. In case there are unidentified planes in the section, the bureau, operated under Army control, sends out "black out" orders.

Mr. Todd reports there have been "black outs" in this county that were not ordered by the Army. They were ordered by the Navy. Certain sections were not "blackened out" under these Naval orders.

All this sounds like Pearl Harbor over and over again.

Will we never learn? Will the Navy never learn to co-operate with the Army? Will the Army never learn to co-operate with the Navy?

DEMOCRATS DEMAND AIRPORT—

In addition to demanding the creation of a federal housing authority by our Board of Supervisors, the Democratic County Central Committee has demanded of the Supervisors and the city council of San Luis Obispo the establishment of a Federal Airport in this vicinity. The Committee feels this airport is essential to the defense of this section. The great good that will come to the county as a whole and city of San Luis Obispo in particular, is stressed in a communication sent to the city council by the committee chairman, Charles V. Gates, and the secretary, H. H. Anderson.

The Democrats recommend that the county and city jointly buy the land the Civil Aeronautical Authority needs and upon which the CAA will expend more than \$300,000 to equip with runways and hangars.

Every section of the community recognizes the need for this airport. The opportunity is knocking at our door. We will surely accept the airport as our part in defending our beloved country.

**REMOVE THE JAPANESE COLONY
FROM SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

(By Don Jose Obispo)

The General-Hunter Liggett chapter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart; the American Legion Post No. 66 of San Luis Obispo; the San Luis Obispo Grange lodge, San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce, and more than five hundred citizens of this county, have, as this is written, memorialized the Attorney General on President Roosevelt's cabinet to remove the Japanese colony from this county. The city of San Francisco has made similar requests respecting Japanese there.

Sheriff Murray Hathway has uncovered evidence of fifth column activity on the part of Japanese in this county. A great deal of this evidence cannot be disclosed, as this is written.

Senator Chris Jespersen of Atascadero has informed the Board of Supervisors of this county of the definite design by the Japanese government on this county and on this state. He secured his intelligence from documents that cannot be disclosed, as this is written. Suffice it to say, Senator Jespersen told the Supervisors of San Luis Obispo: "We are in grave peril."

Yet the Board of Supervisors of San Luis Obispo county, as this is written, has not memorialized the Attorney General on President Roosevelt's cabinet to remove the Japanese gardeners and store keepers and fishermen from this county.

Don Jose is not allowed to discuss troop dispositions. He can say this, however, that strategic military points on our coast are in the heart of San Luis Obispo county Japdom. These Japanese gardeners have free access to these military areas. Let a white man, an American born white man who can trace his ancestry back to the Mayflower, try to enter one of these military areas and he is turned back. To get in he must be X-rayed. But a Japanese can walk within hand grenade distance of important military installations and nothing is done about it, because the Attorney General of the United States believes all Japanese are honorable, are trustworthy, are loyal to our country—even the alien Japanese.

-On President Roosevelt's cabinet sits a man who is blind or dumb or a knave. Don Jose refers to the Attorney General of the United States, one Francis Biddle. This official yesterday evaded the issue by ordering alien Japanese out of certain designated sections by Feb. 24.

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R311 JUN 29 1961

...e Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County
This week requested the Attorney General to remove
some 13,000 alien and native born Japanese from a
strategic spot in Los Angeles harbor. Don Jose is
betting all the Japanese will not be removed. No, some
will continue to live there, will continue their unin-
terrupted "fifth column" work.

On the very day, the Los Angeles supervisors re-
quested the Japanese be removed, the Attorney Gen-
eral of the United States instructed his representa-
tive in Los Angeles, one, William Fleet Palmer, to
have some 280 Japanese language schools re-opened.
They had been closed illegally by one, John Dock-
weiler, the elected District attorney of Los Angeles
county, according to the Attorney General of the
United States. The Japanese language schools are
taught by Buddhist and Shintoist priests, who teach
the Japanese school children to observe the most loy-
al and circumspect attitude toward the United States
until war developments reach a stage where sabotage
can be made an active part of a military campaign.
The children are taught always to remember they are
Japanese citizens, to worship the Mikado every day,
and to strike hard against the white neighbor when
the time arrives.

Don Jose says let's stop worrying about hurting
the enemy's feelings. Let's start hurting their feel-
ings. Personally, Don Jose hates Japanese and that
includes all of them. The only good Japanese, Don
Jose knows, is a dead Japanese. In every attack to
date, the Japanese population has arisen to aid the
attackers. Pearl Harbor, Manila, Malaya. If mak-
ing 300,000 innocent Japanese uncomfortable and
miserable would prevent one scheming Japanese from
taking the life of an American boy, Don Jose says to
hell with the 300,000 Japanese.

The Japanese in this county of San Luis Obispo
and other counties along the Pacific Coast are a men-
ace to the lives of your children and your wives. They
should be removed and removed at once. An indivi-
dual's rights have no business being placed above a
nation's safety.

When Don Jose attended San Luis Obispo Senior
High school, he had a Japanese friend. That Japanese
friend was the kind of smiling, affable Japanese boy
that you can observe in the SLO high school today.
He could not go fishing with Don Jose one afternoon.
He said he had to go to the Japanese school. Don Jose
wanted to go too, but was told white people were not
allowed; that pictures were to be shown of how the
Japanese were treating the Chinese in the conquered
Chinese areas. Don Jose awaited his Japanese friend
near the school. There was loud applause from time
to time, the children shouting with glee.

OPUS 10000000
H311 100000 1941

February 25, 1942

JBL:ECR

Honorable James Lawrence Fly
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fly:

Information was received through a confidential source to the effect that although all communication with Japan was discontinued in accordance with official orders at the time hostilities broke out, the Radio Corporation of America at San Francisco is sending "Z" signals to Tokyo. The source explained that these "Z" signals are used by operators in giving directions to the station which they are contacting for the purpose of changing readings and equipment for better reception and the like; that it is a type of code used by operators for the exchange of technical information and directions.

The source advised that Captain Dodd of the Globe Wireless took this matter up with the Office of Naval Intelligence at San Francisco which in turn communicated with Washington, and that the Globe Wireless in San Francisco had subsequently received a communication from Admiral McNamee, head of the Globe Wireless in New York City to the effect that "someone in the State Department" had authorized the sending of these so-called "Z" signals.

While no messages are being transmitted to Japan, it is reported that radio operators at San Francisco do communicate directly with Tokyo and other Japanese cities when exchanging these "Z" signals, in the course of which communications some sixty-odd of these signals are transmitted. The theory has been advanced that by prearrangement, due to spacing and timing, each signal could be used as a secret means of communicating information by a conspirator and that this situation presents a perfect opportunity for a traitor to transmit information of value to the enemy. This situation, according to the confidential source, definitely places every radio operator under suspicion in that, in the exchange of such "Z" signals, he is actually in communication with the enemy in time of war, and is actually violating wartime regulations, although their activities in the past have been being pursued in accordance with instructions they have received.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Laboratory

Date 3/23 1942

	Room#		Room#
Mr. Tracy	7635	Mr. Little	1645
Mr. Clegg	5256	Mr. Nichols	5642
Mr. Fitch	1162	Mr. Hennricher	-
Mr. Ladd	1742		114-B
Mr. Hendon	4238	Mr. Rosen	5734
Mr. Holloman	2266	Mr. T. Tamm	5734
Single Finger		Mr. Q. Tamm	7639
print 1420		6th Floor Files	
		Chief Clerk	5519
		Mr.	

E. P. Coffey

E. P. COFFEY ROOM #7326

Honorable James Lawrence Fly

Page 2

This information was brought to the attention of the State Department, which Department advised that the exchange of such signals was highly undesirable and that it had telephonically requested, apparently the Federal Communications Commission, that necessary measures be taken to completely stop all such signals between this country and Japan.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 9, 1942

RCH:NHT

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS ✓


Call 11:10 a.m.
Dictated 12:15 p.m.

Paul ~~Barkley~~ of the Associated Press telephoned. His Kansas City office had advised that the FBI in San Francisco had seized a Jap radio station, concealed in an abandoned water tower at the ~~Parbank~~ Air Terminal, which had been discovered after a passing autoist had picked up an Oriental broadcast.

Barkley said that a check had been made with the Federal Communications Commission, who did not think the story was true but thought that the autoist had picked up the alien registration program broadcast in Japanese.

After Mr. Ladd had checked with the San Francisco Office, I advised Mr. Barkley that this story could not be confirmed.

Respectfully,


R. C. Hendon

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

8 APR 23 1942
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COPY FILE

FEB 11 1942



HEADQUARTERS

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL - No. 3301-

ADDRESS THE COMMANDANT, U. S. COAST GUARD
AND REFER TO NO. IOF

28 January, 1942.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
Files	

Memorandum to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

L. T. Chalker
L. T. CHALKER,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Assistant Commandant.

Inclosure:
Report of Movements of Nationals of Other
Countries into Central America and Mexico
dated 21 January, 1942,
Summaries of Information re:
Swedish SS PORJUS.
Suspicious activities at Pescadero,
California.
Delay of work on Government projects.

FOR DEFENSE



61-10556-48-



HEADQUARTERS

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

WASHINGTON

COMMANDANT, U. S. COAST GUARD
OFFER TO NO. IOF-64

27 January, 1942.

Subject: Pescadero, California; suspicious activities at.

Reference:

Summary of Information:

The following report received at Coast Guard Headquarters concerning suspicious activities of Japanese on the California coast is quoted for your information:

"A Japanese named SATO living at Pescadero is reported as being on the beach for several hours Friday evening 9 January with a radio.

"A Japanese named KAKIMOTO at Half Moon Bay has a new Japanese tenant farmer whose children go to local school. These children in talk with others disclose that they have lived in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, and indicate that they have traveled considerably more than would be customary for a Japanese tenant farmer."

Distribution:

State
Treasury
MID
ONI
FBI
Operations, CG

Evaluation:

Source: Reliable
Information: Credible

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

December 11, 1941

Strictly Personal and Confidential

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

With reference to our conference of last night, I am inclosing herewith a copy of the teletype message which I received from my Special Agent in Charge at San Francisco. I would of course appreciate your considering certain comments in this teletype confidential in view of the fact that the Agent in Charge of my office there was advancing them for my personal information. However, I did want you to have the complete picture and benefit of such observations as the FBI Special Agent in Charge at San Francisco saw fit to make. I have, of course, advised the Attorney General of the report which has been received, and have suggested to him that it might be desirable for some representative of the General Counsel's Office of your Department in Washington to proceed to San Francisco to survey thoroughly the present situation, if it is considered desirable to make any large number of arrests, either now or in the immediate future.

Please do not hesitate to call me any time if I can be of any assistance in this or any other matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED

32396

61-100-76-72-40
DEC 11 1941

December 11, 1941

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 12-11-41 4-10 AM RHM
SPECIAL PLACE ON DIRECTORS DESK IMMEDIATELY.

DIRECTOR

RE TELEPHONIC INSTRUCTION TENTH, CONFERENCE WITH TREASURY OFFICIALS
JOSEPH H. FRIEDMAN AND RICHARD ALLEN REGARDING JAPANESE SITUATION
DISCLOSED THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY JAPANESE BUSINESS
PLACES HAVE BEEN CLOSED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA SINCE DECEMBER
SEVENTH. FRIEDMAN WAS SPOKESMAN. OBVIOUS THAT THEY ARE PROCEEDING
ON NO WELL PLANNED PROGRAM. ADMIT NO REAL KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE
SITUATION, PROBLEMS, OR SETUP. ADMIT THEY ARE RELYING ON CHIEF JOHN
D. ANDERSON FOR OPINION. MANY PLACES CLOSED NOT GUARDED BEING
MERELY POSTED AS UNDER CONTROL OF THE US TREASURY. FRIEDMAN SAYS HE
HAS BEEN GOING AHEAD ON THE STRICTLY TREASURY PROGRAM BUT BEGAN TO
FEEL THAT THEY WERE NOT ACCOMPLISHING PURPOSE BECAUSE IT IS PHYSICALLY
IMPOSSIBLE TO COVER ALL JAPANESE CONTACTS THROUGH PRESENT PROCEDURE.
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD CLOSE UP EVERY ALIEN AND CITIZEN JAPANESE
BUSINESS OR UNDER FUTURE REGULATION. EXPRESSED OPINION THAT THIS IS
NOT A PROBLEM FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN JUST TREASURY. STATES
HAVE NO EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE CONVICTIONS BUT BELIEVES IF HE
RANSACKED PLACES AT ALL JAPANESE MIGHT FIND EVIDENCE. ADMITS NO SPECIFIC
FINDINGS, HAS ONLY GENERALITIES WHICH IN HIS OPINION SHOW CLOSE KNIT
RELATIONSHIP OF ALL JAPANESE AND GENERAL FANATICISM OF JAPS. BELIEVES

IT WORTH WHILE TO EXECUTE HIS PLANS IF ONLY THING ACCOMPLISHED IS TO
SHUT THESE GENERALITIES. FRIEDMAN WANTS TO TAKE EVERY JAPANESE IN THE
UNITED STATES INTO CUSTODY. THIS IS HIS IDEA QUOTE "HOW CAN WE PICK
OUT THE DANGEROUS JAPANESE ALLIANS OR CITIZENS WITHOUT PICKING UP THE
WHOLE LOT AND LETTING THEM GO? THE WAY OUT OF DETENTION. CAN WE
AFFORD TO LET EVEN A MINORITY BE AT LIBERTY EVEN THOUGH IT MEANS
DETAINING A LARGE NUMBER OF Loyal JAPS." END QUOTE. HE REPEATEDLY
EMPHASIZED VIEW THAT ALL JAPS ARE SUSPECT OF LOYALTIES, A LITTLE, AGE
OR LOYALTY SHOULD BE DETERMINED AND THAT HE COULD START FROM THAT
POINT AS TO WHICH JAPS WOULD HAVE THEIR LIBERTY. RELATIVE TO NAVAL
CODE HAVE ASCERTAINED THAT IMPRESSION GIVEN SECRETARY WORGENTHAU BY
REPRESENTATIVE INVESTIGATED BY FBI. JOHN HALLY, JOHN GRAM, AND
JOHN L. FERGUSON WERE CHIEF OF INVESTIGATION FILES IN OFFICE 1945,
FOUR FORTY AND FIFTY, SAN FRANCISCO. SOJIRO HORIKAWA, PROFESSOR,
FOUND SEVERAL SLIPS OF PAPER IN AMONG WORK INDEX CARDS. THESE SLIPS
BARE CHINESE CHARACTERS WHICH ARE SIMILAR TO JAPANESE. UNDER MICRO-
GRAPHIC APPARENTLY IN HIRAGANA FORM. ALPHABETICAL LETTER FOLDER
SIDE WITH ONE LETTER AND FIVE AND SEVEN TABS ALSO IDENTICAL IN PLACES.
IT ASSUMPTION BE THAT IDENTICAL ALL NUMBERS ON SCRAPS OF PAPER

CONFORMED WITH THOSE ON GUIDE TABS OF ALPHABETICAL FOLDER FILE. ANDERTON'S EXAMINATION CURSORY. HE SAYS HE WAS NOT PARTICULARLY INTERESTED. HAS NO EXPERIENCE IN CODE WORK. EXPRESSED IDEA THAT SOME CODE EXPERT WOULD HAVE A GOOD TIME WITH IT AS HE BELIEVES IT POSSIBLE TO WORK OUT SOME SUCH CODE IN JAPANESE CHARACTERS. REASON TOOK TO NAVY WAS BECAUSE CONCLUDED WAS NAVAL CODE IF CODE SINCE A PICTURE ON THE WALL PORTRAYED THREE JAP NAVAL OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN JAP PICTURE POSSIBLY TAKEN NINETEEN TWENTY TWO. HE CONCLUDED CIVILIAN MUST HAVE BEEN OWNER OR PICTURE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN THERE, ALSO BECAUSE PRINTING COMPANY HAD DONE SOME WORK FOR JAP STEAMSHIP LINES FELT PROPRIETOR MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH JAP NAVAL MEN. ADMITTED TO ME THAT DESPITE HIS PROFFESSED THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF WHOLE JAP SETUP HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF PROPRIETOR BEFORE NOR HAD HE EVER SEEN HIM. ONI, WHOSE MEN GOT SLIPS PAPER EXAMINED AND STATED THAT THEY COULD BE A CODE BECAUSE OF THE PECULIAR COMBINATION OF CHARACTERS AND NUMBERS BUT ADDED THAT IT COULD LIKEWISE BE PURELY EXPERIMENTING AS THE WRITINGS WERE ONLY SCRIBBLINGS. ONE PAPER BROUGHT IN AND THROWN AWAY WAS A CHINESE POEM. ONI ADVISED SHEETS SEEMED SIMILAR TO COPY PAPER USED BY NEWSPAPERMEN. THAT CHARACTERS THEREON DID NOT MAKE SENSE. NOTHING LIKE ANY KNOWN JAPANESE CODE IF A CODE. ONI SAYS NOT JAP NAVAL CODE. EXPRESSES OPINION KNOWING ANDERTON THAT SCRIBBLINGS WERE BROUGHT TO THEIR ATTENTION IN A MAGNIFIED MANNER. THEY DO NOT THINK IT A CODE.

ONLY DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE WERE SEVERAL JAPANESE TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES AND TWO TYPEWRITTEN MEMOS LEFT AT YAMATO HOTEL BY ONE FUKUSHIMI CONSULAR EMPLOYEE AT LOS ANGELES WHO HAS NOW RETURNED TO JAPAN. THESE MEMOS DISCUSS RELATIVE MERITS VARIOUS WAYS TO GET JAP PROGRAM TO THE PEOPLE. DISCUSS WHETHER NEWSPAPER, RADIO OR LECTURES MIGHT BE BEST. MENTION TWO HUNDRED FIFTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROXIMATE AMOUNT TO BE EXPENDED. WE RECOGNIZE MEMOS AS PART OF PLAN USED IN YEARS OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN THRU THIRTY NINE AND APPARENTLY HANDLED BY LEE AND PERKINS. PERKINS IDENTIFIED AS SUBJECT OF LOS ANGELES ORIGIN PERCIVAL DENSMORE PERKINS, INTERNAL SECURITY - J. FILE REFLECTS SUBJECT REGISTERED IN WASHINGTON AS REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE. ALSO MENTIONED THEY HAD FOUND LISTS OF SOCIETY MEMBERS NOT KNOWN BY THEM TO BE SUBVERSIVE, AT THE NIPPON CLUB, JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, JAPANESE ASSN OF AMERICA, JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS AND NEW WORLD SUN NEWSPAPERS. THESE LISTS WERE NOT AVAILABLE. FRIEDMAN FIRST MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND CONCEALED. KNEW NOTHING ABOUT NATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHS OR WHERE FOUND AND CHECK UP AT OUR REQUEST FAILED TO DISCLOSE WHERE, WHEN OR BY WHOM FOUND. FRIEDMAN COULD NOT FURNISH US WITH ANY EVIDENCE OTHER THAN MENTIONED WHICH WOULD SHOW JAPANESE ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OR ESPIONAGE. ONLY SABOTAGE CLAIM IS INDEPENDENT JAPANESE FARMERS PURPORTEDLY REFUSING TO HARVEST OWN CROPS AND CLAIM SABOTAGE BECAUSE PRODUCE PRICES IN LOS ANGELES AREA GOING UP DUE TO LOWER PRODUCTION OF GARDEN PRODUCTS.

FRIEDMAN AND AIKEN AND ONE NORMAN TOWSON, FOREIGN FUNDS DIVISION, DIVIDED ON THIS QUESTION. FRIEDMAN CLAIMING JAP FARMERS MIGHT BE WANTING TO SAVE CROPS FOR OWN CONSUMPTION SINCE CANNOT BE PAID IF THEY DO HARVEST UNDER PRESENT SETUP. THEIR PROPOSED PLAN OF HANDLING THIS SITUATION IF ALL JAAPS TAKEN IN CUSTODY WAS TO HAVE ARMY TAKE OVER AND HARVEST THE CROPS. THEY HAVE NO PLAN FOR A SELECTING PROCESS IF AUTHORIZED TO TAKE SMALLER NUMBERS OF JAPANESE INTO CUSTODY. HAVENT THOUGHT ABOUT SELECTIVITY BUT BELIEVE BUSINESS MEN, FRATERNAL AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS WOULD BE FIRST CHOICE. HAVE TAKEN NO CONSIDERATION FOR DIVISION OF CITIZENS OR ALIENS. FRIEDMAN STATED QUOTE JUST RAISING QUESTIONS FOR BETTER BRAIN THAN MINE TO FIGURE OUT END QUOTE.

G-TWO ADVISED THE FORCE FOR PROMPT APPREHENSION, TRANSPORTATION TO PLACES OF DETENTION AND CUSTODY UNDER CONDITIONS OF MINIMUM FACILITIES FOR DETENTION OF TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS ARE THREE REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY APPROXIMATELY NINE THOUSAND MEN. ONLY THE WAR DEPARTMENT CAN ESTIMATE TIME REQUIRED TO MAKE ABOVE TROOPS AVAILABLE SINCE NONE HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED FOR THIS PURPOSE IN NINTH CORPS AREA. BASED ON THE THREE REGIMENTS TWENTY FOUR HOURS WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR ACTUAL APPREHENSION AFTER THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES ARE SUBMITTED BY FBI. AFTER RECEIPT OF ORDER A MINIMUM OF ONE WEEKS TIME WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MAKE MINIMUM SUITABLE DETENTION FACILITIES AVAILABLE. GENERAL J. L. BENEDICT, CORPS AREA COMMANDER REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS MADE BY HIM BE CALLED TO THE DIRECTORS PERSONAL ATTENTION.

PAGE SIX.

QUOTE "I HAVE DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FOURTH

ARMY AND WE ARE IN AGREEMENT ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS. IF ANY SUCH LARGE NUMBER

OF PERSONS ARE TO BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, IT COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED PRECIPITATELY,

BUT WOULD HAVE TO BE GRADUAL, PROBABLY BY TAKING THE LEADERS FIRST, KEEPING THE

REMAINDER SEGREGATED IN JAPANESE AREAS BY STATE AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AND

MOVING THEM TO RAILWAY TRAINS GRADUALLY. WE BELIEVE THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES

SHOULD ANY SUCH LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE BE DETAINED IN THIS CORPS AREA. THEY

SHOULD, IF TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, BE TRANSPORTED INTO THE INTERIOR. WE ARE FURTHER

OF THE OPINION THAT IF ANY SUCH CONDITIONS AS ALLEGED EXIST IN THE SAN FRANCISCO

AREA, AN INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE MADE IN OTHER AREAS, PARTICULARLY THE LOS ANGELES

AREA, FOR THE DETERMINATION OF WHETHER OR NOT SIMILAR CONDITIONS EXIST THERE AND

A GREATER NUMBER OF PERSONS THERE SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY" END QUOTE. FOR

YOUR INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO JOHN E. ANDERTON, I RECEIVED A CONFIDENTIAL

LETTER FROM CAPT. R. P. MC CULLOUGH, DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE TWELFTH

NAVAL DISTRICT, DATED AUGUST TWELFTH, NINETEEN FORTY, WHICH ADVISED THAT ANDERTON

WAS EMPLOYED BY THAT OFFICE AS A TRANSLATOR FROM SEPTEMBER FIRST, NINETEEN THIRTY

FIVE TO SEPTEMBER TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, WHEN HE RESIGNED DUE TO DISAGREEMENT

AS TO COMPENSATION. THE LETTER STATES ANDERTON IS AN UNUSUALLY WELL QUALIFIED

LINGUIST BUT IS TREMENDOUSLY EGOTISTICAL AND HAS INFLATED IDEAS AS TO THE VALUE OF

HIS SERVICES. IT FURTHER MENTIONS THAT AFTER ANDERTON LEFT THE EMPLOY OF ONI HE RESUMED

PAGE SEVEN

PRACTICE OF LAW AND RECEIVED RETAINERS FROM JAPANESE GROUPS, ONE OF WHICH
RETAINERS HE INDICATED WOULD MAKE HIM FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT FOR LIFE. CAPT.
MC CULLOUGH'S LETTER STATED ONI WAS CONCERNED THAT POSSIBLY ANDERTON HAD CONFIDED
TO THE JAPANESE THAT ONI HAD BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN RECORDINGS OF CERTAIN JAPANESE
TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS. ANDERTON HAS REPEATEDLY OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO US BUT
I HAVE HAD NO CONFIDENCE IN HIM BASED ON THE NAVY'S EXPERIENCE. FROM ACTIONS TONIGHT
I FEEL HE IS TRYING TO IMPRESS TREASURY SO THAT HE CAN GET CONNECTED WITH THE
GOVERNMENT IN SOME WAY ON JAPANESE MATTERS. I FEEL YOU SHOULD HAVE MY PERSONAL
OPINION OF FRIEDMAN. FRIEDMAN, AN ATTORNEY IN GENERAL CONSUL'S OFFICE TREASURY
SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE, HAD JUST COME FROM DENVER TO TIE IN WITH A SPEAKING
TOUR OF TREASURY MEN EXPLAINING TREASURY REGULATIONS TO BANKERS. EXPLAINED WAS SENT TO
DENVER BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. THINKS ASSIGNMENT HERE WAS JUST TO GIVE HIM TRIP. ADDED
THAT THINGS BROKE SUNDAY, SOMEONE HAD TO TAKE OVER, AND HE DID. ADMITTED THAT UNTIL
SUNDAY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE SITUATION, AND SINCE THEN IS DEPENDING UPON THE
ADVICE OF AIKEN AND ANDERTON. HE DID NOT IMPRESS ME AS BEING STABLE, DID NOT SEEM
TO KNOW WHAT HE WAS DOING, HAD NOT EVEN THOUGHT OF THE RAMIFICATIONS OF HIS
PROPOSALS. HE SAID LET WASHINGTON FIGURE THEM OUT. HE EVEN IMPRESSED ME AS BEING
A BIT HYSTERICAL DUE TO OUR AIR RAIDS AS EVIDENCED BY HIS MANNER OF REFERENCE TO THEM
AND HIS DESIRE TO NOT TAKE ANY CHANCES WITH ANY TYPE JAPANESE, EVEN WOMEN. HE IS A
YOUNG MAN WITH AN ASSIGNMENT BIGGER THAN HE CAN HANDLE. HE DOES NOT SEEM
TO KNOW WHERE HE IS GOING OR HOW HE IS GOING TO GET THERE. THE FACT

THAT HE IS UNDER PRESSURE IS OBVIOUS WHEN YOU TALK TO HIM. HE IS A
THEORIST AND CERTAINLY DOES NOT APPEAR TO UNDERSTAND PRACTICAL
REALITIES.

PIEPER

END ACK PLS

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

RECORDED

61-10556-48-43
JHW:ave
Call: 11:30 p.m.
Transcribed: 1:30 a.m.
January 8, 1942

MR. D. M. LADD

REP JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA

Reference is made to the newspaper article captioned "Stockton Jap Killed by Filipino; Riots Feared; Area Under Guard", dated December 26, 1941, which was forwarded to the Bureau by the San Francisco Office and is attached hereto.

At the above-stated time, I called the San Francisco Office and in the absence of SAC Pieper, talked to SA Henry L. McConnell. He stated that he remembered the incident but did not know whether a report containing the information concerning it had been forwarded to the Bureau. He was directed to bring this matter to the attention of SAC Pieper the first thing in the morning, informing him that the Bureau desired a complete report on it immediately. He was instructed that the Bureau wanted to obtain all facts concerning the situation inasmuch as it was a matter closely allied with the National Defense of this country.

SA McConnell said that this matter would be handled and the Bureau advised probably by teletype on January 9, 1942.

Respectfully,

J. H. Williams

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attachment

JAN 27 1942

RECORDED

61-16556-48-4
JHW:elc
January 10, 1942

THE DIRECTOR

Re: JAPANESE AND FILIPINO
RELATIONS
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Reference is made to the newspaper article dated December 26, 1941, captioned "Stockton Jap Killed by Filipino; Riot Feared; Area Under Guard," published in the San Francisco Examiner and forwarded to the Bureau by the San Francisco Office. This article, attached hereto, carries your notation: "What Information have we received from our Field Office relative to this situation?" Inasmuch as the Bureau had no other information concerning this matter, telephonic contact was made with the San Francisco Office, and it was directed to submit a complete report on this matter.

By teletype dated January 9, 1942, SAC Pieper informed that Junjo Kino, a 55 year old Japanese garage attendant, who had resided in Stockton for over ten years, was shot and instantly killed at 1:20 A.M. December 26, 1941. An elderly Japanese man was the only witness. This witness said that a slender young Filipino opened the garage door at the above stated time, shot Kino and fled. Chief of Police Bogelsan, Stockton, California informed that this witness later gave conflicting stories and hence his statement that a Filipino did the shooting is questionable. Chief Bogelsan said no suspects had been arrested to date.

SAC Pieper said that the Stockton officials consider the above matter unduly publicized by the San Francisco newspapers, asserted that the situation in Stockton is under control and that there is no indication that race riots between Filipinos and Japanese will result from the incident or the present emergency.

SAC Pieper also informed that Army officials surveyed the situation on New Year's Eve and apparently were satisfied that no riots were eminent.

JHW

Memorandum for the Director

- 2 -

The San Francisco teletype continued that Agents of that Office had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain information from Filipino sources. However, the progress of the investigation being made by local authorities at Stockton is being followed closely.

SAC Pieper said that this matter was not reported to the Bureau because it was an isolated instance of violence and there is no indication presently existing that Filipinos in Stockton plan riots or concerted action against the Japanese. Local officials have ordered night closing of all liquor establishments in the Oriental section and placed extra police patrols in that area. Chief Bogelsan attended mass meetings of Filipinos and met with Japanese and Filipino leaders to issue warnings against possible outbreaks. Leaders of both races have assured him that every precaution is being taken by them to avoid mass action.

SAC Pieper concluded by stating that the San Francisco Office is maintaining frequent contacts with officials at Stockton for an indication of any change in this situation.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 9 1942

TELETYPE

285

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 1-9-42 8-02 PM GWS

DIRECTOR

BILL

JAPANESE FILIPINO RELATIONS, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA. RE BUREAU

TELEPHONIC INQUIRY: JUNGO KINO, FIFTY FIVE YEAR OLD JAPANESE GARAGE

ATTENDANT, WHO RESIDED IN STOCKTON FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS, WAS SHOT

AND INSTANTLY KILLED AT ONE TWENTY AM, DECEMBER TWENTY SIX, LAST.

AN ELDERLY JAPANESE MAN WAS ONLY WITNESS. HE STATED A SLENDER YOUNG

FILIPINO OPENED GARAGE DOOR, SHOT KINO AND FLED. CHIEF OF POLICE

ADVISES THE WITNESS LATER GAVE CONFLICTING STORIES AND THEREFORE HIS

STATEMENT THAT FILIPINO DID SHOOTING ~~IN~~ IS QUESTIONABLE. NO SUSPECTS

ARRESTED. OFFICIALS CONSIDER MATTER UNDULY PUBLICIZED BY SAN FRANCISCO

NEWSPAPERS AND ASSERT SITUATION IS UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND NO

INDICATIONS OF RACE RIOTS BETWEEN FILIPINOS AND JAPANESE. ARMY OFFICIALS

SURVEYED SITUATION ON ~~NEW~~ NEW YEARS EVE AND APPARENTLY WERE

SATISFIED NO RIOTS IMMINENT. AGENTS ENDEAVORED TO OBTAIN CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION FROM FILIPINO SOURCES WITHOUT SUCCESS AND HAVE FOLLOWED

PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION BEING MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES. MATTER BEING

REPORTED TO BUREAU BECAUSE IT IS AN ISOLATED INSTANCE OF JAN 16 1942

NO INDICATION PRESENTLY EXISTS THAT FILIPINOS IN STOCKTON ~~REX~~ PLAN TO

RIOTS OR CONCERTED ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE. LOCAL OFFICIALS ORDERED

NIGHT CLOSING OF ALL LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN ORIENTAL SECTION AND

FURNISHED EXTRA PATROLS IN THAT AREA. POLICE CHIEF ATTENDED ~~MAT~~ MASS

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Holloman.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

RECORDED

INDEXED

61-10556-48-43
JAN 16 1942
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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PAGE TWO

MEETINGS OF FILIPINOS, MET WITH JAPANESE LEADERS AND FILIPINO LEADERS
TO ISSUE WARNINGS REGARDING POSSIBLE OUTBREAKS. LEADERS OF BOTH
RACES ASSURED HIM EVERY PRECAUTION BEING TAKEN BY THEM TO AVOID
MASS ACTION. AGENTS MAINTAINING FREQUENT CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS AND
INFORMANTS FOR INDICATION OF ANY CHANGE IN SITUATION.

PIEPER

Recd 5:45 am 1/10/42
DAW

cc Knight Super
Mr. Hyland

A AND H

11-05 PM

OK FBI WASH DC

MLS

JEN:NCB

RECORDED

January 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In reply to your memorandum of January 3d, in which you inquired as to whether I had any recommendations to make for action by the Department in connection with the memorandum which I addressed to you on January 1, 1942, a copy of which is attached, I desire to advise you that at the time I addressed this memorandum to you, I did not know that any regulations were being prepared by the Department for the seizure of the firearms in the possession of alien enemies. As a matter of fact, this Bureau has not advised that any such regulations or instructions had been issued and did not receive a copy of the same until late Sunday afternoon, January 4th.

I do think that instructions should be issued throughout the entire United States directing all alien enemies to turn in not only radios and cameras, but also firearms.

I do again wish to urge that this Bureau be advised in advance of the issuance of instructions to the United States Attorneys pertaining to the restriction or regulation of alien enemies. We were not advised of the instructions that had been issued relative to the seizure of cameras and radios, or of the travel restrictions, or of the firearms restrictions. I do not know whether any other regulations have been issued about which we have not been advised, but in the instance to which I have just referred, the first knowledge we had that the instructions had been issued was obtained either from the radio or from the press. As I indicated to you last night, this has not been conducive to the handling of the situation in the Ninth Corps Area with General Devitt. If the Bureau is to be called upon to assist in the enforcement of these regulations and also to endeavor to maintain harmonious working relations with the Army in the Ninth Corps Area, it is imperative that the Bureau be advised in advance of the issuance of instructions, regulations, or restrictions concerning alien enemies. We have not been able to function properly because of the failure of the Department to inform this office of what has been done in regard to the handling of alien enemies. It is our suggestion that instructions and regulations be

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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FEB 2 1942

The Attorney General

January 5, 1942

issued to the United States Attorneys and that they be relied upon to advise the field offices of this Bureau. There is a direct teletype into each field office from the headquarters of the Bureau in Washington, and in the interest of efficiency and expediency I frankly cannot understand why this Bureau at headquarters is not advised of the action that you have taken by sending the instructions to the United States Attorneys or forwarding them to the Bureau. I have repeatedly inquired about this matter, but to date there has been no action of the condition. I feel it necessary to reiterate and emphasize this situation to you, because while I know that you have issued instructions directing that the Bureau be kept informed concerning these matters, these instructions have not been followed and I fear that there will ultimately be some very serious and grave embarrassment to you as well as to this Bureau because of our failure to know what has been ordered as to the handling of alien enemies.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JSH:NCB

January 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In reply to your memorandum of January 24, in which you inquired as to whether I had any recommendations to make for action by the Department in connection with the memorandum which I addressed to you on January 1, 1942, a copy of which is attached, I desire to advise you that at the time I addressed this memorandum to you, I did not know that any regulations were being prepared by the Department for the seizure of the firearms in the possession of alien enemies. As a matter of fact, this Bureau has not advised that any such regulations or instructions had been issued and did not receive a copy of the same until late Sunday evening, January 26.

I do think that instructions should be issued throughout the entire United States directing all alien enemies to turn in not only radios and cameras, but also firearms.

I do again wish to urge that this Bureau be advised in advance of the issuance of instructions to the United States Attorneys pertaining to the restriction or regulation of alien enemies. We were not advised of the instructions that had been issued relative to the seizure of cameras and radios, or of the travel restrictions, or of the firearms restrictions. I do not know whether any other regulations have been issued about which we have not been advised, but in the instance to which I have just referred, the first knowledge we had that the instructions had been issued was obtained either from the radio or from the press. As I indicated to you last night, this had not been conducive to the handling of the situation in the Ninth Corps Area with General Benett. If the Bureau is to be called upon to assist in the enforcement of these regulations and also to endeavor to maintain harmonious working relations with the Army in the Ninth Corps Area, it is imperative that the Bureau be advised in advance of the issuance of instructions, regulations, or restrictions concerning alien enemies. We have not been able to function properly because of the failure of the Department to inform this office of what has been done in regard to the handling of alien enemies. It is not sufficient that instructions and regulations be

The Attorney General

January 5, 1942

issued to the United States Attorneys and that they be relied upon to advise the field offices of this Bureau. There is a direct teletype into each field office from the headquarters of the Bureau at Washington, and in the interest of efficiency and expediency I frankly cannot understand why this Bureau at headquarters is not advised of the action that you have taken in advance of sending the instructions to the United States Attorneys or issuing them to the press. I have repeatedly complained about this matter, but to date there has been no correction of the condition. I felt it necessary to reiterate again and emphasize this situation to you, because while I know that you have issued instructions directing that the Bureau be kept informed concerning these matters, these instructions have not been followed and I fear that there will ultimately be some very serious and grave embarrassment to you, as well as to this Bureau because of our failure to know what has been ordered as to the handling of alien enemies.

Respectfully

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

000717



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

January 3, 1942.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

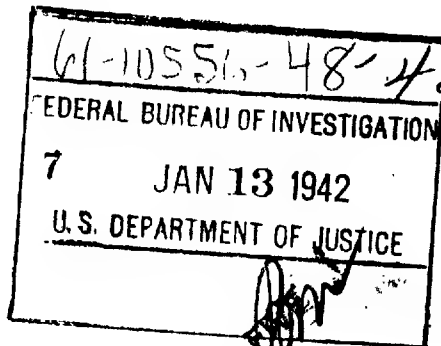
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Have you any recommendations to make for
action by this Department in connection with
your attached memorandum.

FRB
Francis Biddle
Attorney General

*Japanese
Settlers
Hawaii*

*1-1-42
1-5-42
1-10-42*



*ack
1-5-42
gus*

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 1, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

A representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at San Jose, California, has received a report originating from Colonel Cornwall, U. S. Army, to the effect that a race riot may occur shortly in Salinas, California, between the Filipinos and Japanese, it being reported that the Filipinos are alleged to be armed.

Colonel Cornwall's source of information is said to be Anderson Foster of the Growers Shippers Association, Salinas, California, however efforts to locate Foster for interview by representatives of this Bureau have to date been unsuccessful. Colonel Cornwall has advised he would like to move troops into Salinas and disarm the Filipinos and stop any possible uprising.

Austin Anson, Secretary of the Growers Shippers Association, Salinas, has advised a representative of this Bureau that on December 30, 1941, he, Anson, contacted Colonel Stroll of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, San Francisco, California, and advised Stroll that the authorities should pick up guns as well as radios and cameras from the Japanese, since in Anson's opinion every Japanese who has a camera would most likely have two guns. Colonel Stroll is alleged to have remarked that he wished all of these matters were in the hands of the Army so they could be handled properly.

Mr. Anson contacted Congressman John Anderson of California by telephone and related to him the same opinion regarding the possession of guns by Japanese. Mr. Anson has also remarked that trouble could be expected between the Japanese and Filipinos, in his opinion, in Santa Maria, Stockton, Los Angeles and Salinas, California.

By memorandum of December 29, 1941, I advised you of the previous remarks by General James L. Bradley at San Francisco with reference to the desire of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, to the effect that the Army was desirous of having the various contraband articles enumerated in the Presidential proclamation taken from enemy aliens promptly, particularly in the area along the Pacific Coast.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

61-195-6-48 40

January 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Edgar Hoover

Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Why is it that you do not have your men pick up the Japs in our section, we know that they are allowed to go their free way, even if you do get a few that are not guilty, that is war, the few you do pick up are better than a great many good Americans, it is taking things a little too far when they are allowed radios, papers, magazines, live in style, they should taste a little of what they are doing to our people in the Islands and their country, and what they plan for us, people are trying to back the government, but how can you expect us to have faith in you when you allow such things.

Why do you allow Japs that you know are spies to roam around, are you going to wait for another major disaster such as happened in the Pacific, read the American about Japs, that is all true and more. The people that

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61-1056-18-111
FEB 11 1942
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
EX-11

know anything & I am not a go- what-
have the knowledge in making things easy,
probably because you don't live on the coast you
feel safe but they are all over the country.

I feel it is no good to write the President,
he has always misused politics and country
last, we are in a mess he muddles through,
he is in, all we can do is pray that he does
the right thing. He knew all this was coming
and did nothing.

Can't you do something about all these fifth
columnists on the coast as well as other states.

A real American

REC'D HAT-DEF DIVISION
F.B.I.
JAN 17 9 32 AM '42

FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JAN 11 3 21 AM '42
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 17 2 27 AM '42
DIVISION OF PAROLE

February 25, 1942

Dear Sir:

The State Department has advised under date of January 10, 1942, that the exchange of such signals is considered highly undesirable and that a request has been made for necessary measures to be taken to completely stop all such signals between the United States and Japan.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Tamm _____

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MAR 2 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FBI
FEB 26 4 55 PM '48
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED WHITE HOUSE
MAY 5 2 21 PM '61

SPECIAL



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
A-B 894.20211/505

JAN 10 1942

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of December 11, 1941 concerning the exchange of radio signals between the United States and Japan.

This Department regards such an exchange of signals to be highly undesirable and upon the receipt of the above-mentioned letter telephonically requested that necessary measures be taken to stop completely all such signals between this country and Japan.

Sincerely yours,

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 JAN 11 1942

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

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2-25-42

Let 7 CC
2-25-42
JB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 1 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy
R. A. Meyer

FBI SAN FRANCISCO

1-1-42

1-05 PM

GWS

DIRECTOR

CORE

JAPANESE ~~PHILIPINO~~ ACTIVITIES. LAST NIGHT TWO JAPANESE WERE SHOT FROM AMBUSH BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS, PRESUMABLY FILIPINOS, AT GILROY, CALIF., KILLING ONE AND WOUNDING THE OTHER. US ARMY AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL ARE CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION.

PIEPER

END ACK

4-11 PM OK FBI WASH DC JSS

EX-6 RECORDED

INDEXED

61-10556-48-30
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JAN 4 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

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JAN 13 1942
COPY IN FILE

MCS:JR

January 1, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

A representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at San Jose, California, has received a report originating from Colonel Cornwall, U. S. Army, to the effect that a race riot may occur shortly in Salinas, California, between the Filipinos and Japanese, it being reported that the Filipinos are alleged to be armed.

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Mr. Anson contacted Congressman John Anderson of California by telephone and related to him the same opinion regarding the possession of guns by Japanese. Mr. Anson has also remarked that trouble could be expected between the Japanese and Filipinos, in his opinion, in Santa Maria, Stockton, Los Angeles and Salinas, California.

By memorandum of December 29, 1941, I advised you of the previous remarks by General James L. Bradley at San Francisco with reference to the desire of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, to the effect that the Army was desirous of having the various contraband articles enumerated in the Presidential proclamation taken from enemy aliens promptly, particularly in the area along the Pacific Coast.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

8 JAN 7 1942

310

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 31 1941

TELETYPE

FBI SAN FRANCISCO

12-31-41

7-45 PM

GWS

DIRECTOR

CORE. JAPANESE ACTIVITIES SALINAS CALIF. A REPORT TO THIS OFFICE

THRU AGENT L. WINE SAN JOSE ORIGINATING FROM COL. CORNWALL, US ARMY,

ADVISED THAT THERE WOULD BE A POSSIBLE RACE RIOT IN SALINAS, CALIF.

ON NIGHT OF DEC. THIRTYFIRST BETWEEN FILIPINOS AND JAPANESE, THAT

THE FILIPINOS WERE SUPPOSED TO BE ARMED. COL. CORNWALLS INFORMANT

WAS ANDERSON FOSTER OF THE GROWERS SHIPPERS ASSOC. SALINAS. CORNWALL

WILL MEET AGENT W. GRAHAM AT SALINAS AT SEVEN PM DEC. THIRTYFIRST.

ATTEMPT BY BUREAU AGENTS TO LOCATE ANDERSON FOSTER NEGATIVE. CORNWALL

ADVISED HE WOULD LIKE TO MOVE TROOPES INTO SALINAS AND DISARM THE

FILIPINOS AND STOP ANY POSSIBLE UPRISING. AUSTIN ANSON, SECTY. OF THE

GROWERS SHIPPERS ASOC. SALINAS, ADVISED BUREAU AGENT THAT ON DEC.

THIRTY LAST HE CONTACTED COL. STROLL, G TWO SAN FRANCISCO, AND ADVISED

HIM THAT AUTHORITIES SHOULD PICK UP GUNS AS WELL AS RADIOS AND CAMERAS

FROM THE JAPANESE, AS IN HIS OPINION, EVERY JAPANESE THAT HAS A CAMER

WOULD MOST LIKELY HAVE TWO GUNS. COL. STROLL IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE

REMARKED THAT HE WISHED ALL THESE THINGS WOULD BE IN OUR HANDS,

MEANING THE ARMY; SO THEY COULD BE HANDLED PROPERLY. MR. ANSON CONTACTED

US CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON FROM CALIF. BY TELEPHONE AND RELATER (SAME) OPINIO

CONCERNING JAPANESE POSSESSING GUNS. ANDERSON REPORTED TO BE FRIEND

OF THE DIRECTOR, AND ANDERSON TOLD ANSON THAT HE WOULD CALL DIRECTOR

ON DEC. THIRTYFIRST. ANSON STATED TROUBLE COULD BE EXPECTED BETWEEN

JAPANESE AND FILIPINOS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Our memo should get search
warrants to seize any data and articles

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61-10556-38

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5

RELATER (SAME) OPINIO

ANDERSON REPORTED TO BE FRIEND

OF THE DIRECTOR, AND ANDERSON TOLD ANSON THAT HE WOULD CALL DIRECTOR

ON DEC. THIRTYFIRST. ANSON STATED TROUBLE COULD BE EXPECTED BETWEEN

JAPANESE AND FILIPINOS

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PAGE TWO

JAPANESE AND FILIPINOS IN SANTA MARIA, STOCKTON, LOS ANGELES,
AND SALINAS, CALIF, BUT ADMITS THIS IS ONLY HIS OPINION. THIS
INFORMATION FURNISHED BUREAU IN CASE CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON SHOULD
CONTACT THE DIRECTOR IN THIS MATTER.

PIEPER

"ORIG. TO DIRECTOR"

A AND H

10-46 OK FBI WASH DC MM

cc Mr. Ladd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 1 1942

TELETYPE

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67-10356-48-38
MCS-JR
TO ALL SACS

IN THOSE INSTANCES WHERE YOU HAVE OCCASION TO SEIZE SUCH
ARTICLES AS FIREARMS, SHORT-WAVE RADIO RECEIVING SETS, CAMERAS,
ETC., FROM ALIEN ENEMIES, FORBIDDEN TO THEM BY THE PRESIDENTIAL
PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER SEVEN, NINETEEN FORTY-ONE, YOU SHOULD
IN EACH INSTANCE SECURE AN APPROPRIATE SEARCH WARRANT THROUGH
CONTACT WITH THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY PRIOR
TO SEIZING SUCH CONTRABAND ARTICLES.

HOOVER

SENT TO ALL SACS JAN 1, 1942 AT 10-18 PM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 11 1941

147

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FBI SAN FRANCISCO

12-11-41

4-10 AM

RHM

SPECIAL PLACE ON DIRECTORS DESK IMMEDIATELY.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

DIRECTOR

RE TELEPHONIC INSTRUCTIONS TENTH, CONFERENCE WITH TREASURY OFFICIALS

JOSEPH B. FRIEDMAN AND RICHARD AIKEN REGARDING JAPANESE SITUATION

DISCLOSED THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY JAPANESE BUSINESS

PLACES HAVE BEEN CLOSED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA SINCE DECEMBER

SEVENTH. FRIEDMAN WAS SPOKESMAN. OBVIOUS THAT THEY ARE PROCEEDING

ON NO WELL PLANNED PROGRAM. ADMIT NO REAL KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE

SITUATION, PROBLEMS, OR SETUP. ADMIT THEY ARE RELYING ON ONE JOHN

ANDERTON FOR GUIDANCE. MANY PLACES CLOSED NOT GUARDED BEING

MERELY POSTED AS UNDER CONTROL OF THE US TREASURY. FRIEDMAN SAYS HE

HAS BEEN GOING AHEAD ON THE STRICTLY TREASURY PROGRAM BUT BEGAN TO

FEEL THAT THEY WERE NOT ACCOMPLISHING PURPOSE BECAUSE IT IS PHYSICALLY

IMPOSSIBLE TO COVER ALL JAPANESE TRANSACTIONS THROUGH PRESENT PROCEDURE

U.S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD CLOSE OUT EVERY ALIEN AND CITIZEN JAPANESE

BUSINESS OR FUNDS WILL BE DISSIPATED. EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THIS I

NOW A PROBLEM FOR WHOLE GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN JUST TREASURY. STATE

HAVE NO EVIDENCE NOW TO SUBSTANTIATE CONVICTIONS BUT BELIEVES IN 442

RAINSACKED PLACES OF ALL JAPANESE MIGHT FIND EVIDENCE U.S. ADMITS MICHIO KAWA

FINDINGS HAS ONLY GENERALITIES WHICH IN HIS OPINION SHOW GENERALITY

RELATIONSHIP OF ALL JAPANESE AND GENERAL POLICY OF U.S.S.R. BELIEVED

2 JAN 6 1942

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R811 JUN 23 1961
Margenthaun H. J. of 22nd St. Denver
D R J D F

INDEXED
JAN 8 1968

2 JAN 6 1942

FIX-10

IT WORTH WHILE TO EXECUTE HIS PLANS IF ONLY THING ACCOMPLISHED IS TO
SHOW THESE GENERALITIES. FRIEDMAN WANTS TO TAKE EVERY JAPANESE IN THE
UNITED STATES INTO CUSTODY. --THIS IS HIS IDEA QUOTE "HOW CAN WE PICK
OUT THE DANGEROUS JAPANESE ALIENS OR CITIZENS WITHOUT PICKING UP THE
WHOLE LOT AND LETTING THEM WORK THEIR WAY OUT OF DETENTION. CAN WE
AFFORD TO LET EVEN A MINORITY BE AT LIBERTY EVEN THOUGH IT MEANS
DETAINING A LARGE NUMBER OF LOYAL JAPS." END QUOTE. HE REPEATEDLY
EXPRESSED VIEW THAT ALL JAPS REGARDLESS OF LOYALTIES, POSITION, AGE
OR LOCALITY SHOULD BE DETAINED AND THAT WE COULD START FROM THAT
POINT AS TO WHICH JAPS WOULD HAVE THEIR LIBERTY. RELATIVE TO NAVAL
CODE HAVE ASCERTAINED THAT IMPRESSION GIVEN SECRETARY MORGENTHAU BY
FRIEDMAN IS NOT SUBSTANTIATED BY FACT. JOHN HALLY, JOHN KEENE AND
JOHN L. ANDERTON MAKING CURSORY EXAMINATION FILES IN OLYMPIC PRESS,
FOUR FORTY SANSOME, SAN FRANCISCO. SOJIRO HORIKAWA, PROPRIETOR,
FOUND SEVERAL SLIPS OF PAPER IN AMONG SOME INDEX CARDS. THESE SLIPS
BORE CHINESE IDIOGRAPHS WHICH ARE SIMILAR TO JAPANESE. UNDER IDIO-
GRAPHS WERE FIGURES IN NUMERICAL ORDER. ALPHABETICAL LETTER FOLDER
FILE WITH BOTH LETTERS AND NUMBERS ON GUIDE TABS ALSO FOUND IN PREMISES.
IT WAS ANDERTON'S BELIEF THAT IDIOGRAPHS AND NUMERALS ON SCRAPS OF PAPER

PAGE THREE

CONFORMED WITH THOSE ON GUIDE TABS OF ALPHABETICAL FOLDER FILE.

ANDERTON'S EXAMINATION CURSORY. HE SAYS HE WAS NOT PARTICULARLY INTERESTED. HAS NO EXPERIENCE IN CODE WORK. EXPRESSED IDEA THAT

SOME CODE EXPERT WOULD HAVE A GOOD TIME WITH IT AS HE BELIEVES IT

POSSIBLE TO WORK OUT SOME SUCH CODE IN JAPANESE CHARACTERS. REASON

TOOK TO NAVY WAS BECAUSE CONCLUDED WAS NAVAL CODE IF CODE SINCE A

PICTURE ON THE WALL PORTRAYED THREE JAP NAVAL OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN

JAP PICTURE POSSIBLY TAKEN NINETEEN TWENTY TWO. HE CONCLUDED CIVILIAN

MUST HAVE BEEN OWNER OR PICTURE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN THERE, ALSO BECAUSE

PRINTING COMPANY HAD DONE SOME WORK FOR JAP STEAMSHIP LINES. PROPRIETOR

MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH JAP NAVAL MEN. ADMITTED TO ME THAT

DESPITE HIS PROFESSED THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF WHOLE JAP SETUP HE HAD

NEVER HEARD OF PROPRIETOR BEFORE NOR HAD HE EVER SEEN HIM. ONE WHOSE

MEN GOT SLIPS PAPER EXAMINED AND STATED THAT THEY COULD BE A CODE

BECAUSE OF THE PECULIAR E COMBINATION OF CHARACTERS AND NUMBERS BUT

ADDED THAT IT COULD LIKEWISE BE MERELY EXPERIMENTING AS THE WRITINGS

WERE ONLY SCRIBBLINGS. ONE PAPER BROUGHT IN AND THROWN AWAY WAS A

CHINESE POEM. ONE ADVISES SHEETS SEEMED SIMILAR TO COPY PAPER USED BY

NEWSPAPERMEN. THAT CHARACTERS THEREON DID NOT MAKE SENSE. NOTHING LIKE

ANY KNOWN JAPANESE CODE IF A CODE. ONE SAYS NOT JAP NAVAL CODE.

EXPRESSES OPINION KNOWING ANDERTON THAT SCRIBBLINGS WERE BROUGHT TO

THEIR ATTENTION IN A MAGNIFIED MANNER. THEY DO NOT THINK IT A CODE.

PAGE FOUR

ONLY DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE WERE SEVERAL JAPANESE TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES AND TWO TYPEWRITTEN MEMOS LEFT AT YAMATO HOTEL BY ONE ~~X~~YUKUSHIMI ~~X~~ CONSULAR EMPLOYEE AT LOS ANGELES WHO HAS NOW RETURNED TO JAPAN. THESE MEMOS DISCUSS RELATIVE MERITS VARIOUS WAYS TO GET JAP PROGRAM TO THE PEOPLE. DISCUSS WHETHER NEWSPAPER, RADIO OR LECTURES MIGHT BE BEST. MENTION TWO HUNDRED FIFTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROXIMATE AMOUNT TO BE EXPENDED. WE RECOGNIZE MEMOS AS PART OF PLAN USED IN YEARS OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN THRU THIRTY NINE AND APPARENTLY HANDLED BY LEE AND PERKINS. PERKINS IDENTIFIED AS SUBJECT OF LOS ANGELES ORIGIN PERCIVAL DENSMORE ~~X~~PERKINS, INTERNAL SECURITY - J. FILE REFLECTS SUBJECT REGISTERED IN WASHINGTON AS REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE. ALSO MENTIONED THEY HAD FOUND LISTS OF SOCIETY MEMBERS NOT KNOWN BY THEM TO BE SUBVERSIVE, AT THE NIPPON CLUB, JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, JAPANESE ASSN OF AMERICA, JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS AND NEW WORLD SUN NEWSPAPERS. THESE LISTS WERE NOT AVAILABLE. FRIEDMAN FIRST MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND CONCEALED. KNEW NOTHING ABOUT NATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHS OR WHERE FOUND AND CHECK UP AT OUR REQUEST FAILED TO DISCLOSE WHERE, WHEN OR BY WHOM FOUND. FRIEDMAN COULD NOT FURNISH US WITH ANY EVIDENCE OTHER THAN MENTIONED WHICH WOULD SHOW JAPANESE ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OR ESPIONAGE. ONLY SABOTAGE CLAIM IS INDEPENDENT JAPANESE FARMERS PURPORTEDLY REFUSING TO HARVEST OWN CROPS AND CLAIM SABOTAGE BECAUSE PRODUCE PRICES IN LOS ANGELES AREA GOING UP DUE TO LOWER PRODUCTION OF GARDEN PRODUCTS.

PAGE FIVE

FRIEDMAN AND AIKEN AND ONE NORMAN TOWSON, FOREIGN FUNDS DIVISION, DIVIDED ON THIS QUESTION. FRIEDMAN CLAIMING JAP FARMERS MIGHT BE WANTING TO SAVE CROPS FOR OWN CONSUMPTION SINCE CANNOT BE PAID IF THEY DO HARVEST UNDER PRESENT SETUP. THEIR PROPOSED PLAN OF HANDLING THIS SITUATION IF ALL JAPS TAKEN IN CUSTODY WAS TO HAVE ARMY TAKE OVER AND HARVEST THE CROPS. THEY HAVE NO PLAN FOR A SELECTING PROCESS IT AUTHORIZED TO TAKE SMALLER NUMBERS OF JAPANESE INTO CUSTODY. HAVEN'T THOUGHT ABOUT SELECTIVITY BUT BELIEVE BUSINESS MEN, FRATERNAL AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS WOULD BE FIRST CHOICE. HAVE TAKEN NO CONSIDERATION FOR DIVISION OF CITIZENS OR ALIENS. FRIDDMAN STATED QUOTE "JUST RAISING QUESTIONS FOR BETTER BRAIN THAN MINE TO FIGURE OUT" END QUOTE. G-TWO ADVISED THE FORCE FOR PROMPT APPREHENSION, TRANSPORTATION TO PLACES OF DETENTION AND CUSTODY UNDER CONDITIONS OF MINIMUM FACILITIES FOR DETENTION OF TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS ARE THREE REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, APPROXIMATELY NINE THOUSAND MEN. ONLY THE WAR DEPARTMENT CAN ESTIMATE TIME REQUIRED TO MAKE ABOVE TROOPS AVAILABLE SINCE NONE HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED FOR THIS PURPOSE IN NINTH CORPS AREA. BASED ON THE THREE REGIMENTS TWENTY FOUR HOURS WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR ACTUAL APPREHENSION AFTER THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES ARE SUBMITTED BY FBI. AFTER RECEIPT OF ORDER A MINIMUM OF ONE WEEKS TIME WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MAKE MINIMUM SUITABLE DETENTION FACILITIES AVAILABLE. GENERAL J. L. BENEDICT, CORPS AREA COMMANDER REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS MADE BY HIM BE CALLED TO THE DIRECTORS PERSONAL ATTENTION.

PAGE SIX

QUOTE: "I HAVE DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FOURTH ARMY AND WE ARE IN AGREEMENT ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS. IF ANY SUCH LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARE TO BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, IT COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED PRECIPITATELY, BUT WOULD HAVE TO BE GRADUAL, PROBABLY BY TAKING THE LEADERS FIRST, KEEPING THE REMAINDER SEGREGATED IN JAPANESE AREAS BY STATE AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AND MOVING THEM TO RAILWAY TRAINS GRADUALLY. WE BELIEVE THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANY SUCH LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE BE DETAINED IN THIS AREA. THEY SHOULD, IF TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, BE TRANSPORTED INTO THE INTERIOR. WE ARE FURTHER OF THE OPINION THAT IF ANY SUCH CONDITIONS AS ALLEGED EXIST IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA, AN INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE MADE IN OTHER AREAS, PARTICULARLY THE LOS ANGELES AREA, FOR THE DETERMINATION OF WHETHER OR NOT SIMILAR CONDITIONS EXIST THERE AND A GREATER NUMBER OF PERSONS THERE SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY" END QUOTE. FOR YOUR INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO JOHN E. ANDERTON, I RECEIVED A CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FROM CAPT. R. P. MC FULLOUGH, DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT, DATED AUGUST TWELFTH, NINETEEN FORTY, WHICH ADVISED THAT ANDERTON WAS EMPLOYED BY THAT OFFICE AS A TRANSLATOR FROM SEPTEMBER FIRST, NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE TO SEPTEMBER TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, WHEN HE RESIGNED DUE TO DISAGREEMENT AS TO COMPENSATION. THE LETTER STATES ANDERTON IS AN UNUSUALLY WELL QUALIFIED LINGUIST BUT IS TREMENDOUSLY EGOTISTICAL AND HAS INFLATED IDEAS AS TO THE VALUE OF HIS SERVICES. IT FURTHER MENTIONS THAT AFTER ANDERTON LEFT THE EMPLOY OF ONI HE RESUMED THE

PAGE SEVEN

PRACTICE OF LAW AND RECEIVED RETAINERS FROM JAPANESE GROUPS, ONE OF WHICH RETAINERS HE INDICATED WOULD MAKE HIM FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT FOR LIFE. CAPT. MC CULLOUGH'S LETTER STATED ONI WAS CONCERNED THAT POSSIBLY ANDERTON HAD CONFIDED TO THE JAPANESE THAT ONI HAD BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN RECORDINGS OF CERTAIN JAPANESE TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS. ANDERTON HAS REPEATEDLY OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO US BUT I HAVE HAD NO CONFIDENCE IN HIM BASED ON THE NAVY'S EXPERIENCE. FROM ACTIONS TONIGHT I FEEL HE IS TRYING TO IMPRESS TREASURY SO THAT HE CAN GET CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN SOME WAY ON JAPANESE MATTERS. I FEEL YOU SHOULD HAVE MY PERSONAL OPINION OF FRIEDMAN. FRIEDMAN, AN ATTORNEY IN GENERAL CONSULS OFFICE TREASURY SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE, HAD JUST COME FROM DENVER TO TIE IN WITH A SPEAKING TOUR OF TREASURY MEN EXPLAINING TREASURY REGULATIONS TO BANKERS, EXPLAINED WAS SENT TO DENVER BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. THINKS ASSIGNMENT HERE WAS JUST TO GIVE HIM TRIP. ADDED THAT THINGS BROKE SUNDAY, SOMEONE HAD TO TAKE OVER, AND HE DID. ADMITTED THAT UNTIL SUNDAY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE SITUATION, AND SINCE THEN IS DEPENDING UPON THE ADVICE OF AIKEN AND ANDERTON. HE DID NOT IMPRESS ME AS BEING STABLE, DID NOT SEEM TO KNOW WHAT HE WAS DOING, HAD NOT EVEN THOUGHT OF THE RAMIFICATIONS OF HIS PROPOSALS. HE SAID LET WASHINGTON FIGURE THEM OUT. HE EVEN IMPRESSED ME AS BEING A BIT HYSTERICAL DUE TO OUR AIR RAIDS AS EVIDENCED BY HIS MANNER OF REFERENCE TO THEM AND HIS DESIRE TO NOT TAKE ANY CHANCES WITH ANY TYPE JAPANESE EVEN WOMEN. HE IS A YOUNG MAN WITH AN ASSIGNMENT BIGGER THAN HE CAN HANDLE. HE DOES NOT SEEM TO KNOW WHERE HE IS GOING OR HOW HE IS GOING TO GET THERE. THE FACT

PAGE EIGHT

THAT HE IS UNDER PRESSURE IS OBVIOUS WHEN YOU TALK TO HIM. HE IS A
THEORIST AND CERTAINLY DOES NOT APPEAR TO UNDERSTAND PRACTICAL
REALITIES.

PIEPER

END ACK PLS

OK FBI WAS DC MH

DISC

SHL:V03

December 11, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

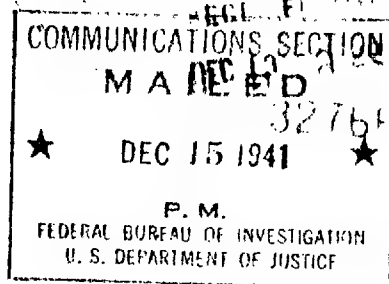
My dear Mr. Berle:

Information has been received through a confidential source to the effect that although all communication with Japan was discontinued in accordance with official orders at the time hostilities broke out, the Radio Corporation of America at San Francisco is sending "Z" signals to Tokyo. The source has explained that these "Z" signals are used by operators in giving directions to the station which they are contacting for the purpose of changing readings and equipment for better reception and the like; that it is a type of code used by operators for the exchange of technical information and directions.

The source advises that Captain Dodd of the Globe Wireless took this matter up with the Office of Naval Intelligence at San Francisco which in turn communicated with Washington, and that the Globe Wireless in San Francisco had subsequently received a communication from Admiral McNamé, head of the Globe Wireless in New York City to the effect that "someone in the State Department" had authorized the sending of these so-called "Z" signals.

While no messages are being transmitted to Japan, it is reported that radio operators at San Francisco do communicate directly with Tokyo and other Japanese cities when exchanging these "Z" signals, in the course of which

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

- 2 -

communications some sixty-odd of these signals are transmitted. The theory has been advanced that by prearrangement, due to spacing and timing, each signal could be used as a secret means of communicating information by a conspirator and that this situation presents a perfect opportunity for a traitor to transmit information of value to the enemy. This situation, according to the confidential source, definitely places every operator under suspicion in that, in the exchange of such "Z" signals, he is actually in communication with the enemy in time of war, and it is reported that in the opinion of these operators they are actually violating wartime regulations, although their activities in this regard are being pursued in accordance with instructions they have received.

This information is being brought to your attention for appropriate consideration and such action as is deemed warranted, and I shall appreciate being advised whether the exchange of such radio signals between the United States and Tokyo is to be forbidden.

Sincerely yours,

FBI SAN FRANCISCO

12-10-41

10-01 PM

GWS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. H. H. Hannon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

Kim Kimball
Little

DIRECTOR

Handwritten: Informant
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED], WHO IS EMPLOYED BY GLOBE WIRELESS, TODAY REPORTED THAT WHEN WAR BROKE OUT ALL COMMUNICATION WITH JAPAN WAS ORDERED STOPPED AND THIS WAS DONE. HE THEN STATED THAT IT WAS LEARNED THAT RCA WAS SENDING QUOTE Z UNQUOTE SIGNALS TO TOKYO. HE EXPLAINED THAT THESE Z SIGNALS ARE USED BY THE OPERATORS IN GIVING DIRECTIONS TO THE OTHER END OF THE LINE, I. E. TO CHANGE READINGS IN EQUIPMENT FOR BETTER RECEPTION ETC. IT IS A SORT OF CODE USED BY OPERATORS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND DIRECTIONS. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT HE HAD NOTIFIED CAPTAIN DODD WHO IS HIS SUPERIOR IN THE COMPANY AND THAT THE LATTER HAD TAKEN THE MATTER UP WITH ONI AND THAT ONI HAD IN TURN TAKEN IT UP WITH WASHINGTON. HE STATED FURTHER THAT TODAY RODMAN, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF GLOBE WIRELESS IN SAN FRANCISCO, HAD RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM ADMIRAL MC NAMEE WHO IS HEAD OF GLOBE WIRELESS IN NEW YORK THAT QUOTE SOMEONE IN THE STATE DEPTXX DEPARTMENT UNQUOTE HAD AUTHORIZED SENDING THESE SO-CALLED Z SIGNALS. INFORMANT FURTHER ADVISED THAT WHILE NO MESSAGES ARE TRANSMITTED TO JAPAN, THE OPERATORS HERE DO COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH TOKYO AND OTHER JAPANESE CITIES WHEN THESE Z SIGNALS ARE EXCHANGED. HE STATED THAT THERE ARE SOME SIXTY ODD OF THESE SIGNALS AND THAT

Handwritten: 12/10/41
Handwritten: 45
Handwritten: Hyland
Handwritten: Eddy

b7D

PAGE TWO

BY PREARRANGEMENT EACH OF THEM COULD MEAN ANYTHING A CONSPIRATOR DESIRED IT TO MEAN. HE EXPLAINED THAT IT WAS A PERFECT OPPORTUNITY FOR A TRAITOR TO TRANSMIT INFORMATION OF VALUE TO THE ENEMY, AND THAT IT DEFINITELY PLACED EVERY OPERATOR ON THE SPOT IN THAT THEY WOULD BE IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE ENEMY IN TIME OF WAR, AND IT WAS THEIR OPINION THAT THIS WAS IN ACTUAL VIOLATION OF WARTIME REGULATIONS. THIS INFORMATION IS TRANSMITTED FOR WHATEVER ACTION THE BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO TAKE, INASMUCH AS THE FOREGOING ACTIVITIES APPEAR HIGHLY IRREGULAR.

PIEPER

A AND H

OMK

OK FBI WASH DC DCN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RU-OF-D
DEPARTMENT OF
BUREAU OF RECON

PXMB166 127 DL 2 EXTRA

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF DEC 16 1941 1052A

HONORABLE FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE

IN VIEW OF SECRETARY OF NAVY KNOX'S REPORT ON FIFTH COLUMN
ACTIVITIES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS THE AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA BELIEVES THAT IMMEDIATE DRASTIC
ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO CONCENTRATE ALL JAPANESE ALIENS
NOW RESIDING IN LOCALITIES WHICH ARE PRODUCING MATERIAL
FOR OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE. MANY JAPANESE FARMERS AND
MERCHANTS ARE OPERATING NEAR SUCH VITAL DEFENSE PLANTS
AS THE DOUGLAS PLANT AT LONG BEACH AND THE VULTURE AIRCRAFT AT
DOWNEY ALSO THE NORTH AMERICAN AT INGLEWOOD LOCKHEED AND
VEGA PLANTS IN SAN FERNANDO VALLEY. THE FBI IN COOPERATION
WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAS PERFORMED EFFECTIVE WORK ALONG
THESE LINES BUT THEIR EFFORTS ARE INADEQUATE BECAUSE OF THE LARGE
ALIEN JAPANESE POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA. WE URGE PROMPT ACTION TO ELIMI
ANY POSSIBLE FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES BY THESE ALIENS

ROBERT F. GARNER JR DEPARTMENT COMMANDER
THE AMERICAN LEGION.

445PM.

61 10556 48
INVESTIGATION
DEC 20 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

226

NATIONAL DEFENSE DIVISION - FBI
SELECTIVE SERVICE - CIVIL DETENTION SECTION

ND-27

12/24 1941

___ Mr. E. A. Tamm	___ Personnel Files
___ Mr. Ladd	___ Mechanical Section
___ Mr. Carson	___ Crime Records Section
___ Mr. Cunningham	___ Mr. Harbo
___ Mr. Fitch	___ Mr. Hendon
___ Mr. Holloman	___ Identification Division
___ Mr. Kimball	___ Technical Laboratory
___ Mr. Kramer	___ Mr. <i>Harbo</i>
___ Mr. Timm	

SUPERVISORS

___ Mr. Alderson	___ Mr. Faircloth	___ Mr. Nelson
___ Mr. Baird	___ Mr. Franich	___ Mr. Provinse
___ Mr. Buckbee	___ Mr. Gannon	___ Mr. Ranstad
___ Mr. Cannon	___ Mr. Higdon	___ Mr. Richardson
___ Mr. Crow	___ Mr. Holmes	___ Mr. Smythe
___ Mr. Currie	___ Mr. J. Horn	___ Mr. Tanner
___ Mr. Deane	___ Mr. Kenney	___ Mr. Vechery
___ Mr. Donahoe	___ Mr. McGee	___ Mr. Wilson
___ Mr. Donohue	___ Mr. McMillan	___ Mr. Younger
___ Mr. Eakes	___ Mr. Mitchell	
___ Mr. Evans	___ Mr. Mulroy	___ Mr. _____

___ Clerk 1509	___ Prepare tickler for
___ Clerk 1511	___ Send File
___ Miss Bowman, 1513	___ Files Section
___ Miss Burrow, 3537	___ Bring File up-to-date
___ Mrs. Clegg, 3537	___ Record, search, serialize,
___ Miss Jahn, 1513	___ and route
___ Miss Hensley, 5724	___ Indicate index references
___ Mrs. Lloyd, 1706	___ Call me
___ Miss Lurz, 1706	___ See me
___ Mrs. Mossburg, 3537	___ Appropriate action
___ Mrs. Walch, 1513	___ Note and return
___ Typists	___ Mr. _____
___ Correct	
___ Re-date	

You handled this I believe!

SUPERVISOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**

FILE NO. 65-2650

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/16/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/28; 11/21/41	REPORT MADE BY L. A. SCHON
TITLE JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - J
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>MASAYOSHI MORINO, born Alameda, California, and graduated from the University of California. He is a diplomatic courier of the Japanese Foreign Office and arrived San Francisco October 26, 1941, from Washington, D. C., where he is reported to have worked under Minister KANAME WAKASUGI at the Japanese Embassy. MORINO advised that he is here on business for the foreign office and the purpose "secret". <u>He enjoys diplomatic immunity.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>Teletype from San Francisco to Bureau dated October 28, 1941.</p> <p>Teletype from Washington Field to San Francisco dated October 29, 1941.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p><u>AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:</u></p> <p>Confidential Informant [redacted] called the attention of this office to one MORINO, who is connected with the Japanese foreign office. He asserted that MORINO is a graduate of the University of California, age approximately 33 to 34, and that he recently returned from Japan. He told informant that he is here on business for the foreign office, the purpose of which is "secret," and that he expected to sail for Japan from Seattle soon.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. J. Pupper</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
5 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field 2 - ONI, San Francisco 1 - G2, San Francisco 2 - San Francisco		RECORDED INDEXED FILED	

[] further advised that he originally lived in Alameda, California, and that he holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of California, understands English and Japanese completely, and that while he attended College, he wrote a thesis entitled, "Japan's Right in China, Why United States Should Recognize Manchukuo." According to [] he has a relative who holds a high position in the Japanese Government and MORINO himself is one of the few Niseis who have succeeded in getting a key position with the Japanese Foreign Office. He is supposed to have stated that it is easy for him to book passage on a boat at any time because of his status in this country as a diplomat.

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Confidential Informant [] advised that subject arrived in San Francisco on October 26, 1941, and registered at the Fairmont Hotel. He is a former prominent Nisei who resided at 2117 Haste Street, Berkeley, California. He received his A.B. Degree from the University of California in 1933 and M. A. in 1934, and a Ph.D. in 1939, his field of study being Political Science.

when

In 1929, MORINO entered the University of California, he gave the name of his guardian as G. MORINO, who resided in Alameda, California. G. MORINO still lived there in December, 1940, but available Japanese Directories failed to reveal any person by that name residing there at this time.

[] further advised that subject is a diplomatic courier who accompanied Minister LANAGE WAKASUHI when the latter person recently arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, from Japan. From an extremely confidential source of information, it was learned by [] that MORINO advised one MASAYUKI HAKADA, a Diplomatic courier, also visiting in San Francisco, that on October 27, 1941, he could be reached during the day at the home of YOSHINOBU SHIMANOUCHI, 3075 California Street. On October 28, 1941, MORINO told THOMAS CHADA of the Market Laundry in Oakland that it was necessary for him to remain at the Japanese Consular residence all day because he was watching over some documents. He stated to a confidential informant of [] that he is in the United States on a "secret mission" for the Japanese foreign office and will sail for Japan from Seattle, Washington. He boasted that he enjoys diplomatic immunity. He is quite generally known by the nickname of "LUSH."

b7D

By teletype dated October 28, 1941, the San Francisco Office requested the Bureau to advise regarding the activities of MORINO in Washington and to check Immigration for a record of his entry into the country and also to determine from the State Department whether he enjoyed

diplomatic immunity.

By teletype dated October 29, 1941, the Washington Field Office advised that OKINO, accompanied by MASAYUKI HARADA, arrived in the United States October 15, 1941, as diplomatic couriers, at Laredo, Texas. They arrived in Washington on October 17, 1941, stayed at the Hotel Roger Smith. About October 20, 1941, both departed Washington, D. C. for New York City, where they contacted the Japanese Consulate there. HARADA left New York for Los Angeles and San Francisco by TWA plane, on October 23, 1941, and OKINO returned to Washington on October 23, 1941, and on the same date, departed for San Francisco. Reference teletype from the Washington Field Office further advised that both OKINO and HARADA have diplomatic immunity.

On November 21, 1941, Confidential Informant [] advised that he had received information from his Seattle, Washington, Office that OKINO had obtained a sailing permit in Seattle on November 3, 1941, permitting him to depart this country on the HIKAWA MARU on November 4, 1941.

HARADA was a passenger aboard the MS TAIYU MARU which sailed from San Francisco on November 2, 1941.

b7D

- CLOSED -



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EPH:TL
2:00 P.M.

October 27, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

I called SAC Pieper at San Francisco with reference to the matter discussed by you with Mr. Pieper on October 24, 1941 pertaining to the general Japanese inquiry being made in that district at the present time. You will recall that the question of translating certain Japanese material arose.

I checked with Mr. Fitch and found that the Bureau has only four Japanese translators available and that these men are tied up on work at the Bureau so that it would be impossible for any of them to proceed to San Francisco. I told Mr. Pieper that it would not be possible for the Bureau to furnish a translator to his office, but that depending upon the urgency of the translations, it would be possible for the Bureau to translate such material as he could forward to the Bureau for translation. He stated that most of the translations would have to be done on the spot, that is, while the subpoenas were being served and while Bureau Agents and the Department attorneys were actually present in the various offices reviewing the records, et cetera. He stated that there was very little of the material which could be forwarded to the Bureau for translation. I asked him for his recommendations for handling the matter and he suggested that the Navy translators be utilized, inasmuch as they had been used in the past and for the further reason that in view of our agreements with ONI some offense might be taken by the Navy if they were not advised currently concerning the Japanese inquiry. Mr. Pieper stated that he thought by using the Navy translators we would be able to get the translation accomplished and, at the same time, satisfy the Navy that we were cooperating with them in this investigation. I told him that if this was his recommendation, the Bureau had no objection to his using the Navy translators.

I pointed out to him that there was one possibility which should be borne in mind, that is, the Navy men might endeavor to "hold out" on us with respect to particularly interesting items and Pieper stated that he thought the Agents could watch the matter closely enough so that there would be no possibility of this happening. I told him to instruct the Agents that they should be particularly alert to see that nothing like this occurred.

Respectfully,

R. D. Kramer

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 30 1941
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OK to use
m. d.
W



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1941

DML:PC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

2:00 PM

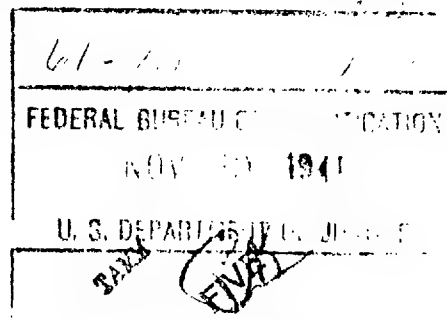
SAC Pieper of the San Francisco Office called and advised that he had a conference this morning with the Special Assistants to the Attorney General concerning the Japanese cases. He stated he believes there is an excellent opportunity for the Bureau to do a good job on the Japanese picture generally due to the fact that they have a grand jury there now. They have agreed that the Ralph W. Townsend case, the David W. Ryder case, and the Frederick W. Williams case all tie in as one although they have been separated, in that they are very closely connected. They feel that they might be able to convict Williams as they have Viereck, although he is a registered agent, because of improper handling of himself after the registration.

Pieper stated he now had three men working on this matter and recommended that four men be removed from other assignments and assigned to this case making a total of seven men on this particular case. I pointed out to Pieper that the Bureau had previously instructed that this matter be pushed and that he should have taken this action long ago instead of waiting for the Attorney General's Office and the grand jury to start work on it. Pieper stated he did not have sufficient personnel then and did not have sufficient personnel now, but would handle the situation by removing men from other assignments. I reiterated the fact that he should have taken this action before now and he indicated he had no alibi to make in this connection.

Pieper advised he will need some Japanese translators and the only ones that are available are the Navy translators. He wanted to know if it would be all right to use these translators and also to advise Navy of this investigation, submitting reports to them as practiced in the past. I told him it would be all right to advise Navy of this and also to submit reports, but not to use their translators until he hears further from the Bureau.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

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R311 JUN 23 1961



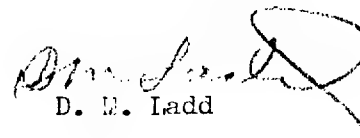
Memo - Mr. Tamm

-2-

October 24, 1941

I told Pieper to confirm this conversation in a letter to the Bureau and also to furnish the names of the agents he intends using on this investigation.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

6
LLL:EMT

October 29, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

EX-5

Dear Sir:

For your information, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum dated October 20, 1941, regarding "Japanese Evacuation of the U. S. A.", which was received by the Bureau from an outside confidential and reliable source.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC Los Angeles
San Diego
Seattle

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 30 1941
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signatures and initials, including a large "M" and "J".

180

October 20th, 1941.

Japanese Evacuation of the U.S.A.

The following are the rules which are being applied by the Japanese Consulate General in San Francisco to Japanese in that area desirous of sailing in the evacuation steamer "Tatuta Maru" on her arrival November 1st. Each applicant is required to file three copies of an application which includes the following questions:

Birthplace
Residence
Name
Date of Birth
Occupation
Reason for returning to Japan
Destination
Date of last arrival in the U.S.A.
Original reason for coming to the U.S.A.
Parents address
Present San Francisco address and telephone number
Whether or not application already made for passage reservation and in what class.

Of the three copies one is to be kept at the Consulate General's office; one is sent to the Japanese Department of Communications; and the third to the Japanese Navy Department.

The NYK Line owners of the steamer are acting solely as agents in this special case and have nothing to say regarding who is to be granted passage.

An order of priority for reservations has been drawn up as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Executives and employees of Japanese firms. | FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 13 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE |
| 2. Temporary visitors to the U.S.A. | |
| 3. Those of short residence in the U.S. | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE |
| 4. Japanese who have lived in this country for very long periods to be refused. | |
| 5. Young men to be given preference over elderly people who will have to remain in this country. | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE |
| 6. Those who have (or have applied for) a U.S. re-entry permit are to be automatically refused passage. | |

FROM STOTT

OCT 23 1941

Letter to S.F. (cc L.A., San Diego, Seattle)
" " [unclear] 78-29-41, #55

LLL:EMT

61-10556-48-28

November 18, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

It has been noted from your letter of November 8, 1941, which is in reply to the Bureau's inquiry of October 25, 1941, that at the present time you have five confidential informants of Japanese descent, only two of whom have been productive in the sense that they have furnished information of such a nature as to warrant the initiation of an investigation.

These practical results would seem to indicate that your efforts at developing confidential informants among the Japanese have been rather unsuccessful.

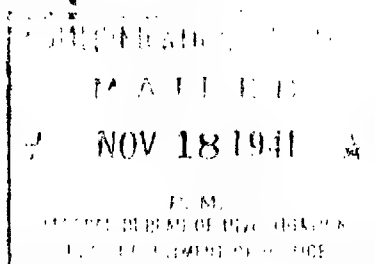
Since your territory constitutes one of the most important centers of Japanese activities, I believe you are fully cognizant of the importance and need of confidential informants among that race.

Kindly continue your endeavors in this connection and keep the Bureau advised of developments as requested in its letter of October 25, 1941.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



RECEIVED
NOV 18 1941
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

San Francisco, California
November 27, 1941

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 25, 1941 observing that the practical results of espionage investigations concerning Japanese have been meager, and that it is believed the reason for this undesirable situation is the dearth of confidential informants among members of the Japanese race, and further requesting that the Bureau be advised within thirty days what action has been taken to develop Japanese confidential informants, and any results attendant upon efforts in this regard.

During the past five weeks, three agents of this office commonly assigned to cases involving Japanese activities have been on special assignment investigating Japanese propagandists and possible Registration Act violators. For this reason, due to lack of investigative personnel, it has been impossible to make as concentrated an effort in this regard as desired. Despite this fact, however, four new confidential informants of Japanese descent have been developed. Three of these are Japanese newspaper men, one each in the Japanese American News, New World Sun, and the San Francisco Office of the Japanese owned and controlled Domei News Agency.

As stated in reference letter from the Bureau, Japanese newspapermen seem to be particularly active in Japanese espionage, and contacts of these individuals might produce information of inestimable value. This office agrees with the Bureau in this premise, and therefore, during the past thirty days has especially concentrated efforts toward the development of informants in Japanese newspapers. To date none of these informants have furnished information on which an espionage investigation has been predicated.

11-27-41
DEC 2 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
11-27-41

The other informant of Japanese descent developed is in the insurance and real estate business, and was publicity man for the Japanese Consulate during the Golden Gate International Exposition held in San Francisco during 1939 and 1940. This individual has many contacts among prominent Japanese in this area, and it is felt that valuable information concerning Japanese activities will be forthcoming from him in the near future.

In my letter dated November 8, 1941 I pointed out the impracticability of attempting to develop reliable confidential informants among workers of large Japanese owned and controlled organizations for the reason that at the present time these firms are made up of individuals of tried and proved loyalty to their employers. Effort is being continually made, however, to develop reliable informants within these organizations. Though no practical results have been achieved in the development of informants during the past sixty days in these organizations, information has been received concerning a few employees who it is believed can be developed into reliable confidential informants in the near future. A concerted effort will be made to follow up and develop these prospective informants.

As requested in Bureau letter dated November 18, 1941, Bureau file 61-10,556-48, this office will continue endeavors to develop confidential informants among individuals of Japanese descent, and will keep the Bureau advised of developments in this regard as requested in Bureau letter dated October 24, 1941.

Very truly yours,

M. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

LAS:GC

CHANGED TO

LLL:ELT

October 25, 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has observed that the offices receiving copies of this communication appear to be the focal points of Japanese espionage activities. It has also noted that while a large number of investigations have been and are being conducted regarding various subjects whose activities in this field have caused them to be looked upon with suspicion, nevertheless, the practical results have been very meager. It is believed that a specific reason for this undesirable situation is the dearth of confidential informants among members of the Japanese race.

I believe you will concede that this is one of the principal sources through which desirable information of an espionage character can be obtained and developed. Accordingly, you are instructed to take immediate steps to secure and develop confidential informants among members of the Japanese race.

In this connection, it is suggested that you exert every effort to secure contacts among the workers or associates of the large Japanese owned and controlled firms and organizations. Furthermore, Japanese newspaper men seem to be particularly active in Japanese espionage, and contacts of these individuals might produce information of inestimable value in this field.

Each office receiving copies of this letter should take the necessary action to develop confidential informants among the Japanese in order that the Bureau may become cognizant of the espionage activities of agents of that Government.

Kindly advise the Bureau by return mail what informants of this nature you presently have in your office who are supplying valuable information pertaining to espionage activities, on which investigation has been or will be initiated.

★ OCT 27 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SAC Washington

- 2 -

Furthermore, I desire that within thirty days you advise me what action you have taken to develop Japanese confidential informants and, particularly, any results attendant upon your efforts in this regard.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC Bureau
Seattle
Portland
San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Diego
Honolulu
Butte
Dallas
New York
Miami

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
November 8, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 25, 1941 advising that the Bureau has observed that the practical results of espionage investigations of Japanese have been meager and that it is believed the specific reasons for this undesirable situation is the dearth of confidential informants among members of the Japanese race.

It is true that a large number of investigations have been and are being conducted regarding various subjects whose activities have caused them to be looked upon with suspicion, and the practical results of such investigations have been very meager. The reason for lack of practical results is that although surveillances, spot checks, and a thorough and logical investigation of individuals reported to be engaged in espionage activities has been conducted, no evidence has been obtained indicating that any have been guilty of violating any federal statutes for which prosecution would lie. In all cases reported to this office where there was indication of a possible violation of a federal statute, the individuals involved enjoyed diplomatic immunity.

You are advised that this office has in the past on our own initiative, and without being so instructed by the Bureau, taken steps to secure and develop confidential informants among members of the Japanese race. Every effort will be made in the future to continue the work of developing suitable confidential informants among individuals of Japanese descent. This office agrees with the Bureau that this is one of the principal sources through which desirable information of an espionage character can be obtained and developed.

I wish to call the attention of the Bureau to the impracticability of attempting to secure reliable confidential informants among the workers of large Japanese owned and controlled organizations.

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R311 JUN 23 1961

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67-40
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 NOV 12 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Director
Page 2
November 8, 1941

Due to the freezing order these firms have only a skeleton force made up of individuals of tried and proved loyalty to their employers. In the past efforts by this office to develop informants among these individuals have proved negative, and on at least one occasion this office has learned that an employee, after being contacted by Bureau agents, notified her employer. It is therefore seen that such action is impracticable for the reason that it puts Japanese firms on notice of the investigations being conducted by the Bureau of Japanese commercial concerns.

At the present time this office has no confidential informants or reliable sources of information in Japanese controlled organizations who furnish information regarding Japanese espionage activities. We have confidential informants in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company and sources of information in all large Japanese controlled firms, but these individuals are either not in a position to know of espionage activities, or if they are in a position to know, are unwilling to furnish information of subversive activities.

It is respectfully called to the attention of the Bureau that individuals of Japanese descent in the employ of Japanese controlled business organizations, when contacted express a willingness to serve as a source of information; however, when asked to furnish information of Japanese espionage activities, they all vehemently state that they have no information to give concerning espionage activity on the part of Japanese because they are not engaged in such activity. The information received of these employees has been on matters of a general intelligence nature only. It is my opinion that these individuals say one thing and think another, and would not cooperate with this office if they knew of espionage activities.


No confidential informants have been developed among the personnel of Japanese newspapers, however, sources of information are available in both the Japanese-American News and the New World Sun daily newspapers. One reliable productive confidential informant has been developed concerning Japanese activities among American newspaper men.

Director
Page 3
November 8, 1941

This office presently has ~~(five)~~ confidential informants of Japanese descent. Confidential Informant [] is the only one of these who has supplied information pertaining to espionage activities on which an investigation has been initiated. Confidential Informant [] and a few informants of the Caucasian races have also furnished information on which investigations have been initiated.

b7D

Very truly yours,


N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

LAS:ED
66-644



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

San Francisco, California

October 22, 1941

FED. BU. OF INV.

Mrs. E. R. Roosevelt

Hyde Park

New York

Dear Madam:

OCT 27 1941

The contents of this letter are the result of observation of the activities of the Japanese, both alien and American-born, in the State of California for the past twelve years.

In the fall of 1929, we suddenly noticed that the leaves on the trees around us were scorched as though they were burned with acid and the air was full of acid fumes. Thinking that a chemical factory had opened near us, we moved near the Ocean Beach in San Francisco where we thought the air would be pure. But still we continued noticing this peculiar acid feeling in the air, yet we could not account for it. One morning, before six o'clock, I happened to notice three Japanese fishing boats anchor a little south of the Golden Gate, about a half mile out on the Pacific Ocean. Two of them began to pump out what resembled steam and smoke. The wind was blowing towards the land, and in about five minutes, the air became permeated with acid fumes, similar to those we had noticed previously, and they became so bad that it was necessary to close the windows. Following this incident we made a great many observations which prove the following statements.

Every night an army of Japanese go out singly and in pairs to parks and wooded hilltops in San Francisco and the Bay Area (this is in addition to their fishing boat activities); in fact they go anywhere where they can operate unobserved, and pump these acid fumes and irritating gases. (More than one kind of fumes are used--some are sticky while others are sharply acid. After the visit of the Japanese Cadet Good Will Ship, several years ago, these fumes became more subtle and less sharp). At night we are awakened often by a sound similar to that of the pumping of a washing machine, only at a slightly higher pitch; and from our windows we can see the fumes pour down the hill from the trees. This is not natural fog, but can be easily mistaken for it by inexperienced observers, until they notice that it is queer that fog should arise from among trees far removed from a lake, a swamp, the ocean, or any other body of water; and that it is odd that fog should start on top of a dry hill in a high wind and/or on a clear day. When real fog is drifting in from the ocean, these fumes combine with the fog, as well as with the tule fogs often present in the East Bay. The Germans have been using artificial fog in the present war, so it is not at all improbable that the Japs would use it for their purposes also.

The Japs have different methods of spreading these fumes. Sometimes it is in the form of the above mentioned white fog, while at other times it consists of a heavy black fog. Frequently during the day it takes the form of blue or brown haze against the hills and in the sky, particularly noticable against the horizon. Often these fumes give the air a deceptive freshness and cause it to be unnaturally cold. They are sometimes dryly irritating while at other times sticky, causing a sticky coating

noticable on the face, particularly the lips. These fumes attack the sinuses and frontal lobes of the brain, causing dizziness and headache; dryness of the respiratory passages, particularly sore throat. They also cause the eyes to redden and smart, becoming generally inflamed, and cause a burning sensation of the skin of the face. Upon awakening in the morning, the eyelids are very often "stuck together" and the eyes sting and smart, accompanied by sore throat and inflamed nasal passages. This last named complaint is so prevalent in this city that it has puzzled doctors as to its cause.

The Japs are most active between twelve midnight and dawn, and most frequently operate from the following points in the Bay Area: In San Francisco: in Sutro Forest; atop Mt. Davidson; the area behind Twin Peaks; in Golden Gate Park; in the San Bruno Mountains (which are just south of the county line); and other points. In the East Bay: in the Oakland Hills; and from around Mt. Diablo. In Marin County: various points including the area around Mt. Tamalpais. The Japs we saw were in high boots, drab working clothes, and had small farm trucks. (They collect wood or anything else they want on the way back to headquarters.)

It is dangerous for lone investigators to go out to these places when the Japs are in action, for anyone's life is in danger when the Japs find themselves being observed (there are some unsolved murders in Sutro Forest of men who happened to walk in there alone); therefore caution and secrecy must be observed in all investigations. Check on Japs taking buses or streetcars, or driving autos between about 4 or 5 p.m. and 12:30 a.m. and 5 a.m. But when sure of the facts, it is well to bring them out in the open as the Japs hate publicity.

About three or four years ago (you can check this in newspaper files) a huge cache of acid was found on the border between California and Mexico. At the time, the reporters could not imagine what it was for unless it was "to rust the ships on the ocean".

The practical Japanese must be getting results with these fumes or they would not keep them up, for they are slowly but surely undermining the health of the people of the United States. The Japs have not missed a single night (or day, where and when unobserved), for twelve years. They pump them in stormy or fair weather alike--wind, fog, rain, or snow make no difference to the Japs, but only make the fumes more dangerous to us by causing auto accidents, etc. brought on by dizziness. The approach of airplanes gives much warning, and the Japs can quickly hide; this is one of the reasons that they got rid of the dirigibles (by sabotage) several years ago, as dirigibles gave far less warning of their approach.

We in California know the Japanese thoroughly, and know them to be treacherous and cruel. They work like termites in this country and never stop, while protesting their loyalty to the United States. (The American-born Japanese, although United States Citizens by birth, owe allegiance first and foremost to the Japanese Government and are loyal to it in every way.) It is very disturbing to feel that these Japs are able to take possession of hills and parks, and possibly the whole coast. The Japanese here refer to this state as "our California".

The Japs have been carrying on an undeclared war in this country for over twelve years, and it is high time that the people became aware of the fact before it is too late. They are trained from childhood in the belief that it is their destiny to rule the

world, and to the hate the white man. The Japanese Military are the Japanese people; and they believe themselves to be the chosen people of this world. They have all the subtelty and patience of the Orient, but they fear publicity and the light of day. Their apparent law-abiding habits are just a mask for their subversive activities. They despise the Americans and the British, and consider them sentimental and stupid; they are apparantly right as the Japs seem to be able to get away with anything. American-born Japanese should not be allowed citizenship in the United States, nor be allowed in the Army, Navy, Marines, or in hospitals or other institutions for the public welfare. (Some years ago when we had an epidemic of infantile paralysis in this city, it was found on investigation that the epidemic had started in homes where Japanese were employed.)

In the interests of the future security of this country, please investigate these and all other Japanese activities thoroughly.

RECORDED

JKM:BK
61-10556-48-26

October 15, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

A confidential informant of this Bureau, who is the foreign correspondent for a leading daily newspaper, has just advised that one of his sources of information informed him that Japan will break away from the Axis, but will do so in a typical roundabout Japanese way. This source alleged that many of the prominent Axis supporters in Japan have already been arrested by the Government.

This report is being furnished to you as of possible interest and I will, of course, make available any additional data of similar nature which comes to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

cc - Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director, Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C. 26086

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C. 26087

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 15 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Handwritten signature]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
October 1, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

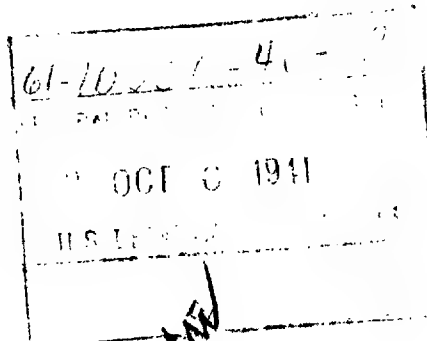
Confidential informant [] has just advised me that he has learned from an informant of his that Japan is going to break away from the Axis, but that it will have to be done in a typical, round-about Japanese way. His informant also advised that many of the prominent Axis supporters in Japan have been arrested by the Government.

b7D

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:FT
AMSD



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

SF FILE NO. 100-3163

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE (8-27-41)	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE (6-16-41)	REPORT MADE BY L. A. SCHON eb
TITLE JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>N. M. W. YOUNG, 215 - 3rd Street, San Francisco, unable to furnish any information concerning Japanese activities; expressed desire to cooperate and promised to intercede with his Chinese friends concerning un-American activities by the Japanese.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>Report of Special Agent G. H. WREATHWELL dated 3-24-41 at Kansas City, Missouri.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA</p> <p>N. M. W. YOUNG was interviewed by reporting agent at his restaurant located at 215 - 3rd Street, at which time he advised that his friend, JIMMIE MAH, of Topeka, Kansas, had advised him several months ago while on a vacation trip that the FBI was anxious to develop sources of information concerning Japanese activities in the United States. He stated that he was formerly employed as an interpreter by the Immigration Service at El Centro, California, and during that time was cognizant of activities on the part of the Japanese. During the past few years he has engaged in the operation of his restaurant, and has therefore had not much time to keep posted on what is going on.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. J. Preper</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>mc</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 5 - Bureau 2 - Kansas City 3 - San Francisco CH-23		66-10556-48-258 JUN 30 1961 <i>[Handwritten signatures and initials]</i>	

Mr. YOUNG advised that he did not know of any subversive activities by the Japanese at the present time, but that he suspected that there were a number of them who were engaged in un-American activities. He further stated that because of the now existing war between Japan and China, he had no associations whatever with the Japanese, and therefore was in no position to obtain any information.

Upon inquiry as to whether he knew of other Chinese who might serve as sources of information, he advised that he had Chinese friends who were at present operating restaurants in the Fillmore District of San Francisco, and that in the near future he would discuss the matter of furnishing information to the FBI with these men.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

SF FILE NO. **100-3163**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 8-27-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-16-41	REPORT MADE BY L. A. SCHOR
TITLE JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">N. M. W. YOUNG, 215 - 3rd Street, San Francisco, unable to furnish any information concerning Japanese activities; expressed desire to cooperate and promised to intercede with his Chinese friends concerning un-American activities by the Japanese.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Report of Special Agent G. R. TREAWELL dated 3-24-41 at Kansas City, Missouri.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">N. M. W. YOUNG was interviewed by reporting agent at his restaurant located at 215 - 3rd Street, at which time he advised that his friend, JIMMIE MAH, of Topeka, Kansas, had advised him several months ago while on a vacation trip that the FBI was anxious to develop sources of information concerning Japanese activities in the United States. He stated that he was formerly employed as an interpreter by the Immigration Service at El Centro, California, and during that time was cognizant of activities on the part of the Japanese. During the past few years he has engaged in the operation of his restaurant, and has therefore had not much time to keep posted on what is going on.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-Kansas City 3-San Francisco			

RECORDED

LLL:EMT

~~61-10556-48~~ 25 September 11, 1941

61-10556-48

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

For your information, there are attached hereto copies of a memorandum dated August 22, 1941, furnished to the Bureau by the Office of Naval Intelligence, pertaining to Japanese activities in the San Francisco area, which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC Seattle
Portland
Los Angeles
San Diego

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

SEP 11 1941

100

411
2176

In reply refer to No.

Op-16-B-7

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1941

MEMORANDUM for Mr. E. A. Tamm

Subject: Japanese Situation in the Twelfth
Naval District

Attached is a recent memorandum on
Japanese activities in the San Francisco area
which may be of interest to you.

H. E. Keisker,
Commander, USNR.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

*Exempt from
GDS*
INDEXED
9-11-41

61-10556-48-

Handwritten initials and marks

August 22, 1941

JAPANESE SITUATION IN THE TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICTJapanese Oil Tankers "Itsukushima Maru"
and the "Syoyo Maru"

The above Japanese oil tankers are still in San Francisco Bay. Their departure temporarily is delayed awaiting action of the State Department in Washington regarding applications for licences to export oil cargos and they remain the center of interest. There are four prominent Japanese who have been assigned space as passengers and are scheduled to sail on the SYOYO MARU while thirteen important Japanese have been assigned to space and are scheduled to sail on the ITSUKUSHIMA MARU. The SYOYO passengers have been taken aboard while those assigned to the ITSUKUSHIMA still remain in local Japanese and American hotels.

Among those Japanese who are awaiting passage to Japan, the anxiety to leave here has increased noticeably. One of them, whose name is unknown, offered to pay the sum of \$5000 for the privilege of sailing. It was rumored others are planning to take passage to Hawaii on American vessels. It appears that they desire to get as far west as possible in the hope of making connections with Japanese vessels in Hawaii. The names of all Japanese who are scheduled to sail on both of the above vessels have been obtained and considerable information is being assembled regarding them.

The Closing of Japanese Business
Firms in the United States

In addition to the contemplated closing of the N.Y.K., the MITSUI and MITSUBISHI Company Offices, reported in last week's summary, information has been obtained that the Japanese Naval Inspector's office in New York City has been closed and it now appears that many Japanese banks will also close. It is known that all of the Japanese banks in New York City are planning to close with the exception of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which will apparently handle all future Japanese business. There appears a strong likelihood that Japanese banks on the Pacific Coast, with the exception of perhaps two or three branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Sumitomo Bank will close.

Information was also obtained this week to the effect that the Nippon Trade Agency, conducted here by H.K. WATANABE and two assistants, will close because of lack of funds on or about October 1, 1941. The Nippon Trade Agency as well as H.K. WATANABE is registered with the State Department as an Agency of Propaganda for the Japanese government, and it would appear that the scheduled closing of this Agency indicates a definite trend on the part of the Japanese Government to at least partially diminish its propaganda efforts in the United States. In connection with the closing of the Nippon Trade Agency, extremely interesting information developed through an investigation being conducted by another government agency. It was reported that this other agency attempted to search all of the official

ENCLOSURE "A"

CHIEF

11/5

August 22, 1941

SUBJECT: Japanese Situation in the Twelfth Naval District

records of the Nippon Trade Agency. The records were refused with the statement that "If the contents are revealed, an international incident will result". If the files of this Agency are subsequently searched, an arrangement has been made whereby this office will be fully advised.

Japanese Propagandists

The strong Japanese propagandists, Kazuo EBINA and Toyoji ABE, of the New World Sun Newspaper, are still strongly upholding Japan's expansion policy in almost daily editorials in the New World Sun newspaper. In a recent editorial, EBINA expressed the opinion that President ROOSEVELT is using Japanese American relations to "stir up American feeling that this country should enter the War immediately". He added, "The United States feels safer in attempting a strong policy in the Pacific, due to the fact that Germany is now unable to attack England proper, but if Russia is defeated this winter then this will be different". In another editorial, EBINA states, "We cannot foresee what course our native country is going to follow, but we do know that she is able to do something for our brothers living in America; at least we have faith in the words of Japan that she is anxious and that she is fully resolved. Japan must not go back on us now even on the point of the honor of our brothers living here in America". He added, "Americans do not realize very well just how loyal, law-abiding and peaceful the Japanese are as compared to the rest of the foreign population of this country".

ABE's editorials continue in the same vein. In one of his recent editorials, subject states that the Foreign Affairs Committee's observation that it is still possible for the relations of the United States and Japan to be improved, provided that Japan does not take Singapore and attempt to take the Dutch East Indies, is true but that the "revengeful attitude" of the authorities (United States) may cause them to lose the opportunity of coming to an agreement with Japan. In a subsequent editorial subject states that the report originated in Shanghai, is just another instance of the working of false reports.

There is a tendency on the part of the editors of the San Francisco Japanese newspapers to be very pessimistic about the report of American, Canadian and Russian tankers transporting oil to Vladivostok. Most of them are inclined to see in this activity another attempt by the United States to oppress Japan. Furthermore, they are convinced that Japan will take a strong stand in this matter and consequently are sure that we have reached a most critical point in the relations between Japan and the United States.

Japanese warned against anti-American Words and Behavior

The New World Sun newspaper recently carried an item warning that

August 22, 1941

SUBJECT: Japanese Situation in the Twelfth Naval District

due to the seriousness of the situation all Japanese residents should be careful about anti-American words and behavior, even in their homes and gardens. The Japanese American News newspaper also carried a similar item, adding that "Not only in writing to friends in training camps but in conversation on the street, in discussions and in meetings, Japanese should watch themselves. The most dangerous thing to do is to talk in Japanese thinking that no one can understand you, for there are several Americans in California who are good in Japanese".

Daihyosha Kai

Developments this week appeared to reveal the culmination of a trend toward the organization of representative committees in most of the cities with large Japanese populations. These committees are made up of representatives from each of the various Japanese organizations in the particular area; in some cases officers have been elected, in nearly all cases funds are being raised and regular meetings (Daihyosha Kai) are being held in order to accomplish their avowed purpose of making and carrying out plans to meet the present crisis with which the Japanese feel they are faced. Many such meetings have already been held and so far their activity has been limited primarily to passing resolutions that are intended to cause the Japanese residents to act with greater circumspection.

Kibei Seinen Kai

(Association of young 2nd Generation
Japanese who have been educated in Japan)

In spite of the attempts on the part of the majority of the Nisei (2nd Generation Japanese) to vehemently express their patriotism toward the United States, the San Francisco Head of the Kibei Seinen Kai was recently quoted in a San Francisco Japanese newspaper as stating that the interests of the Kibei are entirely different from those of the other 2nd generation Japanese and that there is little likelihood that the Kibei Seinen Kai will again become affiliated as a branch of the Japanese American Citizens League. The whole history of the Kibei Seinen Kai was set out in the paper. It told of their origin in 1934 and of their subsequent connection as a branch of the Japanese American Citizens League. It explained the friction which had developed because of divergent interests and of the eventual breaking away in approximately 1939 and of the setting up of distinct Kibei organization branches. It is interesting that this explanation should appear during these particularly tense times and it appears to substantiate the belief that the Kibei are the most dangerous of the 2nd Generation Japanese and there appears little doubt but that in case of hostilities between Japan and the United States, the entire membership of the Kibei Seinen Kai should be considered for detention in concentration camps.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 12 1941

TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Drayton	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

FBI SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.

8-12-41

12-15 PM

GWS

DIRECTOR

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM O. N. I. TODAY THAT NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
LINE IS PAYING OFF ALL EMPLOYEES AND CLOSING ITS SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
EITHER AUGUST FIFTEENTH OR SEPTEMBER FIRST. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT
[REDACTED] AND TWO OTHER WHITE MEN ARE TO BE LEFT TO HANDLE REMAINING
BUSINESS.

PIEPER

END

ON FBI WASH JWA

Handwritten:
Fred Z...
advised 8/13/41. JWA

CH-16

COPIES DESTROYED
R811 JUN 22 1961

64-10556-48-24

INDEXED
1 AUG 10 1941
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
FOKIER
EVEL

112-14P

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

August 19, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Technical Laboratory

Dear Sir:

Transmitted under separate cover are eighty six
phonograph records which were furnished to the San Francisco
Office by Confidential Informant [redacted]. It will be noted
that the conversation on these records is apparently in the
Japanese language.

b7D

It is respectfully requested that these records be
translated by the Technical Laboratory and the San Francisco
Office be furnished with a copy of the English transcription.

Very truly yours

N. J. L. Pieper

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

RBH:gec

cc - Technical Laboratory
Package
S.F. Files 100-1149
97-107
65-689

UNRECORDED COPY TO INVEST. UNIT
ORIGINAL TO LABORATORY

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~
R3 11 JUN 22 1961

INDEXED

1-1-31-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 AUG 26 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAB. FIVE

August 19, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Technical Laboratory

Dear Sir:

Transmitted under separate cover are eighty six
phonograph records which were furnished to the San Francisco
Office by Confidential Informant [] It will be noted
that the conversation on these records is apparently in the
Japanese language.

It is respectfully requested that these records be
translated by the Technical Laboratory and the San Francisco
Office be furnished with a copy of the English transcription.

Very truly yours

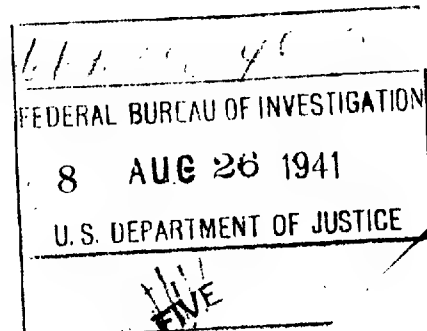
W. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

RPN:gec

cc - Technical Laboratory
Package
S.F. Files 100-1149
97-107
65-689

UNRECORDED COPY TO INVEST. UNIT
ORIGINAL TO LABORATORY

NOT RECORDED



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
August 11, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL
LABORATORY

Dear Sir:

Transmitted under separate cover are twenty-four phonograph records which were furnished to the San Francisco Office by Confidential Informant [redacted] It will be noted that the conversation on these records is apparently in the Japanese language.

b7D

It is respectfully requested that these records be translated by the Technical Laboratory and the San Francisco Office be furnished with a copy of the English transcription.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. Pieper
Special Agent in Charge

cc-Technical Laboratory
Package
S. F. Files 100-1149
97-107
65-689

RBH:RHM

COPIES DESTROYED
R3 J 1 JUN 22 1961

RECORDED

INDEXED

61-105-6-48
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 AUG 14 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
<i>[Signature]</i> FIVE

Room 2

1942

Mr. E. A. Tamm	Mr. Coffey
Mr. Clegg	Files Section
Mr. Ladd	Personnel Files
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy	

Mr.

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Carson	Mr. Kramer
Mr. Holloman	Mr. McIntire
Mr. Collier	Mr. Flinn
Mr. Strickland	Mr. Traynor
Mr. Horn	Mr. Gimperman
Mr. Kimball	Mr. H. E. White
Mr. Fletcher	Mr. MacCartee

Mr. Timm

Mr. L. L. Laughlin	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Little	Mr. Hinze
Mr. Lethert	
Mr. Sheets	
Mr. Spear	
Mr. Wacks	
Mr. Williams	

Mr.

Mrs. Caplon	Note and return
Mr. Grandall 5228	Call me
Mr. Jones	Appropriate action

Mrs. Henley	FILES SECTION
Typists Rm. 1710	Send file
Typists Rm. 1712	Record, search,
Correct	serialize, & route
Re-date	Indicate index
	references
	Mr.

R. J. M. 1

E. G. Fitch



HMK:AB
11 AM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 1, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. P. E. FOXWORTH

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN
SAN FRANCISCO

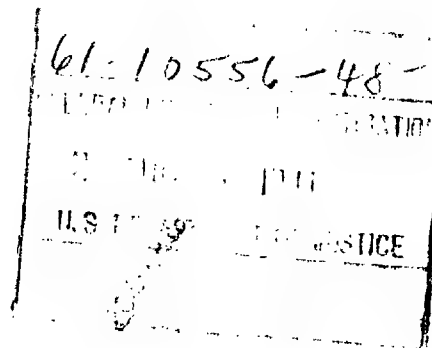
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

While talking with Special Agent in Charge N. J. L. Pieper at San Francisco on other matters, he mentioned that the Japanese NYK liner TATUTA MARU will probably leave San Francisco some time tomorrow for Japan. In this connection, Special Agent in Charge Pieper stated that there is a matter of putting up a bond of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 before the ship can depart and that there are indications that the bond will be made some time today.

This information was furnished to you telephonically by me.

Respectfully,

H. M. Kimball
H. M. Kimball



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
July 1, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL
LABORATORY

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith under separate cover are thirty seven phonograph records which were furnished to the San Francisco Office by Confidential Informant [redacted]. It will be noted that the conversation on these records is apparently in the Japanese language.

b7D

It is respectfully requested that these records be translated by the Technical Laboratory and the San Francisco Office furnished with a copy of the English transcription.

Very truly yours,

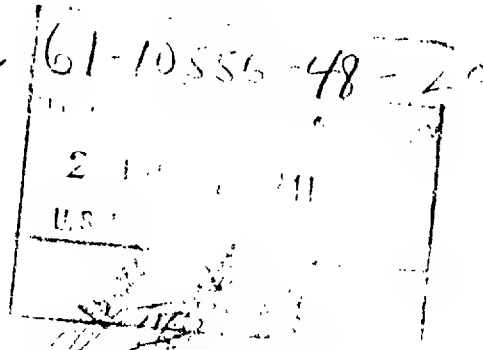
N. J. L. Pipher

N. J. L. PIPHER
Special Agent in Charge

cc-Technical Laboratory
Package
S.F. Files 100-1149
97-107
65-689

LAS:PTS

CH-23



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
June 24, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Japanese Propaganda
and Literature

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of May 31, 1941, (Bureau file #61-10556) requesting that the Bureau be advised as to the status of the investigation being conducted by the San Francisco office of YOSHIKI FUKUDA, Pastor of the Konkoyo Church, and the subject of San Francisco file #65-2264.

Please be advised that five copies of the report of Special Agent Leo A. Schon, dated at San Francisco on May 26, 1941, in the case entitled YOSHIKI FUKUDA, INTERNAL SECURITY (J), S. F. file #65-2264, have been forwarded to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

LAS:MJD
100-360
cc - 65-2264

61-10556-18-1-18

FEDERAL	RECORD
5	1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

11:11 AM

June 10, 1941

6:10 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR J. H. H. HILL

While talking telephonically with SAC Packer of the San Francisco Office, he advised that no one was taken off to Japan or to which called from San Francisco today. As far as they know at the present time, nothing is found of interest. Some files were taken which is being reviewed at the present time, but it does not look like anything is coming.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
J. D. Pennington

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-11111-111
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JUN 10 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FIVE

San Francisco, California
June 18, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL
and
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Confidential National Defense Informants

Dear Sir:

In communications hereafter emanating from the San Francisco Field Division, information concerning Japanese matters, obtained as a result of the surveillances presently being conducted by this office, will be carried under the designation Confidential Informant

b7D

Very truly yours,

M. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

ELMcC
alm

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JUN 23 9 11	
58	8

MS-50

JAC:mdd

61-10556

May 13, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
SHIPMENT OF OIL ABOARD JAPANESE SHIPS,
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 24, 1941, with which were transmitted copies of a communication furnished the Bureau by an outside source, which indicates that oil is being placed aboard Japanese ships at Richmond, California, and your reply thereto dated April 2, 1941, requesting that you be advised as to the identity of the source of the information contained in the enclosures in order that the original informant may be interviewed for complete details in this regard.

This is to advise that the original communication furnished the Bureau is unsigned. It is noted, however, that the envelope is postmarked Yakima, Washington, March 10, 1941, and bears the return address, Bill Eddy's, Yakima.

Copies of this communication are being furnished the Seattle Office with the request that appropriate inquiries be made to determine the identity of the author. If located, he should be interviewed for complete details concerning the alleged shipment of oil aboard Japanese ships from Richmond, California.

It is suggested that your Office hold this matter in abeyance pending receipt of additional information from the Seattle Office.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Foxworth _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Carson _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Hendon _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Seattle, with enclosures

MAY 13 1941
P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 20 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
May 21, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE AMERICAN DIRECTORY
Espionage - J
Bureau File - 61-10556

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 6, 1941 and also to the report of Special Agent W. A. STIGLER, Washington Field Office, dated April 18, 1941, we are forwarding to the Bureau under separate cover 2 copies of the 1941 NEW WORLD SUN YEAR BOOK DIRECTORY published by the New World Sun, 1618 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, and a copy of the JAPANESE AMERICAN DIRECTORY 1941 published by the Japanese American News, Inc., 600 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper

N. J. L. Pieper,
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

DJG:eb
100-4387

3 ENCL 1
Books in Bureau Library 10/30/45
Books to Bureau 4/11/51
Books to Bureau 4/11/51
Books to Bureau 4/11/51

ENCL BEHIND FILE

CH-18

61-10556-48-16
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAY 26 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

X-8

RECORDED

HAO:EH
61-10556-48-15

June 16, 1941

**MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WENDELL BERON**

I would appreciate receiving six copies
of the registration statement required by the Attorney
General under the Voorhis Act.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 16 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CH-20

gma for per
7/10

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
May 29, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau Bulletin No. 6, First Series, 1941, dated February 15, 1941 regarding the Voorhis Act. Particular reference is made to the Registration Statement required by the Attorney General consisting of thirty-seven pages and containing 227 questions.

Because of the strategic location of the San Francisco Field Office with respect to Japanese organizations, many of which are believed to be controlled by the Japanese Consulate in San Francisco, it is believed that with the above-mentioned registration statement used as a guide, immediate steps of considerable investigative value can be taken in regard to such organizations.

Accordingly, the Bureau is respectfully requested to immediately furnish the San Francisco Office with five copies of the above-mentioned registration statement form.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

cc SF File 65-2099
97-0
LAS:WLJ

RECORDED INDEXED

65-16
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 2 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

EX-11

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
May 7, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE MATTERS - GENERAL

Dear Sir:

Recently while Special Agent W. F. WHITELY of this office was interviewing Reverend E. N. CHAPMAN, 2597 Virginia Street, Berkeley, California, on other matters, Rev. CHAPMAN furnished the following information:

He advised that he has spent many years in Japan as a Presbyterian missionary, and in connection with his work has become quite well acquainted with the Japanese customs. He was questioned concerning the various religious sects in Japan and advised that, in his opinion, the Bureau, in connection with its counter-espionage activities, should pay specially close attention to the TENRIKYO priests.

According to Rev. CHAPMAN, it takes only a very short time, probably not more than three or four months, for an individual to be ordained as a TENRIKYO priest, and Rev. CHAPMAN said that many Japanese who desire to enter the United States or its possessions for any one of a number of reasons including for purposes of espionage, have been ordained as TENRIKYO priests and therefore have been allowed to enter this country where otherwise they would not have been able to secure a passport or visa.

The above is being submitted for possible future use in investigations of Japanese matters.

RECORDED & INDEXED
Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

WFW alm

cc Honolulu
San Diego
Los Angeles
Portland
Seattle

61-10556-48-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAY 12 1941
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE P.M. 1941

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
May 6, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JAPANESE COMMERCIAL
DIRECTORY FOR 1941

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 26, 1941, relative to the above matter, in which it was requested that additional efforts be made to secure this publication.

Please be advised that numerous attempts have been made in San Francisco to locate such a publication and that to date this office has been unsuccessful along this line.

The best prospect this office has in obtaining a copy of the above is the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, through MR. W. L. MONTGOMERY, manager of the Foreign Trade Department, who has communicated with the publishers in Tokyo, and requested a copy be sent to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. MR. MONTGOMERY's initial correspondence to the publishers was dated November 14, 1940, and on April 4, 1941, a follow up letter was sent. To date no acknowledgement has been received from the publishers by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

MR. MONTGOMERY has promised that he will notify the San Francisco Office immediately upon receipt of an answer from the publishers and in like manner the Bureau will be advised by this Office.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

61-10556-18-13
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAY 12 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CHIEF OF BUREAU

EFM:LDJ
66-58

San Francisco Intelligence Bureau
Rec'd 7/10
ESS

EJD:KE

April 26, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Re: JAPANESE COMMERCIAL
DIRECTORY FOR 1941

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your communication dated
January 28, 1941, relative to the above. It is desired that
you make additional efforts to secure this publication and
furnish it to the Bureau.

You should advise the Bureau as soon as possible
concerning the results of your efforts in this regard.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

INDEXED

61-10556-48-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 APR 29 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 26 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

PETD

DLT:EH
62-10556-48-11
RECORDED

May 31, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

RE: JAPANESE PROPAGANDA
AND LITERATURE

Dear Sir:

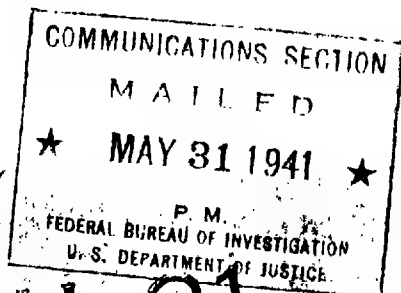
Reference is made to your letter of April 29, 1941 in which you advised that you are conducting an investigation of Yoshiaki Fukuda, pastor of the Konkokyo Church. This individual is the subject of your file No. 65-2264.

A review of the Bureau's files fails to reflect that you have submitted any reports relative to this subject, and I therefore desire to be advised as to the status of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



CH-21
67

65-35970-11
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
April 29, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE PROPAGANDA & LITERATURE

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant [] has furnished information to the San Francisco office reflecting that the Japanese Konkokyo Church monthly magazine, "Tenchi no Megumi", (The Blessings of Heaven and Earth), is being widely distributed to Japanese in this area.

This magazine numbers about 20 pages and is issued monthly by the North American Headquarters of this pro-Japanese, ultra chauvinistic Shinto sect, Konkokyo. It is printed in Japan. During April 280 copies of the February 1941 issue of this magazine were received by the Konkokyo Church, 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco. It contained two or three religious articles, but of especial interest and propaganda value is a letter to a boy, LOBUSUKE FUKUDA, from a wounded Japanese soldier, MITSURU AOKI, in which the latter tells of his exploits in China and then exhorts the boy to "hurry up and grow up to be a strong soldier of Japan." 30 copies of the same issue of the above magazine were delivered to the Konkokyo Church, 284 East Washington Street, San Jose, California.

The foregoing is being furnished for the information of the Bureau. It is to be noted that YOSHIAKI FUKUDA, pastor of the Konkokyo Church at 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco, is the Subject of SF File 65-2264 in this office.

RECORDED
Very truly yours,
INDEXED

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 5 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IAS alm
100-360
cc 65-2264

b7D

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
April 19, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GENERAL JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE
SURVEY IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
FIELD DIVISION

Dear Sir:

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, Assistant Collector of Customs forwarded to this office a copy of the list of medicine carried on the Japanese tanker "Toa Maru" which arrived at San Francisco on April 2, 1941 from Yokohama. This vessel is owned by IINO SHOUJI KAISHA, is of 5,821.94 net tons and carries a crew of 43.

Mr. MARSHALL advised that this medicine was carried as a source of supply on the tanker and not as imports; that his suspicion was aroused because it seemed to be an excessive amount of medicine to carry for a crew of 43 men.

Photostatic copies of this list of medicine are being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours,

H. J. L. Pieper
H. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

LAS:FL
Encl.
65-2099

RECORDED

MAY 6 1941

61-10536-48-10	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
1	APR 26 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FIVE JMP	

1 ENCL. 9

1/3
JMP

The following is a copy of the LIST OF MEDICINE on board the Japanese Tanker TOA MARU which arrived at San Francisco on April 2, 1941, from Yokohama. This vessel is owned by Iino Shoji Kaisha, is of 5,821.94 net tons and carries a crew of 43.

M.V. "Toa Maru"

List of Medicine

Name of Articles	Quantity	Name of Articles	Quantity
Tabuletae Aspirin	100 PCS	Kalium Chloricum	500 G
- " - Aminopyrinum	40 "	Oleum Olivae	2000 "
Coffeinum Natrium Benzolicum	50 G	Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxydati	1000 "
Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum	200 "	Kalium Permanganicum	25 "
Pilulose Ferrietchinini	500 PCS	Tinctura Amara	800 "
Tinctura Amara	325 G	Glycerinum	1000 "
Tabulettae Stomachicae	1000 PCS	Creosotum	25 "
Liquor Kalii Acetici	500 G	Liquor Cresoli Saponatus	1500 "
Tabulettae Natrii Salicylici	360 PCS	Plumbum Aceticum	400 "
Tabulettae Sanonini	250 "	Acidum Salicylicum Alcohol	500 "
- " - Bismuti Subnitrici	490 "	Argentum nitricum	25 "
Natrium Bicarbonicum	500 G	Sicuro	44 PCS
Sirupus (Simplex & Senegae)	400 "	Unguentum Hydrargyri Cinereum	500 G
Thrombogen	50 LKS	Paste Sulfuriscumpiae Liquida	900 "
Pilulae Guajacoli Carbonici	1000 PCS	Suppositoria Acidi Tanniciet	
Diastaseum	700 G	Swopolial	100 PCS
Aqua Menthae	500 "	Dermatolum	50 G
Oryzanin	1100 LKS	Vaselinum Album	450 "
Oleum Ricini	400 G	Pastilli Acidi Borici	1000 PCS
Balsamum Copaival	50 "	Unguentum Acidi Borici	1000 G
Kalium Bromatum	100 "	Mercuiley	30 "
Colmotin tablets	200 PCS	Todoforminum	25 "
Pulvis Extractum strychni	50 G	Aqua Zincum Suluricum	500 "
Magnesium	500 G	Kalii Causticum	500 "
Tabulettae Kalii Jodati	150 PCS	Argentum Protein cum	"
Magnesium Sulfuricum	1500 G	Konjisui	"
Tabulettae Codeini Phosphoriti	100 PCS	Phenolum	"
Pilulae Aloset Jolopar	500 "	Mentholum	500 "
Pulvis Extractum Seoliae	50 G	Salonethyl	25 "
Pulvis Poveri	3 "	Destin	"
Isovalerylacetyl-phenolphthalein	15 "	Takosuidasi	1 "
Radix Gentianae	500 "	Hydrargyrum Bichloratum	4 "
Chlorodyne	700 "	Excia-Hosbin	25 "
Amino pyrinum	20 "	Tabuletae Hydrargyri Bichlorati	30 "
Migraeninum	20 "	Solutio Cocaini Hydrochlorici	5 PCS
Bismutum Subsolecylieum	50 "	Digifoline "Ciba"	10 "
Evomvalerylurea	3 "	Oleum Olivarum Camphora	15 "
Santoninum	3 "	Novocain	12 "
Aqua Armeniacae	370 "	Pantopan "Roche"	10 G
Zinc Oleum Olivae	500 "	Acidum Salicylicum	100 "
Zinc Oxide	2 PCS	Brocin	400 "
Pulvis Lincicum Amylo	850 G	Sal Carolinum Facitium	850 "
Alcohol	1000 "	Saecharum Lactis	500 "
Aqua Ammoniae	500 "	Folium Uvae Ursi	500 "
Ammonium Salfo Iethyolicum	300 "	Adsorbin	500 "
Rivanol	20 "	Bismutum Subnitricum	450 "
		The Antiberiberin powder	500 "

(Signed) U. Aoki,
Master.

65 2099

The following is a copy of the LIST OF MEDICINE carried on the Japanese Tanker TOA MARU which arrived at San Francisco on April 2, 1941, from Yokohama. This vessel is owned by Iino Shoji Kaisha, is of 5,821.74 net tons and carries a crew of 43.

M.V. "Toa Maru"

List of Medicine

Name of Articles	Quantity	Name of Articles	Quantity
Tabletæ Aspirin	100 PCS	Valium Chloricum	500 G
- " - Aminopyrinum	40 "	Oleum Olivæ	2000 "
Coffeinum Natrium Benzoicum	50 G	Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxydati	1000 "
Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum	200 "	Valium Ferromanganicum	25 "
Pilulose Ferrietchinini	500 PCS	Tinctura Amara	800 "
Tinctura Amara	325 G	Glycerinum	1000 "
Tabletæ Stomachicæ	1000 PCS	Creosotum	25 "
Liquor Kali Acetici	500 G	Liquor Cresoli Saponatus	1500 "
Tabletæ Natrii Salicylici	300 PCS	Plumbum Aceticum	400 "
Tabletæ Sanonini	250 "	Acidum Salicylicum Alcohol	500 "
- " - Bismuti Subnitrici	400 "	Argentum nitricum	25 "
Natrium Bicarbonicum	500 G	Sicero	44 PCS
Sirupus (Simplex & Senegae)	400 "	Unguentum Hydroxyri Cinereum	500 G
Thrombogen	50 LBS	Paste Sulfuriscumpiæ Liquida	900 "
Pilulæ Guaiacoli Carbonici	1000 PCS	Suppositoria Acidi Tanniciet	
Diastaseum	700 G	Swopolial	100 PCS
Aqua Lenthæ	500 "	Dermatolum	50 G
Oryzamin	1100 LBS	Vaselinum Album	450 "
Oleum Ricini	400 G	Pastilli Acidi Borici	1000 PCS
Balsamum Copaival	50 "	Unguentum Acidi Borici	1000 G
Valium Bromatum	100 "	Mercuiley	30 "
Colmatin tablets	200 PCS	Iodoforminum	25 "
Fulvis Extractum strychni	50 G	Aqua Zincum Sulfuricum	500 "
Magnesium	500 G	Kali Causticum	500 "
Tabletæ Kali Jodati	150 PCS	Argentum Protein cum	"
Magnesium Sulfuricum	1500 "	Ponjisui	"
Tabletæ Codeini Phosphoriti	100 PCS	Phenolum	"
Pilulæ Aloeset Jolopar	500 "	Lentholum	500 "
Fulvis Extractum Scollæ	50 G	Salonethyl	25 "
Fulvis Foveri	3 "	Bestin	"
Isovalerylacetyl-phenolphtalein	15 "	Takosuidasi	1 "
Radix Gentianæ	500 "	Hydroxyrum Bichloratum	4 "
Chlorodyne	700 "	Excia-Hosbin	25 "
Amino pyrinum	20 "	Tabletæ Hydroxyri Bichlorati	30 "
Migracrinum	20 "	Solutio Cocaini Hydrochlorici	5 PCS
Bismutum Subolecyllicum	50 "	Bigifoline "Ciba"	10 "
Evomvalerylurca	3 "	Oleum Olivarum Camphora	15 "
Santoninum	3 "	Novocain	12 "
Aqua Armeniacæ	370 "	Pantopan "Roche"	10 G
Zinc Oleum Olivæ	500 "	Acidum Salicylicum	100 "
Zinc Oxide	2 PCS	Brocin	400 "
Fulvis Lincicum Amylo	850 G	Sal Carolinum Factitium	850 "
Alcohol	1000 "	Saccharum Lactis	500 "
Aqua Ammoniac	500 "	Folium Uvae Ursi	500 "
Ammonium Salfo Iethyolicum	300 "	Adsorbin	500 "
Rivanol	20 "	Bismutum Subnitricum	450 "
		the Antiberiberin powder	500 "

(Signed) U. Aoki,
Master.

61-10556-48-9

CHANGED TO

65-31100-X3

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u

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
April 12, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GENERAL JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE
SURVEY - SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A.
Dear Sir:

N
The attention of the Bureau is invited to the following translations from the Japanese-American News newspaper forwarded to this office by Confidential Informant [redacted].

Under date of March 16, 1941, the following article was published:

b7D

"San Jose, Calif. - Last week a man terming himself a Federal Government Agent, called on Mr. YONEDA of Morgan Hill and asked him various questions on an investigation desired by Washington. Among the items he inquired about were (1) The Heieki Gimusha Kai, (2) The Japanese Language School, (3) The Buddhist Church, (4) The Japanese Association, (5) Nissei Problems."

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that "the article concludes with the admonition that there is no telling when or where a man of this type may turn up and Japanese are warned to be prepared to answer questions in such a way as to cast no Fifth Column aspersions on themselves."

The following translation was from the Japanese-American News of February 25, 1941, and written at Oakland, California:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation began last year an investigation of foreign organizations in this country, particularly those composed of Axis Powers racial groups. This winter, the F.B.I. has been paying particular attention to the Japanese Societies and is concentrating on Southern California. Recently the long arm of this Federal Agency has reached into the East Bay region. All of this is justifiable in the case of America, which, although a neutral country, is making preparations for war. As we

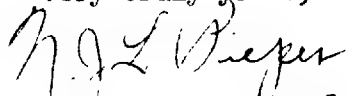
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&
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61-10556-48-8
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 APR 18 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

stated in our editorial columns on February 21, it is a matter of course that all organizations of whatever kind, must follow in line with the policies of the American Government. We must not forget the words of advice of Ambassador NOMURA to the Japanese living in this country. The loyal spirit displayed by the Nissei who have been inducted into the Army and the cordial send-off parties given by the parents and friends of these recruits, have made an excellent impression on Americans of this section. Even papers like the Oakland Tribune have carried news reports with accompanying photographs and commendatory remarks on the parties given for Nisei draftees. It is painful, considering all this, to hear of unfortunate incidents occurring in other places which spoil the good effect produced here. It behooves members of Japanese organizations to give deep thought to this matter at this time."

Very truly yours,



J. L. PIEPER *HVP*
Special Agent in Charge

LAS:CE
65-2099
cc 100-2588

FGMcG:BK
61-10556-48 -7

April 30, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Re: JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AND
LITERATURE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 1,
1941, with which were transmitted to the Bureau:

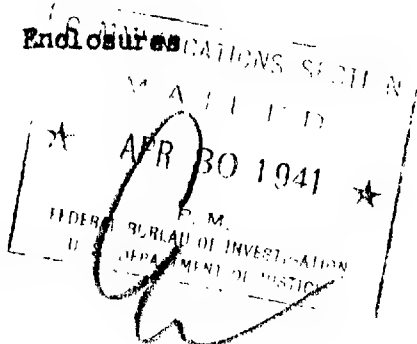
1. A silver colored, accordion type folder
containing photographs of various scenes
of Japan,
2. A pamphlet entitled "Japan, A Close-Up",
3. A pamphlet entitled "Japan, Her Cultural
Development", and
4. A magazine entitled "Radio Tokyo".

The above referred to book, pamphlets and
magazine are being returned to you as you requested.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Gandy _____



Per Mr. [unclear]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
April 1, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAPANESE PROPAGANDA and
LITERATURE.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are the following Japanese pamphlets furnished to the San Francisco Field Office by Confidential Informant [redacted]

b7D

- 1) Silver colored accordion type folder containing photographs of various scenes supposedly taken in Japan. All photographs give the appearance of being over-exaggerated and several are decidedly nationalistic in nature. The name of the publisher of this folder is not given.
- 2) A pamphlet entitled JAPAN - A CLOSE-UP, published in Tokyo, 1940, at the 26th Centennial, founding of the Japanese Empire by the KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI (The Society for International Cultural Relations).
- 3) A pamphlet entitled "Japan, Her Cultural Development," written by RYUICHI KAJI and published by the KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI.
- 4) Magazine, "Radio Tokyo", published for February 1941.

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that his name possibly got on the mailing list for this literature through a Japanese by the name of BAIDO who is the proprietor of the Bando Tennis Shop at 355-B Street, San Mateo, with his brother. Both of these Japanese are American born and graduates of Stanford University.

b7D

In view of the unusual character of this literature and the expense involved in publishing same, it is being forwarded to the Bureau for its information and examination. Upon completion of examination by the Bureau, it is respectfully requested that this literature be returned to the San Francisco office for inclusion in the Japanese propaganda file for future reference.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
E. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

100-360
IAS als

FIVE
[Signature]

In reply refer to No.

Op-16-B-7

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1941

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a copy of a diagram of Japanese organizations and activities in the Twelfth Naval District, constructed by the District Intelligence Officer of the Twelfth Naval District.

There is also attached a report on Japanese propaganda from the same District Intelligence Officer. It will be noted that the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is cognizant of this information.

These enclosures may be of interest to your Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Kirk
A. G. Kirk,

Captain, U. S. Navy,
Director of Naval Intelligence.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED

INDEXED

10-56-486

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAR 24 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 ENCL

United States Naval Intelligence Service

INVESTIGATION REPORT

12ND

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: JAPANESE PROPAGANDA
 Report made at: San Francisco, Calif. Date: March 3 1941
 Report made by: Lieut. F.G. McLENDY, USN(Ret) and Lieut. Comdr. R.L. LARRANCE, USN(R).
 Period covered: 20-21 and 28 Feb. 1941 Status of Case: Closed
 Origin of Case: Reported to District Intelligence Officer, 12ND, by Assistant Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Character of Investigation: Investigation to obtain description of various items of propaganda received through Customs at the Port of San Francisco.

Enclosures: See list of Exhibits on pages 1 and 2. Exhibits forwarded only to ONI. Copy to: ONI (2)✓
1 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 11-13.

Source File No.: FF37/47-1/16(9) ONI File No.:

SYNOPSIS: A considerable quantity of Japanese propaganda material which was shipped here from Japan, has been detained by Customs at the Port of San Francisco. Copies of several exhibits obtained and forwarded to ONI. Description of exhibits set forth. This propaganda material should not be confused with large quantities of Japanese mail which has been seized by Post Office Inspectors at San Francisco.

CLOSED

COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS: None.

APPROVED: [Signature]
 Capt. R.P. McCULLOUGH, USN (Ret.)

61-10556-48-6

DETAILS

On 20 February 1941, Mr. George Marshall, the Assistant Collector of Customs at San Francisco, advised the District Intelligence Officer that during the past few months a large quantity of obvious Japanese propaganda had been detained by Customs Officials because of certain irregularities in connection with its shipment to the United States.

In the past it has been the practice of Customs to admit free of duty various boxes of printed matter which was shipped to the port of San Francisco consigned to the Japanese Consul General. It was the practice of the Consul General to write a letter to the Collector of Customs advising him that on a certain vessel, certain cases of printed material were being shipped, which cases were consigned to the Consul General. The Consul General would request that these cases be admitted free of duty. It was subsequently discovered that, although this material was said to be for the use of the Consul General, that it would often contain material which was definitely not for his use. Some of the material which came to the attention of the Customs Officials were "Certificates of Thanks" which had been issued by the Japanese Government in the name of individuals who had contributed materially or financially to the Japanese War Relief Fund. The Customs Officials also learned that many cases were mislabelled. An example of this was the recent shipment of two cases marked "Tokyo Gazette Magazine", which contained instead other Japanese propaganda.

In addition to printed propaganda, which had been received here, Mr. Marshall also advised that a large number of what were believed to be War Medals had also been temporarily detained. Upon investigation by agents it was learned that these War Medals were actually small medals which had been manufactured for the Japanese Red Cross Society to be worn by members of that Society. One of these is forwarded herewith as "Exhibit #13".

After examination of twelve cases of miscellaneous material agents were permitted to take samples which are forwarded herewith as exhibits. These are listed as follows:

- Exhibit 1. Pamphlets, about 5,000 in number - "Explanation of the Popular Education Statutes" - put out by the Japanese Broadcasting Association, under the imprint of the Ministry of Education.
- Exhibit 2. Pamphlets, about 500, "Maritime Transportation" - put out by the Maritime Union of the N.Y.K. Line.
- Exhibit 3. Volume 4, No.3, "Tokyo Gazette." These pamphlets are in English and bear the sub-title of "A Monthly Report of Current Policies, Official Statements and Statistics."

- Exhibit 4. Volume 4, No. 7, "Tokyo Gazette."
 - Exhibit 5. Volume 4, No. 5, "Tokyo Gazette."
 - Exhibit 6. Volume 3, No. 12, "Tokyo Gazette."
 - Exhibit 7. Volume 4, No. 6, "Tokyo Gazette."
 - Exhibit 8. Volume 4, No. 4, "Tokyo Gazette."
- There are about 1,000 of these Gazettes altogether.
- Exhibit 9. Schedule 1, NYK, Orient-Seattle, Steamer Sailing Schedules, dated January 1941.
 - Exhibit 10. "Board of Tourist Industry, Japanese Government Railways" Calendar, 1940. This is an art calendar, attractively designed. There are about fifty of these.
 - Exhibit 11. "Where Japan Stands" - A bound volume of addresses, delivered in America on the Sino-Japanese Conflict by Yakichiro SUMA, published by the Hokusaido Press. There are about 100 of these books, very obviously Japanese propaganda.
 - Exhibit 12. "The Travel Bulletin" of the NYK Lines, published monthly, February, 1941, issue. These bulletins are of some value because of the pictures.
 - Exhibit 13. Red Cross Medal and Rosette.
 - Exhibit 14. This is the family badge of the "Seicho No Iye" Cult.

The small family badge of the "Seicho No Iye" Cult, referred to above, as Exhibit 14, was enclosed in a small box bearing the characters for "Badge" printed on one side, and the character for "Western" (probably meaning for export) is stamped on the other side. On one side in red, is stamped the name and address of the manufacturer, which is The Futaba Company, 2 No. 12 Jimbo-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. The following is a translation of the Japanese printing which is contained on a small piece of onionskin paper in which the badge is wrapped.

"ORIGIN OF THE 'SEICHO NO IYE' FAMILY BADGE'. (This is literally translated 'House of Growth' and is a pseudo-Shinto cult.

The design is a result of the labors of Prof. Yoshun YAMANE, formerly judge for the Imperial Art Exhibition. It symbolizes: 'All religions are one' and 'The Unification of the World'. It is made up perfectly, and, as may be seen, simply, of a combination of the sun, the moon, stars, the earth, the reversed swastika, the cross and the Japanese flag. First, the red outer circle of rays represents the sun and the Japanese flag. The inner silver reversed swastika which is circular in design represents the moon and Buddhism. The central green star represents a 'breaking down' (or stylization) of the cross. The eight corners of the star represents Oyashima (The Eight States) or Japan, and also a gathering together of all the various countries in the eight quarters into a central oneness. The lines represent the flourishing of people and plants on the earth while the 32 rays of the sun represent the 32 dharmas of Buddhism. Those who wear this badge are the descendants of the Sun and the children of the gods. They are 'hiko' (Sun-children; also 'princes') and 'hime' (Sun-children (female);

(2)

also ('princesses'). They show the signs of the 32 dharma, and of having attained enlightenment. (Silver badges, 40 sen each, postage prepaid. Overseas purchases must add the postage to the above.)

Address orders to:

KOMYO SHISHO FUKKYO KAI
(Society for the Propagation of Illuminating
Thought)

5 Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo
Exchange: Tokyo 55519 ".

Among the material examined, there was also found the following, copies of which were not obtained.

Several embossed certificates issued by the Red Cross of Japan, to persons resident in this country, by virtue apparently of such persons having contributed varying sums of money to this Society. These individual certificates bear the following names:

1. Special Member - Sueno Nakano
Mitsugoro Morimoto
Tsunematsu Kuwabara
\$10.00 Contribution
2. Kan Yoshito - \$3.00 Contribution
3. Takejiro Takata - \$1.00 Contribution
4. Toyoji Takahoshi - \$2.00 Contribution
5. Yukishi Yamamoto - \$2.00 Contribution
6. Junichi Shimada - \$1.50 Contribution
7. Central California Young Mens' and Young Women's
Federation - \$23.66 Contribution
8. Tadanosuke Miyoko - \$100.00 Contribution
9. Ninhei Fujita - \$5.00 contribution
10. San Francisco YWCA - \$100.00 Contribution
11. B.A.Cuttres (phonetic spelling) - \$7.27 Yen Contribution

Accompanying these certificates were ten red lacquer Sake cups of the ceremonial type, inscribed on the interior of the bowl with the character meaning truth, sincerity or fidelity. There were two rolls of film of the standard 16 m.m. size displaying scenes of the Yasukuni Shrine which had arrived on the KAMAKURA MARU on February 6, 1941. Like all the rest of the material, it was addressed to the Consul General.

There were several small boxes containing books and publications of a standard reference type, including a set of standard legal volumes in Japanese as follows:

Volume 1 - The Constitution of the Imperial Family,
The Imperial Diet.

Volume 2 - Clothing and the Awards, Ranks and Salaries,
 Records and Accounts, Temples and Religion.
 Volume 3 - Regional Organization, Police and Health
 Volume 4 - Community (Society and Land (Kokka Seisaku))
 Volume 5 - Financial Affairs
 Volume 6 - Legal matters, Part 1, Military Affairs
 Volume 7 - Legal Affairs, Part 2, Conclusion and
 Educational Matters
 Volume 8 - Industry, Part 1
 Volume 9 - Industry, Part 2
 Volume 10 - Communications and Electricity, Part 1
 Volume 11 - Concluding Portion of Communications
 and Electricity
 Volume 12 - Foreign Affairs - A bound set of "Formal Papers"
 (legal Forms).

In addition to the legal forms there was a case containing a dozen or more copies of Sato's Japanese-English Dictionary and the Kenkuysha English-Japanese Dictionary. There was a volume of "Japanese Companies" (the Japanese Bradstreet); one case contained a dozen copies of the 1941 Japanese Yearbook in English. Ten copies of the Japanese City and Town Directory was found. These arrived on the KAMAKURA MARU, February 6, 1941.

Volume 6, entitled "Military Affairs", and Volume 12, entitled "Foreign Affairs", appear to be of some interest. Volume 6 contains maps of Japanese fortified areas with regulations concerning such areas. Volume 12 deals with foreign affairs and contains copies of treaties and administrative orders concerning them. This volume appears to contain considerable late information.

Under date of 21 February 1941, local Japanese newspapers carried an item under a Washington, D.C., date line, which indicated that 15 tons of German, Italian, Japanese and Russian propaganda had been seized at United States ports of entry by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker. The same item indicated that 75,000 pieces of foreign mail, chiefly taken from Japanese ships arriving at San Francisco and other West Coast points, had been confiscated and burned. It is pointed out that none of the material described in this report came through the mail - all of it consisted of freight shipments.

F.B.I., San Francisco has this information.

CLOSED.

ES IN 12th NAVAL DISTRICT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

JAPANESE EMBASSY
Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE CONSULATE
GENERAL
22 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephones: Sutter 7360, 7361
and 7368

The Official Consular Residence is 2622 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif. - Telephone: Fillmore 3063.

The Consular area is practically identical with the 12th Naval District, including Northern California and the entire states of Nevada, Utah and Colorado.

Consul General	-	MUTO, Yoshio
Consul	-	KAWASAKI, Ichiro
(KAWASAKI is scheduled to leave the Consulate shortly for duties in the Japanese Consulate at Vancouver, B.C.)		
Vice Consul	-	INAJAKI, Kazuyoshi
"	-	TAKAHASHI, Shigeru
Chancellor	-	SUGIYAMA, Hideki
"	-	MIURA, Yoshio
Interpreter & Legal Aide -	-	HASHIZUME, Masayuki
Attache for Publicity Work -	-	NAKASHIMA, Ksoru
Attache for Intelligence and Publicity -	-	IINO, Minoru
Clerk	-	SATO, Yuzo
Clerk (handles military conscription matters)	-	THAI, Shigeo

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION
(Aikoku Fujin Kai)

Headquarters in offices of Japanese Consulate, 22 Battery St., San Francisco. A very nationalistic organization. Scope of personnel and activities not determined to date.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCIES
Registered with the State Department

NIPPON TRADE AGENCY
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 8515
Manager: H. K. Watanabe

H. K. WATANABE,
449 Lombard Street, San Francisco

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
22 Battery St., San Francisco
Telephone: Yukon 1622

President - KISHIDA, Tamotsu
Exec.Sec'y. - OBANA, Tsutomu

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

There are approximately 190 Japanese language schools throughout the 12th Naval District, having about 9000 students. The schools are governed by the Northern California Japanese Language School Association (Hokke Nippongo Gakuen Kyokai), 2631 Bush St., San Francisco - Tel-

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
1615 Laguna St.,
San Francisco
Telephone: Walnut 4215 & 4216

Exec.Sec'y. - KUYAMA, Joseph Shota

There is a branch Japanese Association in every important Japanese community in the 12th Naval Dist.

J.A.C.L.
(Japanese American Citizens League)

Nat'l. Indst. - 1613 Webster St.
San Francisco.

Telephone - Walnut C744

Nat'l. Pres. - KIDO, Saburo
(American-born)
Total membership in 1941 believed to

Vice Consul - INAJAKI, Kazuyoshi
 - TAKAHASHI, Shigeru
 Chancellor - SUGIYAMA, Hideki
 - MIURA, Yoshio
 Interpreter & Legal Aide - HASHIZUME, Masayuki
 - NAKASHIMA, Kaoru
 Attache for Publicity Work - IINO, Minoru
 Attache for Intelligence and Publicity - SATO, Yuzo
 Clerk -
 Clerk (handles military conscription matters) - IMAI, Shigeo

Organization. Scope of personnel and activities not determined to date.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCIES Registered with the State Department

NIIPPON TRADE AGENCY
 549 Market Street, San Francisco
 Telephone - Sutter 8515
 Manager: H. K. Watanabe

H. K. WATANABE
 549 Market Street, San Francisco
 Telephone - Sutter 8515
 (Representing the Japanese Foreign Trade Corporation of Tokyo, Japan)

JAPANESE COMMITTEE ON TRADE & INFORMATION
 549 Market Street, San Francisco
 Telephone: Sutter 8515
 Manager: H. K. Watanabe

RAIFOUR, CUTHRIN & CO., Ltd. (Marine Insurance)
 351 California St., San Francisco.
 Telephone: EX-3310

RENNER-WATTS CO. (Advertising Agency)
 564 Market St., San Francisco.
 Telephone: Douglas 8254

HAYS & SCHREINER (Photographers)
 625 Market St., San Francisco.
 Telephone: Sutter 7570
 (Name recently changed to Rudy L. Hays, Jr. & Staff)

FREDERICK V. WILLIAMS (Publicity & Advertising)
 605 Market St., San Francisco.
 Telephone: Sutter 3007
 Residence - 6:0 Lake St., San Francisco

HOWMAN DWYER CUMINGS, Inc.
 215 Market St., San Francisco
 Telephone: Sutter 4533

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 22 Battery St., San Francisco
 Telephone: Yukon 1622

President - NISHIDA, Tamotsu
 Exec.Sec'y - OKADA, Tadamasa

NIIPPON TRADE AGENCY
 (Nippon Boeki Assen Jo)
 549 Market St.,
 San Francisco
 Telephone: Sutter 8515

Manager: H. K. WATANABE

NICHIBEI KOGYO KAISHA
 (The Japanese American Entertainment Company)

Headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif.
 San Francisco Branch - 2012 Bush St.

Motion picture propaganda film are cleared through this organization.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

There are approximately 190 Japanese language schools throughout the 12th Naval District, having about 9000 students. The schools are governed by the Northern California Japanese Language School Association (Hokke Nippongo Gakuen Kyokai), 2031 Bush St., San Francisco - Telephone: Walnut 3590. Each language school has its own Language School Supporters Association. These associations are usually composed of some of the most prominent Japanese in the community.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
 1619 Laguna St.,
 San Francisco
 Telephone: Walnut 4215 & 4216

Exec.Sec'y - HIRATA, Joseph Shotaro

There is a branch Japanese Association in every important Japanese community in the 12th Naval Dist.

JAPANESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

(Formerly a separate organization, but now a section of the Japanese Assn. of America).

JIJYOKU IIN KAI
 (The Current Affairs Association)
 (Location of headquarters unknown)

Association meetings held at headquarters of the Japanese Association of America at 1619 Laguna St., Telephone: Walnut 4215 and 4216. Organized during 1939 as a committee of the Japanese Association of America to handle propaganda work for the Japanese Association. Present head believed to be Yabei TAKA, Manager of the NYK Line in San Francisco.

J.A.C.L.
 (Japanese American Citizens League)

Nat'l. Hdqtrs. - 1623 Webster St.
 San Francisco.
 Telephone - Walnut C744

Nat'l. Pres. - KIDO, Saburo
 (American-born)
 Total membership in 12ND believed to exceed 10,000. There are branches of this organization in every important Japanese community in the 12ND. The organization is instigated and aided by the Japanese Association of America. Publishes a monthly organ entitled "THE PACIFIC CITIZEN".

J.A.C.L.
KIBI SECTION
 (American-born Japanese who were educated in Japan)

This section is much more nationalistic toward Japan than the other Nisei members and for this reason some discord exists.

THE AMERICAN LOYALTY LEAGUE
 1431 Tulare St., Fresno, Calif.
 Telephone: Fresno 20-416

A branch of the J.A.C.L. (This is the name under which the J.A.C.L. was originally organized in California).

KIBI SEIKEN KAI

Organization of young American-born Japanese who have been educated in Japan. A very nationalistic and rapidly growing group. Considered more patriotic.

KANSAI KYOKAI
 (Overseas Associations)

KENKA KAI
 (Prefectural Societies)

These societies are a part of the

JAPANESE RESTAURANTS

There are numerous Japanese restaurants in the Twelfth Naval District. The most important ones which have been used as meeting places by Japanese suspects are:

JAPANESE HOTELS

Most important ones are:

YAMATO HOTEL - 717 California St.,
 San Francisco - Tel: Douglas 8:66.
 Kazuo TATSUMI, a clerk, acts as

KAI
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created in most of the
throughout the 12th
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propaganda. Exact
but most of the im-
tarily the first gener-
close) and in with
the re-ative prefec-
22 large chapters

JAPANESE RESTAURANTS

There are numerous Japanese restau-
rants in the Twelfth Naval District.
The most important ones which have
been used as meeting places by Jap-
anese suspects are:

The Mitsuwa Tei - 1661 Post St.,
San Francisco.

Cherryland - 1650 Post St.,
San Francisco.

Hatsune Tei - 1621 Buchanan St.,
San Francisco.

The Tokiwa Yen - 1767 Post St.,
San Francisco.

The Eagle Cafe - 1709 Buchanan St.,
San Francisco.

The Manmaru Tei - 546 Grant Ave.,
San Francisco.

JAPANESE HOTELS

Most important ones are:

YAMATO HOTEL - 717 California St.,
San Francisco - Tel: Douglas 8266.
Kazuo TATSUMI, a clerk, acts as
contact man for Japanese Army and
Navy officials.

KASHU HOTEL - 1701 Laguna St., San
Francisco - Tel: Walnut 2000.
(The owner, Sakutaro NAKANO, and
a clerk, Tatsuo SHINGORI, are
both important contact men for
Japanese officials).

NANKAIYA HOTEL - 1523 Geary Street,
San Francisco - Tel: Walnut 6939

THE BOCHO HOTEL - 1721 Buchanan St.,
San Francisco - Tel: West 9737.

THE HOKUBEI HOTEL - 1570 Buchanan St.,
San Francisco - Tel: West 3222

THE AKI HOTEL - 1651 Post St.,
San Francisco - Tel: Fillmore 9748

There are over 50 Japanese hotels
and rooming houses in San Francisco
alone, all of which represent meeting
places of Japanese.

THE YAMATO HOT SPRINGS,
Gilroy, California.

A fairly large piece of
property well secluded
in the foothills outside
of Gilroy, Calif. Japan-
ese owned and operated.
An important location
where large groups of
Japanese could meet in
seclusion.

delivered to the
of the NYK Line in San Francisco.

A branch of the J.A.C.L. (This is
the name under which the J.A.C.L.
was originally organized in Calif-
ornia.

KIBEI SEINEN KAI

Organization of young American-born
Japanese who have been educated in Jap-
an. A very nationalistic and rapidly
growing group. Considered more patriot-
ic toward Japan than their alien par-
ents. Has numerous clubs located
throughout the 12th Naval District.

SAN FRANCISCO JAPANESE
HOTEL ASSOCIATION
22 Battery Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Tel: Yukon 1622

(Offices in the Japanese
Consulate). This asso-
ciation represents 220
Japanese hotels along
the Pacific Coast.

APPROVED:

March 2, 1941

Capt. P.P. McCULLOUGH, U.S. Navy (Ret.)
Intelligence Officer, 12th Naval District.

(Military Virtus Association of North America - sometimes referred to as The Military Athletic Association of North America)

A militaristic, nationalistic organization composed of Nisei or second generation Japanese young people. Promotes Japanese nationalism through the teaching of Kendo (fencing), Judo (Jiu-jitsu) and Sumo (wrestling). There are branches of this organization in every major Japanese community in the 12th Naval District - presently approximately 50 branches.

Headquarters:
258 Main St., Watsonville, Calif.
Telephone: 579

This organization is very closely allied to the Hokubei Butoku Kai. Tournaments are held for members. A system of teaching promotes Japanese nationalism.

KENJIN KAI
(Prefectural Societies)

These societies are located in most of the major Japanese communities throughout the 12th Naval District. Mainly social, but represent a strong medium for Japanese propaganda. Exact membership not determined, but most of the important Japanese, particularly the first generation, have membership. Closely tied in with similar organizations in the respective prefectures in Japan. There are 22 large chapters in San Francisco.

There are numerous Japanese restaurants in the Twelfth Naval District. The most important ones which have been used as meeting places by Japanese suspects are:

The Mitsuwa Tei - 1661 Post St.,
San Francisco.

The Mitsuwa Tei - 1661 Post St.,
San Francisco.

Cherryland - 1650 Post St.,
San Francisco

Hatsune Tei - 1621 Buchanan St.,
San Francisco.

The Tokiwa Yen - 1767 Post St.,
San Francisco.

The Eagle Cafe - 1709 Buchanan St.,
San Francisco.

The Manmaru Tei - 546 Grant Ave.,
San Francisco.

Most important ones are:

YAMATO HOTEL - 717 California St.,
San Francisco - Tel: Douglas 8366.
Kazuo TATSUMI, a clerk, acts as
contact man for Japanese Army and
Navy officials.

KASHU HOTEL - 1701 Laguna St., San Francisco - Tel: Walnut 2000.
(The owner, Sakutaro KAKAMC, and a clerk, Tatsuo SHINBURI, are both important contact men for Japanese officials).

NANKAIYA HOTEL - 1523 Geary Street.
San Francisco - Tel: Walnut 0077

THE BOCHO HOTEL - 1721 Buchanan St.
San Francisco - Tels West 9771

THE HORTON HOTEL - 1570 Sutter St.
San Francisco - Telos 8-1100

THE AKE HOTEL - 1451 FINE ST
SAN FRANCISCO - Tels. 777-1111-1112

There are over 50 Japanese churches and meeting houses in the District--alone, all of which represent numerous places of Japanese.

THE LANCET AND LANCET
ILLUSTRATIONS

2. Subject's name (last, first, middle)
3. Date of birth (month, day, year)
4. Sex (male, female)
5. Race (white, black, other)
6. Height (feet, inches)
7. Weight (pounds)
8. Education (high school, college, etc.)
9. Occupation (job title)
10. Address (street, city, state, zip)

14 Z

Vice Consul	-	INAJAKI, Kazuyoshi
Chancellor	-	TAKAHASHI, Shigeru
Interpreter & Legal Aide -	-	SUGIYAMA, Hideki
Attache for Publicity Work -	-	MIURA, Yoshio
Attache for Intelligence and	-	HASHIZUME, Masayuki
Publicity-	-	NAKASHIMA, Kaoru
Clerk	-	IINO, Minoru
Clerk (handles military con-	-	SATO, Yuzo
scription matters)	-	TMAL, Shiro

activities not determined to date.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
2299 Piedmont Ave.
Berkeley, Calif.

Residence of numerous Japanese Professors and students, as well as some transient Japanese Government Officials.

JAPANESE PROFESSORS and INSTRUCTORS CONNECTED WITH VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE 12th NAVAL DISTRICT.

Most of these persons are considered to be mediums of Japanese propaganda.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCIES
Registered with the State Department

NIPPON TRADE AGENCY
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 8515
Manager: H. K. Watanabe

H. K. WATANABE,
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 8515
(Representing the Japanese Foreign Trade Corporation of Tokyo, Japan)

JAPANESE COMMITTEE ON TRADE & INFORMATION,
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 8515
Manager: H. K. Watanabe

BALFOUR, CUTHRIE & CO., Ltd. (Marine Insurance)
351 California St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Exbrook 3310

BREWER-WELLS CO. (Advertising Agency)
564 Market St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Douglas 8254

HAAS & SCHREINER (Photographers)
625 Market St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Sutter 7570
(Name recently changed to Rudy L. Haas, -F.- & Staff)

FREDERICK V. WILLIAMS (Publicity & Advertising)
605 Market St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Sutter 3007
Residence - 640 Lake St., San Francisco

BOWMAN DAVID CUMMINGS, Inc.
215 Market St., San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 4933

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
22 Battery St., San Francisco
Telephone: Yukon 1622

President - KISHIDA, Tamotaru
Exec.Sec'y.- OBARA, Tsutomu

NIPPON TRADE AGENCY
(Nippon Boeki Assen Jo)
549 Market St., San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 8515
Manager: H.K. WATANABE

NICHIBEL KOGYO KAISHA
(The Japanese American Entertainment Company)

Headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif.
San Francisco Branch - 2012 Bush St.

Motion picture propaganda film are cleared through this organization.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

There are approximately 190 Japanese language schools throughout the 12th Naval District, having about 9000 students. The schools are governed by the Northern California Japanese Language School Association (Hokke Nippongo Gakuen Kyokai), 2031 Bush St., San Francisco - Telephone: Walnut 3590. Each language school has its own Language School Supporters Association. These associations are usually composed of some of the most prominent Japanese in the community.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
1415 Laguna St., San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 6227 & 6228

Exec.Sec'y.- KISHIDA, Tamotaru

There is a branch Japanese Association in every important Japanese community in the 12th Naval Dist.

JAPANESE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

(Formerly a separate organization, but now a section of the Japanese Assn. of America)

JINYOKU IIN KAI
(The Current Affairs Association)
(Location of headquarters unknown)

Association meetings held at headquarters of the Japanese Association of America at 1415 Laguna St., San Francisco: Walnut 4115 and 4116. Organized during 1935 as a committee of the Japanese Association of America to handle propaganda work for the Japanese Association. Present head believed to be Tabei TADA, Manager of the YKK Line in San Francisco.

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1415 Laguna St., San Francisco
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HOKUREN BUTOKU KAI
(Military Virtue Association of North America - sometimes referred to as The Military Athletic Association of North America)

KAIGAI KYOKAI
(Overseas Associations)

KENJIN KAI
(Prefectural Societies)

These societies are located in most of the

JAPANESE RESTAURANTS

There are numerous Japanese restaurants in the Twelfth Naval District. The most important ones which have been used as meeting places by Japanese suspects are:

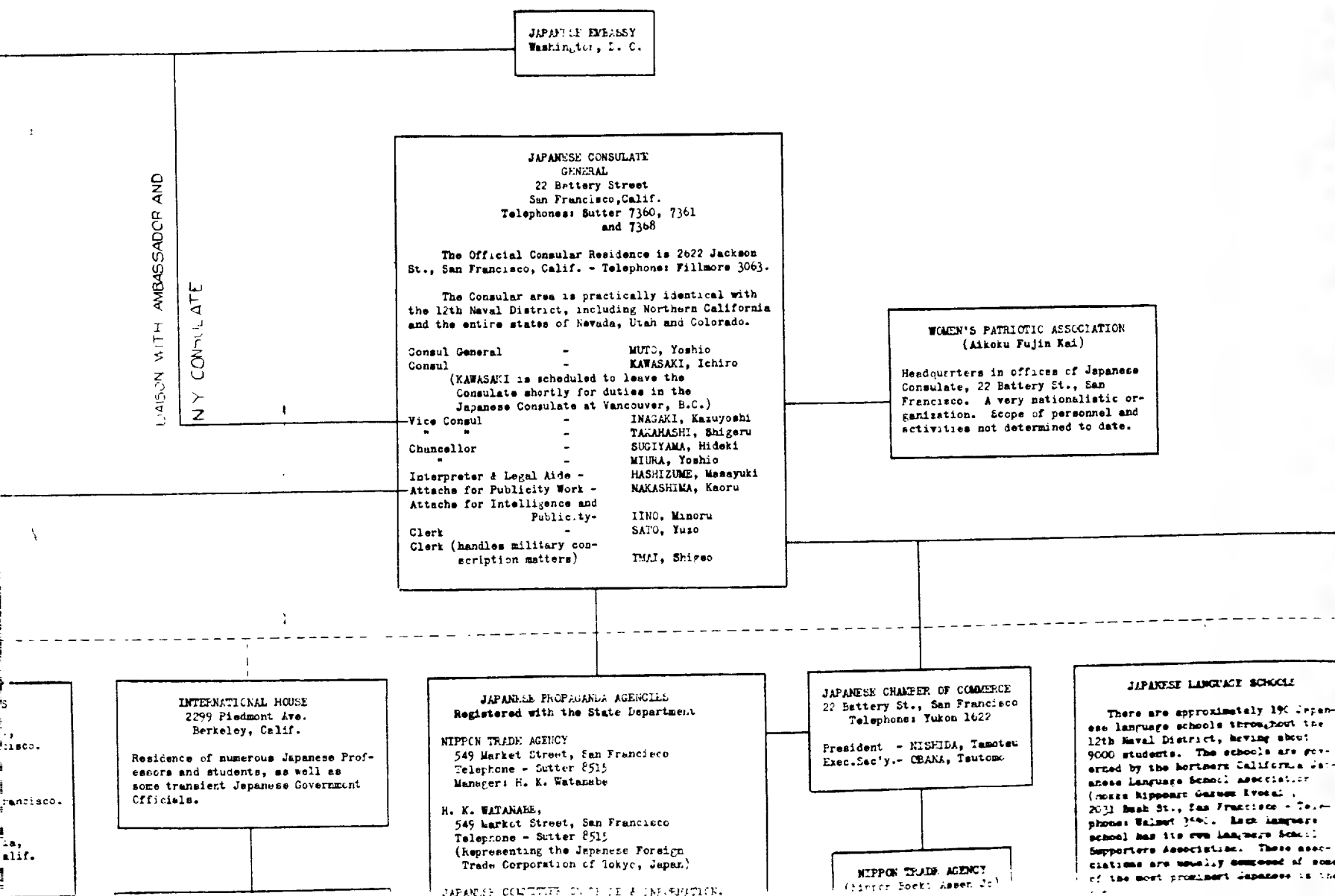
JAPANESE HOTELS

Most important ones are:

YAMATO HOTEL - 717 California St., San Francisco - Tel: Douglas 4-1111

Kazuo TATSUMI, a clerk, who is contact man for Japanese

AND ACTIVITIES IN 12th NAVAL DISTRICT SAN FRANCISCO



1717 Sutter St., San Francisco
Average weekly circulation - 1,000
The Rocky Mitten
1541 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado
Average weekly circulation - 400

Residence - 650 Lake St., San Francisco
BOWMAN DAVID COMINGS, Inc.
215 Market St., San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 4933

ZAISEI NIPPONJIN HEIKI SHIMURA KAI
(Also known as HEIKI SHIMURA KAI and
HOKUBEI HEIKI SHIMURA KAI)
Hdqtrs.-1753 Sutter St., San Francisco
Telephone - Walnut 1117 and 1122

An organization mainly engaged
in the collection of money and materi-
als for the Japanese War Relief Fund.
There are branches of this organiza-
tion in every major Japanese community
in the 12th Naval District. There are
presently approximately 10 branches of
this organization in the 12th Naval
District.

There are numerous branches of
the HEIKI SHIMURA KAI throughout the
12th Naval District which operate
under the following names:

The 20-40 Club	The Humanity Society
The Kyugo Kai	The Seisaku Kai
The Hoshi Kai	The Wakata Kai
The Sakura Kai	The Isshin Kai
The Koka Kai	The Kosei Kai
The Shinshu Society	

IN VIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLACING OF
PERSONNEL IN ORGANIZATIONS LISTED IN
DIAGRAM, ALL NAMES ARE BEING
MAINTAINED, AS NEARLY UP-TO-DATE AS
POSSIBLE IN THE FILES OF THE 12TH
NAVAL DISTRICT.

SENTEI HAIKU BAKU KAI
North American Reserve
Officers Association
2016 Pine St., San Francisco
Telephone: West 1117
Headed by Bishop Mitten, 12th Naval
District. In association
of Japanese Reserve Officers.
Membership not yet determined.

BUDDHIST SHINTO and JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
BUKYODAN HOKUBEI HONBU
(The North American Headquarters of the
Buddhist Churches)
1881 Pine Street, San Francisco.
Telephone: Graystone 9547

This is the largest Buddhist Sect in this vicinity,
having churches in virtually every Japanese
community in the 12th Naval District. Every com-
munity likewise has a branch of the Y.M.B.A.
(Young Men's Buddhist Association) and Y.W.B.A.
(Young Women's Buddhist Association).

REIKOKU NICHIREN KYOKAI HONBU
(Headquarters of the Nichiren Churches in
America).
2016 Pine St., San Francisco.
Telephone: West 5376

This is an ultra nationalistic Buddhist Sect,
whose head, Bishop Mitten ISHIDA, is the head of
the Japanese Reserve Officers Association. There
are many Nichiren Churches located throughout the
12th Naval District connected with which are num-
erous women's and young peoples' associations.

KOMOKIO FEDERATION OF NORTH AMERICA
(Headquarters)- 1909 Bush St., San Francisco
Telephone: Fillmore 7387

This is an extremely nationalistic Shinto Sect.
There are many Japanese Christian Churches,
such as: The Seventh Day Advent Church, 2103
Bush St., San Francisco - The First Reformed
Church, 1746 Post St., San Francisco - The Jap-
anese M.E. Church, 1359 Pine St., San Francis-
co - The Japanese Catholic Church, 1801 Octavia
St., San Francisco - The Japanese Church of
Christ, 1500 Post St., San Francisco - The
Episcopal Church, 1732 Buchanan St., San Fran-
cisco, and several others.

HOKUBEI BUTOKU KAI

(Military Virtue Association of North
America - sometimes referred to as
The Military Athletic Association of
North America)

Hdqtrs.- P.O. Box 215, Alvarado, Calif.

A militaristic, nationalistic or-
ganization composed of Nisei or second
generation Japanese young people. Pro-
motes Japanese nationalism through the
teaching of Kendo (fencing), Judo (jui-
jitsu) and Sumo (wrestling). There are
branches of this organization in every
major Japanese community in the 12th
Naval District - presently approxima-
tely 50 branches.

COAST KENDO (FENCING) FEDERATION

Headquarters:
258 Main St., Watsonville, Calif.
Telephone: 579

This organization is very closely
allied to the Hokubei Butoku Kai.
Tournaments are held for members.
A system of teaching promotes Jap-
anese nationalism.

KAIGAI KYOKAI
(Overseas Associations)

KENJIN KAI
(Prefectural Societies)

These societies are located in
major Japanese communities throughout
Naval District. Mainly at but
strong medium for Japanese propaganda
membership not determined, but most
important Japanese, particularly the
ation, have membership. Closely ti-
similar organizations in the respec-
tures in Japan. There are 22 large
in San Francisco.

Clerk (handles military description matters)

THE VERNACULAR PRESS

The New World-Sun Daily
1618 Geary St., San Francisco
Average daily circulation - 9,772

The Japanese American News
650 Ellis St., San Francisco
Average daily circulation - 9,429

The Hokubei Hyoron
235 - 7th St., Oakland, Calif.
Average weekly circulation - 870

The Sacramento Daily News
327 - N Street, Sacramento, Calif.
Average daily circulation - 340

The Central California Times
(Also referred to as the Japanese Times)
920 - E St., Fresno, Calif.
Average weekly circulation - 700

The Colorado Times
1936-1938 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.
Average tri-weekly circulation-460

The Utah Nippo
161 - West South Temple St.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Average tri-weekly circulation-434

The Pacific Affairs Weekly
1737 Sutter St., San Francisco
Average weekly circulation - 1,000

The Rocky Nippon
1941 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.
Average weekly circulation - 401

JAPANESE COMPANIES

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha
417 Montgomery St., San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 3510

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
465 California St., San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 5510

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(The N.Y.K. Line)
500 California St., San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 3900

Kawasaki SS Company (Agent)
(The K Line)
311 California St., San Francisco
Telephone - Douglas 7729

Yamashita SS Co. (Agent)
230 California St., San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 3600

JAPANESE BANKS

Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.,
415 Sansome St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Garfield 8676

Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.,
315 California St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Garfield 2016

Sumitomo Bank of California,
400 "L" St., Sacramento, Calif.
Telephone: Main 1078

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

2299 Piedmont Ave.
Berkeley, Calif.

Residence of numerous Japanese Professors and students, as well as some transient Japanese Government Officials.

JAPANESE PROFESSORS and INSTRUCTORS CONNECTED WITH VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE 12th NAVAL DISTRICT.

Most of these persons are considered to be mediums of Japanese propaganda.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCIES Registered with the State Dept.

NIPPON TRADE AGENCY
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 8515
Manager: H. K. Watanabe

H. K. WATANABE,
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 8515
(Representing the Japanese Trade Corporation of Tokyo)

JAPANESE COMMITTEE ON TRADE &
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 8515
Manager: H. K. Watanabe

BAIFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Ltd.,
351 California St., San Francisco
Telephone: Extbrook 3310

BREWSTER-WEEKS CO. (Advertising)
564 Market St., San Francisco
Telephone: Douglas 8234

HAAS & SCHREINER (Photographers)
625 Market St., San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 7570
(Name recently changed to Raul)

FREDERICK V. WILLIAMS (Publicist)
605 Market St., San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 3607
Residence - 650 Lake St., S.

BOWMAN DEWE CUMINGS, Inc.
215 Market St., San Francisco
Telephone: Sutter 4933

ZAIBEI NIPPONJIN HEIKI GIMUSHA KAI
(Also known as: HEIMUSHA KAI and
HOKUBEI HEIKI GIMUSHA KAI)
Hdqtrs.-1783 Sutter St., San Francisco
Telephone - Walnut 2157 and 3232

An organization mainly engaged in the collection of money and materials for the Japanese War Relief Fund. There are branches of this organization in every major Japanese community in the 12th Naval District. There are

HOKUBEI ZAIGO SHOKO DAN
(North American Reserve Officers Association)
2016 Pine St., San Francisco
Telephone: West 5376

Headed by Bishop Nitten ISHIDA, same address. An association of Japanese Reserve Officers. Membership not yet determined.

BUDDHIST SHINTO and JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
BUKYODAN HOKUBEI HONBU
(The North American Headquarters of the Buddhist Churches)
1881 Pine Street, San Francisco.
Telephone: Graystone 9547

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HOKUBEI BUTOKU KAI

(Military Virtue Association of North America - sometimes referred to as The Military Athletic Association of North America)

Hdqtrs.- P.O. Box 215, Alvarado, Calif.

A militaristic, nationalistic organization composed of Nisei or second generation Japanese young people. Promotes Japanese nationalism through the teaching of Kendo (fencing), Judo (Jiu-jitsu) and Sumo (wrestling). There are

KAIGAI KYOKAI
(Overseas Association)
KEENIN KAI
(Prefectural Society)

These societies are the major Japanese communities in the Naval District. Mainly second generation Japanese, participation in these societies is not determined by birth, but by membership. Clusters in Japan. There are in San Francisco.

JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES 2

JAPANESE CONSULATE
New York, N.Y.

JAPANESE CONSULATE
New York, N.Y.

LIAISON WITH AMBASSADOR AND
NY CONSULATE

The Japanese Consulate in New York, N.Y., is located at 1010 Geary St., San Francisco, California. The Consulate is the official representative of the Japanese Government in the United States and the entire state of California. The Consulate is headed by the Consul General, who is appointed by the Japanese Government. The Consulate is assisted by a Vice Consul, a Consul, and a Consul General. The Consulate also has a Clerk and a Clerk (handles military conscription matters). The Consulate is also responsible for the Japanese Consulate in New York, N.Y.

THE YOMIURI PRESS
The New York Times Daily
1010 Geary St., San Francisco
Average daily circulation - 9,772
The Japanese American News
650 Ellis St., San Francisco
Average daily circulation - 9,479

JAPANESE COMPANIES
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha
417 Montgomery St., San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 5510
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
405 California St., San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 5510

JAPANESE BANKS
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.,
415 Sansome St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Garfield 8676
Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.,
315 California St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Garfield 2010

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
2299 Piedmont Ave.
Berkeley, Calif.
Residence of numerous Japanese Professors and students, as well as some transient Japanese Government Officials.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCY
Registered with the State Department
NIPPON TRADE AGENCY
549 Market Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Sutter 8515
Manager: F. K. Watanabe
H. K. WATANABE,

PJW:MAL

61-10556

March 20, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS / San Luis Obispo,
California;
ESPIONAGE - J.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 4, 1940, wherein you were instructed to institute an investigation to ascertain the true facts concerning the allegations of Confidential Informant [] who reported that a group of Japanese at San Luis Obispo, California allegedly possessed a machine gun and were seen using it in target practice along the beach at San Luis.

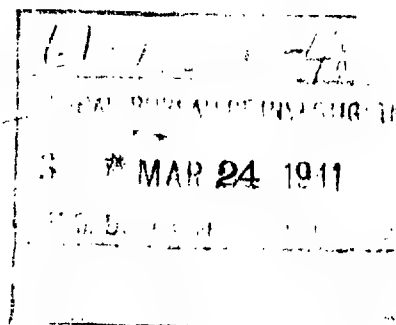
An examination of the Bureau file fails to indicate that this matter has received investigative attention.

You are instructed to give this matter your immediate attention and submit a report concerning the same within the very near future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
March 11, 1941

Carroll
McGuire
Brandt

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE
SURVEY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Dear Sir:

On February 27, 1941 Reverend JOHN ZIMMERMAN, S.V.D., Assistant Pastor of Japanese Catholic Mission, 1801 Octavia Street, San Francisco, was interviewed by an agent of this office as a preliminary step looking toward the possibility that at some time in the future he will furnish to the San Francisco Office the names of some Christian Japanese members of the Roman Catholic Japanese Mission who may be developed into informants for this office. The following information was learned, and is being sent to the Bureau for its information.

FATHER ZIMMERMAN was born and educated in Germany. In 1910 he was sent to Japan to engage in missionary work, and remained there until 1926. He learned to read and speak the Japanese language fluently there. In 1926 he came to San Francisco, and since that time has been affiliated with the Japanese Catholic Mission here.

He asserted that at the present time the Japanese Catholic Mission in San Francisco has 250 members, representing 100 different Japanese families. Practically all members are young people, and only about 25 parents out of the 100 families represented attend religious services. Parents from all families represented in the parish, despite the fact that they themselves do not attend services, are cooperative, and seem wholly in accord with the idea of their children being brought up to practice Christian teachings. According to FATHER ZIMMERMAN most of the parents are very nationalistic and loyal subjects of the Emperor of Japan, and would not consider embracing Christian teachings themselves, but yet they desire their children to receive a Christian background in order that they may grow into womanhood and manhood with a high standard of morals and character ideals.

RECORDED & INDEXED

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R311JUN 22 1961

47
FBI
OFFICE

Director from SAC San Francisco
RE: Japanese Intelligence
Survey in San Francisco

Page Two
March 11, 1941

He advised that the Buddhist Priests had not given the Japanese Catholic Mission any trouble, and in no way had they tried to influence any of the converts and induce them to remain away from the Mission. He stated that he had been told, however, by some of the parents of his converts that the Buddhist ministers, in asking financial support for the Buddhist church, had made the statement that the Japanese people were duty bound to support the Buddhist Church, regardless of whether they became affiliated with a Christian Church. In reference to the activity of Shinto Priests, he stated that he knew of no Shinto Priests in the San Francisco area, and had never heard of any such ministers ever being located in San Francisco.

The general tone of the interview with FATHER ZIMMERMAN was along religious lines, and the relationship of the Buddhist and Shinto Priests with the Christian Church. It was not deemed advisable at this first interview, and until the identity and background of FATHER ZIMMERMAN was better known, to openly declare the real purpose of calling upon him. For this reason, no mention was made of the possibility that he might be able to furnish the names of some Christian Japanese members of his mission who could be developed into informants.

Mention was made, however, in regard to the patriotism and loyalty of the Japanese Christians to this country, and he advised that the younger children of the Mission had entirely divorced themselves from their parents' native land, and considered themselves Americans rather than Japanese. Their parents in most cases were still nationalistic and loyal to Japan, and some of them seemed to regret the strained relations between the United States and Japan at the present time. He advised that in his opinion none of the Japanese of his acquaintance were engaged in any activities inimical to the best welfare of this country; however, he added that the various families represented in the Catholic Mission were of the poorer class of people, and hence did not occupy any important government positions, and were not in any way associated with the leaders of the Japanese populace in this country.


FATHER ZIMMERMAN appeared friendly and willing to discuss freely anything mentioned in reference to the Japanese people. He is a good conversationalist, and appears to be well informed on the religious background of the Japanese. Although it is doubtful that any informants can be developed through him who would be in a position to furnish information of interest to this Bureau, it is deemed advisable

Director from SAC San Francisco
RE: Japanese Intelligence
Survey in San Francisco

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to contact him again at a later date, and ascertain if he has any reliable contacts, and then to discuss with him the possibility of developing informants among persons who he feels that he can recommend as reliable, and who are in a position to furnish information of interest.

Very truly yours,


(N. J. L. PIEPER)
Special Agent in Charge

LAS:GC
65-2099

March 24, 1941

61-10556-2-11
JAC:mdd

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

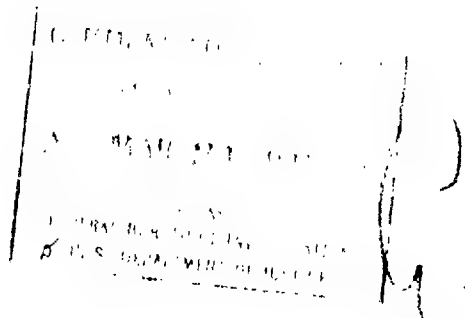
I am transmitting herewith copies of a communication which was recently furnished the Bureau by an outside source which indicates that oil is being placed aboard Japanese ships at Richmond, California.

It is requested that your office make appropriate inquiries with a view to verifying this information and also with a view to developing a possible violation of the Neutrality Act of 1939.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

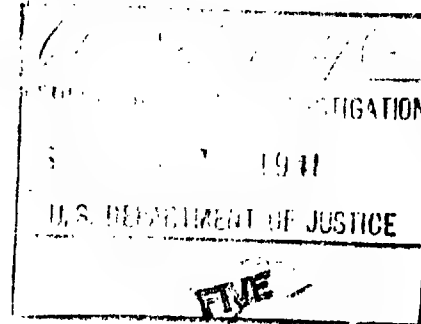


... were in Richmond, Sunday a week ago for the day, and expect company down for this next week - end.

Saw something at Richmond that sort of got under my hide, but I've done nothing about it -- At a dock a few miles north of Richmond, accessible by only one dirt road over private property, we saw over a million gallons of aviation gasoline (23,000 - 50 gal drums) awaiting transportation to Japan. And it had not been waiting long. They were all stamped Jan 17, and Jan 23 with the Associated Oil Co stamp and guarantee of quality. The man that showed it to us said that every few days a Jap ship showed up and took all that it had room for, and as soon as you could see the floor in one section of this quarter mile long warehouse, an Associated Oil boat would come along and fill it up again. This is about twenty miles from the San Francisco waterfront, across the bay and north. It may not be illegal, but they are certainly keeping it quiet.

They are building an immense shipyard at Richmond also. Build ships at one point, and ship gasoline to help sink them with from the next point a mile away. Bright people, aren't we?

Since starting this letter to you I have heard on good authority that they are paying carpenters 75 bucks a week at San Luis Obispo



* * * were in Richmond, and they expect company down for this next week - end.

Saw something at Richmond that sort of got under my nose, but I've done nothing about it. At a dock a few miles north of Richmond, accessible by only one dirt road over private property, we saw over a million gallons of aviation gasoline (13,000 - 10 gal drums) awaiting transportation to Japan. And it had not been waiting long. They were all stamped Jan 11, and Jan 13 with the Associated Oil Co stamp and guarantee of quality. The men that showed it to us said that every few days a Jap ship showed up and took all that it had room for, and as soon as you could see the floor in one section of this quarter mile long warehouse, an Associated Oil boat would come along and fill it up again. This is about twenty miles from the San Francisco waterfront, across the bay, and north. It may not be all of it, but they are certainly keeping it quiet.

They are building an iron ore shipyard at Richmond also. Build ships at one point, and ship gasoline to help sink them with from the next point a mile away. Bright people, aren't we?

Since starting this letter to you I have heard on good authority that they are rapidly coming out 7 blocks a week at San Luis Obispo

In reply refer to No.

WASHINGTON

Op-16-b-7

February 25, 1941

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a copy of ONI Investigation Report from the Twelfth Naval District, giving the names of Japanese Official, Quasi-Official, and Civil Organizations in that District. There is also set forth in this report a complete list of Japanese language newspapers, distributing agents and correspondents of these papers.

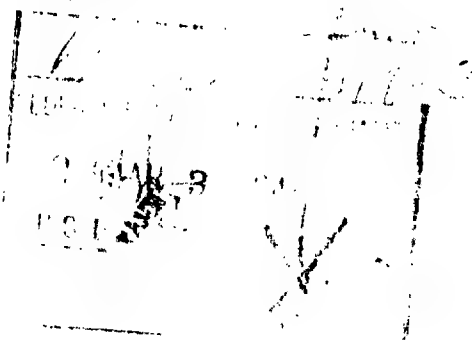
A copy of this report was furnished the San Francisco office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Jules James,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
Acting Director of Naval Intelligence

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED
&
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United States Naval Intelligence Service

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

INVESTIGATION REPORT

12ND

FEB 1941 9 11 AM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: Japanese Organizations or Societies in the United States.
 Report made at: San Francisco, California. Date: Feb. 17, 1941.
 Report made by: District Intelligence Organization #3. RECEIVED
 Period covered: 30 Dec. 1940 to 17 Feb. 1941. Status of Case: Pending.
 Origin of Case: Request from ONI by Information Card dated 31 October 1940 for complete list of Japanese Organizations, Official, Quasi-Official, Civil and Religious in each Naval District.

Character of Investigation: Investigation of Japanese Organizations within the Twelfth Naval District.

Enclosures:

Copy to: ONI (2) 7ND (1) G-2, 9CA (1)
 1ND (1) 8ND (1) FBI, SF (1)
 3ND (1) 9ND (1)
 4ND (1) 11ND (1)
 6ND (1) 13ND (1)

Source File No.: EF37/PB-2/16(23)

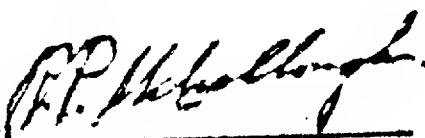
ONI File No.:

SYNOPSIS:

List of Japanese Organizations or Societies within the Twelfth Naval District, including Official, Quasi-Official, Civil and Religious.
 List of Japanese language newspapers also set out with personnel in each case wherever known, and an indication as to whether the subjects are alien or American-born. Amplifications or changes in this report will be disseminated by information card.

RECOMMENDATIONS: None.

APPROVED



R. P. McCULLOUGH,
 Captain, U. S. Navy.

61-10356-48-3

DETAILS

There is set out herein all of the available information relative to the Japanese organizations, official, quasi-official, civil and religious, which are known in the Twelfth Naval District. There is also set forth herein in a complete list of Japanese language newspapers with the personnel in each case wherever known.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
22 Battery Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephones - Sutter 7360, 7361 and 7368

The Official Consular residence is located at 2622 Jackson Street,
San Francisco - Telephone Fillmore 3063.

Consul General: There is at present no Consul General. Toshito SATOH was relieved in September 1940 and departed for Japan. Yoshio MUTO is scheduled to arrive shortly from Japan to assume the duties of the Consulate General.

Ichiro KAWABAKI is Acting Consul General, Although his official title is Consul. He resides at 1643 - 16th Ave., San Francisco. Telephone - Montrose 3285.

Other persons attached to the Consulate are:

INAGAKI, Kazuyoshi (Consul) - 1472 Filbert St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Ordway 3784

TAKANASHI, Shigeru (Vice Consul) - 1412 Filbert St., San Francisco
Telephone: Ordway 9329

SUGIYAMA, Hideo - 1934 Pine St., San Francisco. Tel: West 7757

SATO, Yuro - 1603 Laguna St., San Francisco. Tel: Fillmore 1136

IMAI, Shigeo - (Subject arrived in San Francisco from Japan on 13 December 1940 and has not yet established a permanent residence).

HASHIZUME, Masayuki (Interpreter) - 727 Rivera St., San Francisco.
Telephone: Overland 6240

KURATA, Shunzo - 1916 Pine St., San Francisco, Apartment 6.
Telephone: West 5289.

THE JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL (Cont'd)

NAKASHIMA, Kaoru - 2070 Bush St., San Francisco. Tel: West 1649

IINO, Minoru) At the date of this report subject and wife
IINO, Mrs. Kotoji) are in Japan, but it is reported that they
will return to San Francisco in the near future
and will again become attached to the Consulate.

MIURA, Yoshio - 1820 Sutter St., San Francisco. Tel: Fillmore 6494

INUKAI, Mrs. Ayako - 1001 Apgar St., Oakland, Calif.
Telephone - Humboldt 1936.

OZAWA, Miss Kikuko - 1394 O'Farrell St., San Francisco.
Telephone - Fillmore 5005

YASUEDA, Masakatsu - 49 Downey St., San Francisco - Tel: Market 3537

KITAHARA, Miss Yone - 7015 Krause St., Oakland, Calif.
Telephone - Sweetwood 6603

OMORI, Miss Nobuko - 1921 Fillmore Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 1919

IKEDA, Kyuzo - 1412 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone West 9641 and West 7089

TAIRA, Nobuko - 2940 Ellis St., Berkeley, Calif. -
Telephone Berkeley 7670

The Consular area of the San Francisco Consul General is practically the same as the area of the Twelfth Naval District. It includes all of Northern California down to Guadalupe, and the entire states of Nevada, Utah and Colorado. In addition to handling matters for this particular district, the San Francisco Consulate General also has jurisdiction over and acts as the disseminating center for the Japanese Consulates in Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon and Los Angeles, California. There is apparently some paymaster connection between the San Francisco Consulate General and the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C., as well as the Consulate General in New York, and possibly others.

Kazuyoshi INAGAKI is known to act as liaison man between San Francisco and Washington.

QUASI-OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS

NIIPPON TRADE AGENCY
(Nippon Boeki Assen Jo)
549 Market Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone: Sutter 8515

The above agency is registered with the State Department as a Propaganda organization of the Japanese Government. The Director is Hisakatsu MATSUDA - 1729 Post Street, San Francisco, - Telephone West 2539.

The Secretary is Hideo TOMINAGA, 2098 Pine St., San Francisco.
Telephone West 6338

Purpose of the organization:

To increase American trade with Japan.

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
22 Battery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Yukon 1622.

Officers are as follows:

President - Tanotsu NISHIDA, of the Sumitomo Bank in San Francisco
Vice Pres. - Dr. Tokutaro HAYASHI, of the Nippon Dry Goods Co., in San Francisco.
Executive Secretary - T. ORANA.

(Meetings are held every third Thursday at the Nippon Club, 740 Taylor Street, San Francisco)

Directors who were elected on 27 January 1941, are as follows:

INAI, Seizo - of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MOTOYOSHI, Mitsuhiro - of the Yokohama Specie Bank
NISHIDA, Tanotsu - of the Sumitomo Bank
TAOKA, Yohel - of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha
HAYASHI, Dr. Tokutaro - of the Nippon Dry Goods Company
INOUE, Kokichi - of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha

Other Directors who were not named, were said to be representatives of the following companies:

THE IRATA COMPANY, 701 Grant Ave., San Francisco.
THE NORTH AMERICAN MERCANTILE CO., 330 Front St., San Francisco
THE MUTUAL SUPPLY CO., 444 Sansome Street, San Francisco
THE FUYO COMPANY, 334 Grant Ave., San Francisco
THE PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, 100 Sacramento St., San Francisco
THE NIPPON COMPANY, 323 Clay St., San Francisco

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Cont'd)

THE NIPPON TRADING COMPANY, 420 Grant Ave., San Francisco
THE SHIOTA COMPANY, 515 Grant Ave., San Francisco
THE KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA STEAMSHIP LINES, 311 California Street,
San Francisco.

Purpose of the organization:

To foster and promote American trade relations and to promote better Japanese-United States relationship.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
1619 Laguna Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone: Walnut 4215 and 4216

Purpose of the organization:

It has jurisdiction over all of the Japanese Associations within the San Francisco Japanese Consular area. It is reported that this association is not now functioning very strongly. Apparently it was originally formed to combat anti-Japanese activities in California and the United States. It was not active until two or three years ago when a revival movement was instigated. The relationship to the local Japanese Associations is very loose and many of them practically refused to support the Japanese Association of America.

The Association states that its purpose is to unite all Japanese through their local associations to work for the best interests of the Japanese people.

JAPANESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA,
1619 Laguna Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone: Walnut 2995

Purpose of the organization:

This Society was originated in 1939 for the purpose of collecting materials for a history of Japanese persons residing in the United States. It was in close relationship with the San Francisco Consulate General and the Japanese Association of America. During 1940 the Society was incorporated into the Japanese Association of America and now forms a section of that organization.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO
1619 Laguna Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone: Walnut 4215

Purpose of the organization:

Said to be to promote Japanese welfare in San Francisco and to act as their intermediary with American society. It also constitutes a link between local Japanese and their Consulate General. There are branches of the Japanese Association in almost every Japanese Community within the Twelfth Naval District. All of these associations are not listed in the available Japanese directories or other sources, but there are believed to be approximately 50 branches within the Twelfth Naval District.

BIOLA KYOWA KAI (Harmony Society)
Route 1, Box 477,
Kerman, California.

Purpose of the organization:

Similar in function to the Japanese Association of San Francisco. There is also a branch of this organization located at Elk Grove, California.

Another organization similar in scope and function to the various Japanese Associations is the YAMATO COLONY ASSOCIATION, located at P.O. Box 173, Livingston, Calif.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
National Headquarters, 1623 Webster Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone: Walnut 0744

Purpose of the organization:

Said to be to organize voters of Japanese ancestry in order that they may be able to exercise some influence as a minority bloc to further their own, as well as the interests of their alien parents. The exact strength of the J.A.C.L. is not definitely known, but it is believed that at least 50% of the second generation Japanese are members of at least one of the sections of this organization. The total membership in the Twelfth Naval District is believed to exceed 10,000.

The Kibei Section of the J.A.C.L. is especially interesting inasmuch as it is composed of those persons who were born here, but educated in Japan. It has been quite apparent that in spirit their ideals and conceptions are distinctly Japanese and not American. There is some rivalry and discord between the Kibei Section and the regular Nisei members. They apparently differ in their temperament, ideals and nationalistic spirit about as much as the average American and Japanese citizen.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE (Cont'd)

Some of the leaders of this movement have lain themselves open to suspicion (particularly Walter TSUKAMOTO, a Sacramento, California, Attorney and Past President) by opposing legislative measures which have been held to be essential to the United States national defense. There seems to be considerable control exercised over this organization by leaders of the Japanese Association of America and the San Francisco Japanese Association. This Association publishes a monthly organ entitled "THE PACIFIC CITIZEN". This organ is published at 1623 Webster St., San Francisco.

THE AMERICAN LOYALTY LEAGUE
1431 Tulare Street,
Fresno, California.
Telephone - Fresno 20-418

Purpose of the organization:

The same as the Japanese American Citizens League. This organization is a branch of the Japanese American Citizens League and bears the name under which the J.A.C.L. was organized. Although other chapters changed their name to the Japanese American Citizens League, the Fresno Chapter has retained the original name.

HOKUBEI BUTOKU KAI
(The Military Virtue Association of North America,
sometimes referred to as The Military Athletic Association
of North America)
P.O. Box 215,
Alvarado, Calif.

Purpose of the organization:

To teach young Japanese boys, sons of Japanese residents in America, the Japanese Military spirit through instructions in Kendo (fencing), Judo (Jiu-jitsu) and Sumo (wrestling). These military sports are taught in schools organized by this Society in every major Japanese community in the Twelfth Naval District. These schools are patterned closely after similar schools in Japan and have been recognized by the Judo School (Tentoku Kan) in Japan. The North American organization maintains a school in Tokyo, Japan, among whose advisors are high ranking Army and Navy officials. Young girls are also enrolled in some of the schools for instructions in milder forms of fencing. Fencing and wrestling contests are arranged between various schools and awards given to the winners. Diplomas of graduation in the various branches of instruction are said to come direct from the Tentoku Kan in Japan.

ZAIBEI NIPPONJIN HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI
(Also known as HOKUBEI HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI and
HEIMUSHA KAI) - (The North American organization of those
Japanese who are eligible for military
service in Japan)

1783 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone: Walnut 2157 and 3232.

Purpose of the organization:

To act as a Central Agency to receive contributions for the Japanese Army and Navy War Relief Fund from member organizations throughout the United States. However, the relationship between the headquarters and the various member organizations does not appear to be particularly strong and it has been noted that some of the member organizations send their contributions either directly to Japan or through the Japanese Consulate General in San Francisco.

There are two types of membership in this organization, namely, "regular" and "associate", however, all of the members contribute at least \$1.00 monthly. Members are required to each year apply through the Japanese Association for an extension of time relative to their military conscription. This is only a formality for the reason that their residence in the United States is sufficient to disqualify them for conscription. There are approximately 50 branches of this organization throughout the Twelfth Naval District.

From the standpoint of membership, this is probably the largest Japanese organization in the Twelfth Naval District at the present time.

In addition to those branches which use the name HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI, the following societies are either branches of this organization, or at least follow the same procedure insofar as the collection of money for the Japanese War Relief Fund. Some of these branches are as follows:

THE 20-40 CLUB, which had branches in Fresno, Del Rey and Reedley, Calif. The Fresno Branch was recently disbanded and has been reorganized under the name of KYUGO KAI, which in this instance means "Relief Association."

THE KYUGO KAI, (in this instance, this means the "9-5 Association" or "Imperial Reservists Association"). It has several branches, one of which is located at 82 Marchant Street, Watsonville, Calif.

THE HUMANITY SOCIETY - One of the branches of which is located at Woodland, Calif.

THE SHINSHU SOCIETY, Berkeley, Calif. - This is apparently a very strong organization, having announced on 21 Jan. 1941, the collection of \$2,234.25 for the Japanese War Relief Fund.

ZAIBEI NIPPONJIN HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI (Cont'd)

THE HOSHI KAI (Service Association) - This is the name used by several branches, one of which is located in Watsonville, Calif.)

THE SAKURA KAI (Cherry Association) - 1309 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4th St., Sacramento, Calif.
(This name has been adopted by two or three other chapters throughout the State of California. The original SAKURA KAI, which should not be confused with the present organization, was also a very nationalistic group composed of Japanese ex-service men of the Russo-Japanese War.

SEIKISEI KAI (Sincerity Association) - Mt. Eden, Calif.

This is also a very strong branch, having 28 members in Mt. Eden, 35 in San Lorenzo, - 25 in San Leandro, - 21 in Ashland and 18 in Hayward, Calif. This branch recently announced the collection of a total of \$3624.50 for the Japanese War Relief Fund up to and including 24 January 1941.

HOKOKU KAI (Patriotic Association)

This title, literally translated, means "Service to one's country". It is a new name which has been adopted by 2 or 3 branches located in the smaller Japanese communities in northern California. It has been mentioned in the Japanese press but no addresses of the branch organizations are presently available.

KOKKA KAI (National Flower Association) - 547 No. 6th St., San Jose, Calif.

Telephone - Columbia 838-J.

This is actually a Japanese Reservist's Association also composed of Japanese who are liable to military conscription in Japan. Its functions are the same as the HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI. Although listed in the 1940 Directory, this organization was not listed in the 1941 Japanese Directories, but it is believed to be still active.

ISSHIN KAI (One Spirit Society) - 44 South El Dorado St., Stockton, Calif.

Telephone 2-4381

This particular branch formerly used the name HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI but was changed to ISSHIN KAI on 2 February 1941. An announcement in the press on 2 February 1941 indicated that since its inception in Stockton in 1938, this particular branch has contributed a total of \$16,884.11 to the Japanese War Relief Fund.

ZAIBEI NIPPONJIN HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI (Cont'd)

THE WAKABA KAI (Green Leaf Society) - 2161 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Calif.
Telephone: Lakehurst 2-3339

This name was adopted by the Alameda HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI
on 4 February 1941.

The above names are all that have come to attention to date, but it is expected that most of the HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI branches are contemplating changing their names. The reason for this change appears to be a fear on the part of the Japanese that the American public will be more apt to misconstrue the name HEIEKI GIMUSHA KAI than they will the more innocuous names that are being adopted. However, it still remains an organization of those persons who are eligible to military conscription and the purpose of collecting money for the Japanese War Relief is still effective.

HOKUJAI ZAIGO SHOKO DAN (North American Reserve Officers Association),
2016 Pine Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone: West 5376.

Purpose of organization:

Not definitely known, but stated to be an association of Japanese Reserve Officers. This association is headed in San Francisco by Bishop Nitten/ISHIDA, the head of the ultra-nationalistic BEIKOKU NICHIREN KYOKAI (Nichiren Church of America), at the same address. Practically nothing has appeared in the Japanese press concerning this organization and no information has been obtained to date, to indicate its complete scope or membership. ISHIDA is known to have many contacts among Japanese Army and Navy personnel, who from time to time pass through San Francisco. He has also been in mail communication with the military attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

VIKYOKU IIN KAI (The Current Affairs Association)

The address of this organization is not definitely known, but they are believed to hold meetings in the headquarters of the Japanese Association of America, which are located at 1619 Laguna St., San Francisco, Telephone Walnut 4215 and 4216.

This Association was organized during 1939 as a committee of the Japanese Association of America to handle propaganda work for the Japanese Association. They were said to have hired some Americans to assist in this work during the early stages of organization. In 1940 this Association was headed by Shunichi TAKEUCHI, San Francisco Branch Manager of the Mitsubishi Company. TAKEUCHI has since returned to Japan and the present head is believed to be Yahei TAOKA, Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in San Francisco.

JAPANESE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (Nipponjin Jikei Kai)
1619 Laguna Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 4215 and 4216

Purpose of the organization:

For charitable work among Japanese residing in San Francisco.

JAPAN-AMERICA SOCIETY, formerly, JAPAN SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
(Nichibei Kyokai)
Fairmont Hotel,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Garfield 3266.

Purpose of the organization:

To promote amity between Japanese and American residents of San Francisco and vicinity. This is not a true Japanese organization, but is listed here for the reason that its membership and directors consist of persons of both the Japanese and the American race. From the Japanese standpoint it has some cultural or propaganda value. Virtually, it amounts to a place where those persons engaged in trade with Japan can make and maintain business connections. Most of the important Japanese figures passing through San Francisco are entertained by this Society in cooperation with the Japanese Consulate General. It is reported that the present President, Mrs. Wallace ALEXANDER, will personally bear the expenses for the Society's reception for Admiral NOMURA, who arrived in San Francisco from Japan on 6 February 1941.

JAPANESE LABOR ASSOCIATION
(Nipponjin Rodo Kyokai)
1525 1/2 Geary Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Fillmore 0234.

Purpose of the organization:

To foster labor unity and attempt to solve Japanese labor problems. No subversive tendencies have been observed in connection with this organization.

AMERICAN LEGION POST #438,
(Zaigo Gunjin Dan Shibu)
1752(a) Sutter Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Fillmore 8578.

Purpose of the organization: - Apparently similar to any other American Legion Post. Appears quite pro-American and is believed to be a pro-American influence in the San Francisco Japanese Community.

WOMENS PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION
(Aikoku Fujin Kai)
22 Battery Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Sutter 7630.

Purpose of the organization:

Presently unknown. This is apparently a branch of the same organization which operates on quite a large scale in Japan. No particular activity has been noted in San Francisco, but it is believed to have branches in several Japanese communities. The wife of the Consulate General in San Francisco is usually the head of this organization and it is pointed out that the address of the organization is the same as that of the Japanese Consulate. It is known that the membership files are kept in the Consulate, which is apparently a portion of the duties of the Consular staff. This association has been somewhat active in the collection of money for the Japanese cause. It is definitely anti-American in character and is the nearest approach to an actual military organization among Japanese women.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
(Hokka Nippongo Gakuen Kyokai)
2031 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 3590.

Purpose of the organization:

Said to be to unify the curriculum of the various Japanese language schools throughout this District. This organization is nationalistic in nature and is a very strong pro-Japanese influence among the second generation. Some of the leaders have very close connections with the Japanese nobility and also with the Japanese Ministry of Education. There are approximately 190 Japanese Language Schools throughout the Twelfth Naval District, although only those in Northern California are members of this association. It is estimated that there are approximately 9000 Japanese students in the Japanese Language Schools within the Twelfth Naval District. No control is exercised by the State of California over the text books used in these schools and it is known that the text books presently used are particularly nationalistic. Each Language School has its own Language School Supporters Association. These associations are usually composed of the most influential Japanese in the community. Most of these associations are known under the Japanese title "IJI KAI", although some are known as the "FUKEI KAI" (the Fathers & Brothers Association). This association has adopted a policy of inviting a leading Japanese educator to come annually from Japan to criticize and correct teaching methods and materials. The last such educator is known to have been sponsored in part by the Japanese Ministry of Education.

KINMON GAKUEN (Golden Gate Language School) MOTHERS CLUB
2031 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 3590

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to a Parent Teachers' Association. It is neither very active nor very important. The KINMON GAKUEN is one of the leading Japanese Language Schools in San Francisco.

KINMON KYOYU KAI
(Golden Gate Friends Association)
3127 Buchanan St.,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 2778

Purpose of the organization:

Believed to be an alumni association for graduates from the Kinmon Japanese Language School in San Francisco.

SOKO GAKUEN (San Francisco Language School) MOTHERS CLUB,
1381 Pine Street,
San Francisco, California
Telephone - Graystone 9547

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to a Parent Teachers' organization.

HAKUBA KAI
(The White Horse Association)
1530 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 8720

Purpose of the organization:

Unknown. Is believed to be a veterans organization, probably representing some cavalry unit which used white horses. No recent publicity has been given in the Japanese Press concerning this organization.

ROO KAI
(Old Cherry Association)
1249 McAllister Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Fillmore 7772

Purpose of organization:

Unknown. Believed to be composed of Japanese Veterans of the Russo-Japanese and other Japanese wars. Has received practically no notice in the Japanese Press and is not believed to be particularly active at this time.

KUMANO AIYU KAI
(Friends Association from the Kumano Region)
1623 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 5546

Purpose of the organization:

Social.

WASEDA KOYU KAI
(Waseda University Alumni Association)
549 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Sutter 1987

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to any other University Alumni Association. Very inactive, having received no notice in the Japanese Press.

SEKIJUJI I-inbu
(Japanese Red Cross)
22 Battery Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Sutter 7360

Purpose of the organization:

Believed to be identical with the American Red Cross. It is pointed out that the headquarters are located in the offices of the Japanese Consulate General.

THE NIPPON CLUB
740 Taylor Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Prospect 6456

Purpose of the organization:

A social club, composed of the most prominent Japanese businessmen in San Francisco. Many important Japanese banquets and other functions are held at this club. It is also the meeting place for the Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

HAWAII CLUB
1371 Pine Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Ordway 1697

Purpose of the organization:

A social organization of second generation Japanese who were born in Hawaii. It is comparatively small and receives very little publicity.

TEIME CLUB
(Old Mens' Club)
2238 Fillmore Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Fillmore 2733

Purpose of the organization:

Social.

JAPANESE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION
(Zaibei Nipponjin Kyosai Kai)
1647 Post Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - West 6524

Purpose of the organization:

Social service work. This organization was out of existence for a few years, but was revived during the latter part of 1940.

KAIGAI KYOKAI (Overseas Association)
KENJIN KAI (Prefectural Societies)

Purpose of organizations:

KAIGAI KYOKAI (Overseas Association)
KENJIN KAI (Prefectural Societies) Cont'd.

Appears to be mainly social. However, by reason of their number they represent a strong medium for Japanese propaganda. They are known to maintain connections with the Overseas Department of their provinces, as well as contacts with the Japanese Government. In every case these organizations are known to have contributed in finances or materials to the Japanese War Relief Fund to the Governors of their native provinces.

Following is a list of the KAIGAI KYOKAI located in San Francisco:

Bocho Kaigai Kyokai	1615 Geary Street	Fillmore 0667
Fukuoka Kaigai Kyokai	1701 Laguna Street	Walnut 2000
Fukushima Kaigai Kyokai	1721 Buchanan Street	West 9737
Hiroshima Kaigai Kyokai	1651 Post Street	Fillmore 9548
Kumamoto Kaigai Kyokai	1794 Sutter Street	West 0680
Miyeken Kaigai Kyokai	549 Market Street	Sutter 1987
Okayama Kaigai Kyokai	1826 Bush Street	Fillmore 2196
Nagano Kaigai Kyokai	1701 Post Street	Fillmore 2117

The following is a list of the KENJIN KAI in San Francisco:

Chiba Kenjin Kai	165 - 10th Street	Underhill 3751
Ehime Kenjin Kai	1656 Post Street	West 5361
Fukui Kenjin Kai	1728 Sutter Street	West 5476
Hiroshima Kenjin Kai	1651 Post Street	Fillmore 9548
Ishikawa Kenjin Kai	1644 Post Street	West 6590
Kanagawa Kenjin Kai	1688 Post Street	West 8776
Kochi Kenjin Kai	1836 Fillmore Street	Walnut 1986
Saga Kenjin Kai	1647 Post Street	West 6524
Kagoshima Kenjin Kai	1533 Geary Street	West 7537
Shizuoka Kenjin Kai	1695 Post Street	Walnut 4720
Tochigi Kenjin Kai	560 Grant Avenue	Kearny 4128
Wakayama Kenjin Kai	1523 Geary Street	West 6939
Yamanashi Kenjin Kai	1698 Post Street	West 5488
Zaibei Tottori Kenjin Kai	1734 Post Street	West 9817

In addition to the above organizations there are others throughout the Twelfth Naval District in various places where large enough groups from the same province are located, such as:

The Aichi Kenjin Kai	1226 - 3rd Street, Sacramento, Calif.
The Okayama Kenjin Kai	428 - M Street, Sacramento, Calif.
The Yamaguchi Kenjin Kai	Route 1, Box 180, Florin, Calif.
The Shinagawa Kenjin Kai	Salinas, Calif.

There are also numerous young people's divisions of the various Kenjin Kai and Kaigai Kyokai located throughout the Twelfth Naval District, which are known as SEINEN KAI, meaning Young People's Association. These latter organizations exert a very strong nationalistic influence on their Nisei (second generation) members. Some of these are:

KAIGAI KYOKAI (Overseas Association)
KENJIN KAI (Prefectural Societies) (Cont'd)

The Kochi Seinen Kai 1317-1/2 - 4th St., Sacramento, Calif.
Wakayama Seinen Kai 1523 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.
The Fukuoka Kaigai Kyokai Danjo Seinen Bu - (Young Men & Women's
Section of the Fukuoka Overseas Association)
396 North 5th Street, San Jose, Calif.
Telephone - Ballard 6531

OSAKA FUJIN KAI
(Association of People from the City of Osaka)
1647 - Post Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 5306

Purpose of the organization:

The same as the foregoing Kenjin Kai and Kaigai Kyokai organizations. The City of Osaka, Japan, constitutes a "Fu" or City Prefecture in itself. This organization also collects money and materials for the Japanese War Relief Fund.

There are a few other associations of people coming from the same regions in Japan, which are similar in nature to the Kaigai Kyokai and Kenjin Kai, some of which are as follows:

Kyuhin Doshi Kai	3608 Sacramento St., San Francisco Telephone - Fillmore 6132
Yakumo Doshi Kai	1624 Geary Street, San Francisco Telephone - West 9454
Inpaku Doshi Kai	3321 Market Street, Oakland, Calif. Telephone - Olympic 6468
Chiku-go Jin Kai	3640 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif. Telephone - Piedmont 0174
Kaho (Kyo-yu) Kai	3789 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. Telephone - Piedmont 4484-W.
Buzen-jin Kai	712 Franklin Street, Oakland, Calif. Telephone Highgate 4615
Asakura Shinyu Kai	1529 Oak Street, Alameda, Calif. Telephone - Lakehurst 2-7779

JAPANESE AMERICAN SOCIETY
601 Jackson Street,
Oakland, California.
Telephone - Templebar 8093 --

Purpose of the organization:

Believed to be mainly social. Very little is known about the activities of this Society, but it is believed to also operate as somewhat of a propaganda agency in an effort to create a friendly attitude among Americans. It is also known that this organization contributes money and material to the Japanese War Relief Fund.

PACIFIC SOCIETY
1223 - 4th Street,
Sacramento, California.
Telephone - Main 3935

Purpose of the organization:

A cultural propaganda organization, whose stated purpose is the furtherance of Japanese-American friendship.

KIBEI SEINEN KAI
(An organization of young people, who, although born in the United States, were educated in Japan)

Due to the increasing desire of the first generation Japanese to have their American-born children educated in Japan, there has become an increasingly large number of these Japanese in the United States. As a group, they are socially maladjusted, being entirely Japanese in attitude with the result that there is constant friction between them and the Nisei (second generation) group as a whole. They are frequently more patriotic than their alien parents. During the past year this group has become increasingly active and wherever sufficient numbers occur in Japanese localities, they have formed associations. One of these is the ROA KIBEI SEINEN KAI composed of Kibei youths residing in the Lodi-Acampo, California, District. This group holds meetings in the Japanese Association headquarters in Lodi, California. Another is located at San Jose, California, composed of Kibei in San Jose, Mountain View and the surrounding districts.

There is also a group in Fresno, California, known as the KIBEI SEINEN CLUB. There are a few other groups throughout the District which are known as KIBEI SHIMIN CLUBS. The KIBEI group are considered particularly important because of their strong nationalistic spirit. Their future activities and increase in number would undoubtedly bear watching for the reason that they might readily become a dangerous group in the event of a national emergency.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS

(Business Group)

ART GOODS WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION
22 Battery Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Yukon 1622

Purpose of the organization:

Believed to be a business association of Japanese art goods dealers. Its headquarters are located in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce at the above address.

BIJUTSU ZAKKASHO DOMEI KAI
(Federation of Art Goods Dealers)
334 Grant Ave.,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Exbrook 7777

Purpose of the organization:

To promote the interests of Japanese Art Goods Dealers. This is quite a strong group and is known to have generously supported the War Relief Fund.

JAPANESE WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION
22 Battery Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Yukon 1622

Purpose of the organization:

Believed to be nothing more than the name indicates. It's headquarters are located in the offices of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

JAPANESE DOCTOR'S ASSOCIATION
1794 Post Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Fillmore 5288

Purpose of the organization:

Nothing is known of this organization. Believed to be very inactive.

JAPANESE DENTIST'S ASSOCIATION
1739 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 2484

JAPANESE DENTIST'S ASSOCIATION (Cont'd)

Purpose of organization:

Nothing is known of this association.

N.Y.K. SHIP CHANDLERS ASSOCIATION
1684 Post Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Walnut 2662

Purpose of the organization:

No information has appeared in the Japanese Press or other sources concerning this organization.

JAPANESE CARPENTER'S ASSOCIATION
1751 Post Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 4174

Purpose of the organization:

Commercial. Believed to be presently very inactive.

JAPANESE AGENTS ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
315 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Sutter 8460

Purpose of the organization:

Merely an association of twelve Japanese insurance agents who are connected with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

JAPANESE BARBER'S ASSOCIATION
1615 Post Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 4722

Purpose of the organization:

Self-explanatory. Very inactive and apparently unimportant.

JAPANESE BATH HOUSE OWNER'S ASSOCIATION

1523(a) Geary Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Fillmore 3829. --

Purpose of Organization:

The name is self-explanatory. Very inactive and apparently unimportant.

JAPANESE RESTAURANT OWNER'S ASSOCIATION.

1709 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 3442

Purpose of the organization:

An organization of owners of European style restaurants. Apparently for business purposes only.

THE NIPPON RYORITEN KUMIAI
(Japanese Style Restaurant Owner's Association)
1621 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 8837.

Purpose of the organization:

To aid and protect its members and to do all things properly within the scope of such an organization for the welfare of its members. The President is S. ONISHI, 1621 Buchanan Street, San Francisco.

The various restaurants represented in this organization are important for the reason that they represent meeting places of numerous Japanese groups.

THE JAPANESE LAUNDRY ASSOCIATION
165 - 10th Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Underhill 3751

Purpose of the organization:

Business and social. This is a strong association and is known to have contributed much to the Japanese War Relief Fund.

THE JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION
1619 Laguna Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Walnut 4215

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the Chamber of Commerce. To protect Japanese Business interests.

SAN FRANCISCO JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION
22 Battery Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Yukon 1622

This is a large and rather an important Japanese Business Association. It has a present membership of 220 along the Pacific Coast representing a million dollars in invested capital.

THE SOKO GYOGYO ASSOCIATION
(San Francisco Fishermen's Association)
1727 Post Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Fillmore 9466

Purpose of the organization:

Social and business. This is one of the more important Japanese Associations and has several branches including the Alameda County Fishing Club at 3640 Piedmont Avenue in Oakland, Calif., Telephone - Piedmont 0175, and also a branch in Sacramento, California.

THE JAPANESE CLEANERS ASSOCIATION
1881 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 5113

Purpose of organization:

Business and social. This is one of the more active Japanese Associations, mainly designed to protect members' interests, but it is known to have made generous contributions to the Japanese War Relief.

There are several Farmers or Growers organizations located throughout the Twelfth Naval District, among the more important of which are the following:

THE SACRAMENTO FARMERS MARKET
5th & Second Avenue,
Sacramento, California.
Telephone - Main 561.

This particular market has an invested capital of \$123,231 with 398 Japanese stockholders, 222 Italian and 11 Chinese. Seven of the 17 Directors are Japanese.

THE WISEI FARMERS LEAGUE,
Stockton, California.

Purpose of the organization:

To promote better business conditions. This is a fairly large and important group in the vicinity of Stockton. It has twelve officers who are elected yearly.

JAPANESE FARMER LABOR ASSOCIATION,
Headquarters are on Boulden Island,
Near Lodi, California.

Purpose of the organization:

Organized late in 1940 to combat Filipino celery labor trouble and to insure co-operative living and economic security among Japanese farmers and laborers. It claims 500 members at the present time, who must all be 21 years of age or older. The dues are \$2.00 per year.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOWER MARKET, Inc.,
171 - 5th Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Douglas 4719

Purpose of the organization:

Business. This is a very large and fairly important association. It has 120 members throughout the San Francisco Bay Area and is known to have contributed largely to the Japanese War Relief Fund.

THE SANIA CLARA COUNTY STRAWBERRY RAISERS ASSOCIATION,
335 East Taylor Street,
San Jose, California.
Telephone - Ballard 4258

Purpose of the organization:

Berry marketing organization. Information has been obtained that this organization is anticipating moving its headquarters to Sunnyvale, Calif.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS

Boy Scout & Athletic Groups

There are numerous all Japanese Boy Scout Troops located in the larger Japanese communities throughout the Twelfth Naval District. Many of these troops are sponsored by Japanese Christian Churches, and in such cases, there appears very little likelihood that they represent a pro-Japanese group. However, there appears a probability that such Boy Scout Troops connected with the Buddhist Churches, particularly of the Nichiren Sect, would be more pro-Japanese than pro-American. This is also true in the case of the KONKOKYO KAI troops, as well as the HONWANJI BUDDHIST troops. Two Boy Scout troops in San Francisco, which would fall into the above classification are:

— BOY SCOUT TROOP No.29, located at 1881 Pine Street, San Francisco, Telephone - Greystone 8547, which troop is connected with the Nishi HONWANJI.

/ BOY SCOUT TROOP NO.68, 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco. Telephone - Fillmore 7387, which troop is connected with the KONKOKYO Church.

There are many recreational and athletic associations throughout the Twelfth Naval District, representing almost every kind of athletic sport and recreational activity. From all of the available information, it appears that the following group of such organizations are innocuous and are consequently of no particular interest.

THE JAPANESE TENNIS CLUB, - 1783 Sutter Street, San Francisco. Telephone - Walnut 2157

THE KASUMI GOLF CLUB - 740 Taylor Street, San Francisco. Telephone - Prospect 6456

THE SHOKIN TENNIS CLUB (The Yokohama Specie Bank Tennis Club) 2117 Acton Street, Berkeley, Calif.

(Boy Scout & Athletic Groups, Cont'd)

THE Y.M.C.A. TENNIS CLUB - 1530 Buchanan Street, San Francisco
Telephone - West 8720

THE KYOWAS (Harmony Club) - 260 View Street, Mountain View, Calif.

THE AGUN TAIKU KAI (The Alameda County Athletic Association)
P.O. Box 63, Irvington, California.

THE KYUSEIS (Floating Star) (Basketball and other athletics)
11 North Fremont St., San Mateo, Calif.
Telephone - San Mateo 1605

THE YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION (Y.M.A.) - RFD Box 4-A, Suisun, Calif.

THE BAY REGION JAPANESE BOWLING LEAGUE - Oakland, Calif.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE CLUB - Route 1, Box 157-A, Gilroy, Calif.

THE SAKURA ATHLETIC CLUB - 123 Petaluma Ave., Sebastopol, Calif.

In addition to the above, there are a few organizations which by virtue of their activities are more nationalistic and do offer the opportunity for the spreading of Japanese propaganda. Some of these are:

THE SOKO KYUDO KAI (San Francisco Archery Association)
2471 Sacramento St., San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 9337

The various SUMO (Wrestling) Clubs, which hold annual tournaments. (The 12th annual tournament of the Northern California Sumo League was recently held at Woodland, Calif., with teams representing Sacramento, Stockton, Elk Grove, Courtland, Vacaville, Isleton and Woodland, Calif.)

THE COAST KENDO (Fencing) FEDERATION - Headquarters, 258-A Main St.,
Watsonville, Calif.
Telephone - 579

(This organization is very closely allied to the BUTOKU KAI (Military Virtue Association) previously mentioned in this report. The fencing which is taught and practiced by this association is not objectionable, but is the method of teaching which marks this association as being very pro-Japanese and militaristic in spirit.)

THE ~~TOKEN~~ CHUKAI KENYU KAI (Fencing Intermediaries Association)
1655 Sutter Street, San Francisco.
Telephone West 0166

Purpose of the organization: Believed to be an association of fencing teachers. Nothing has appeared in the Japanese Press concerning this organization.

SAKAKURA KENYU KAI (Sakakura Fencers Association)
2109 Bush Street, San Francisco.
Telephone - Fillmore 3107

Purpose of the organization: A small organization of those interested in Japanese fencing. It is not very active and no information has appeared in the Japanese Press concerning it.

SAN FRANCISCO JAPANESE CAMERA CLUB - 1939 Post Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 5255

Purpose of the organization: Apparently an ordinary camera club. No information available as to the activities or scope of membership.

JAPANESE MINIATURE CAMERA CLUB - 1988 (a) Bush St., San Francisco.
Telephone - Fillmore 3532

Purpose of the organization: Apparently an ordinary camera club. No information available as to the activities or scope of membership.

UTAH NIPPON WILD LIFE FEDERATION (Utah Nippon Ryosoku Kyokai)
P.O. Box 255, Ogden, Utah.
(No telephone)

Purpose of the organization: A Gun Club or Hunting Club. George Genji NAKAGAWA - 265 - 25th St., Ogden, Utah, P.O. Box 253, was elected President of the above association on 6 Feb. 1941. An item appeared in the Japanese Press about a year ago (which is recalled by Translator) indicated that subject organization would change its name to the above because of some local suspicion as to the Club's activity under its former name. The former name is not recalled.

The following is a partial list of various recreational clubs which are believed to be entirely innocuous.

THE BEIKOKU HOSHO KAI - 323 Clay Street, San Francisco - Tel: Douglas 2890

This is an association devoted to one school (HOSHO) of Japanese singing.

| BEIKOKU CHUWO KANZE KAI (The United States Central Kanze Singing Assn.)
1543 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Fillmore 9126

| HOKUBEI KANZE KAI - 1509 Laguna Street, San Francisco.
Telephone - Fillmore 4535.
(This is another branch of the KANZE (Singing)
Association).

| CHIKUZEN BIWA DOKO KAI - 1871 Bush Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Walnut 5479
(An association composed of those enjoying
the Chikuzen style of Biwa playing).

THE CHIKUZEN BIWA (Kyokuso Kai) - 1560 Post St., San Francisco.
(Telephone - Walnut 1827.
(The Kyokuso Association of those who play
the Biwa in the Chikuzen style)

THE CHIKUZEN BIWA (Hibino) - 1341 O'Farrell St., San Francisco.
Telephone - Fillmore 8659
(The Hibino Association of those who
play the Biwa in the Chikuzen style).

THE SOKO GIDAYU KAI (San Francisco Drama Association)

1603 Post Street, San Francisco
Telephone - West 5338

Purpose of the organization:

Association for the study of one type of Japanese drama.

| IKEBANA KENKYU KAI (Association for study of Flower arrangement)
1570 Buchanan Street, San Francisco
Telephone - West 3222

THE KIMMON TANKA KAI (Golden Gate Poetry Association)
570 Hemlock Street, San Francisco.
Telephone - West 6785

(This is a very small group of those persons interested
in the "Tanka" form of Japanese poetry).

THE SOKO RAKUSHUN KAI (The San Francisco Joyous Spring Association)
1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco
Telephone - West 7468

(This is another group of those interested in Japanese
poetry).

NIPPON SEIKA KENKYU KAI (Association for the study of Japanese Flower Arrangement)
1822 Buchanan Street, San Francisco.
Telephone - Walnut 4294

THE NIPPON CHADO STUDIO (The Nippon Tea Ceremony Studio)
2016 Pine Street, San Francisco
Telephone - West 5376

(An association of those persons devoted to the study of the Japanese Tea Ceremony).

THE NIPPON CHADO KENKYU KAI (Society for the study of the Japanese Tea Ceremony)
1822 Buchanan Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Walnut 4294

THE NIPPON KIIN SOKO SHIBU (San Francisco Branch of the Japanese Chess Association)
1881 Bush Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Walnut 5113

THE JAPANESE FISHING CLUB - 1625 Geary Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 0667
(A group interested in pleasure fishing)

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN ROLLER CANARY CLUB - 2011 Buchanan St., San Francisco
Telephone - Walnut 3631

THE SHIKISHIMA CLUB (Japanese Card Club) - 1739 Buchanan St., San Francisco
Telephone - West 2484

SHODO SHUYO KAI (Association for the practice of Japanese Calligraphy)
3031 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - West 8937

In practically every institution of higher learning in the Twelfth Naval District, and in some instances in High Schools, where there are sufficient numbers of Japanese students, they have organized Japanese Student Clubs. The activities of these groups as a whole have been mostly social, and although they will sometimes sponsor speakers on political topics, there is no information at the present time which would tend to classify them as a source of Japanese propaganda or even pro-Japanese. Some of these clubs are as follows:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA STUDENT'S CLUB - 1777 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Telephone - Berkeley 6282

THE JAPANESE YOUNG WOMEN STUDENT'S CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
2509 Hearst Street, Berkeley, Calif.
Telephone - Berkeley 9012

THE JAPANESE STUDENT'S CLUB, STANFORD UNIVERSITY - P.O. Box 598,
Stanford University, Calif.

THE SANTA ROSA JUNIOR COLLEGE JAPANESE STUDENT'S CLUB,
Santa Rosa, California.

THE FRESNO STATE COLLEGE JAPANESE STUDENT'S CLUB, Fresno, Calif.

THE SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE JAPANESE STUDENT'S CLUB, San Jose, Calif.

There is one Japanese organization of young second generation Japanese which is quite Leftist or Communistic in scope. It was organized in 1938 ostensibly to educate the Nisei or second generation group in order that they could gain their minority group objectives by means of a powerful organized bloc. This group is known as the OAKLAND NISEI DEMOCRATIC CLUB and is affiliated with the Democratic Youth Federation of California. This organization has grown during the past year and is now attempting to increase its membership among Japanese students at the University of California. Meetings of this group are sometimes held in the residence of Michio KUNITANI, 1550 LeRoy Avenue, Berkeley, California.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

BUKYODAN HOKUKEI HONBU
(North American Headquarters of the Buddhist Churches)
1881 Pine Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Graystone 9547.

Purpose of the organization:

Headquarters for all matters pertaining to the West HONWANJI Churches throughout North America. This is the largest Buddhist Sect, having a church in virtually every Japanese Community in this area. In addition, it has a strong hold over the majority of Nisei through its Young Men and Young Women's Buddhist Associations. These are known as "Y.M.B.A." and "Y.W.B.A." These are by far the largest and most influential Nisei religious organizations. The Y.M.B.A. and Y.W.B.A. hold yearly elections of officers in the various communities and are tied together by regional conferences or Leagues. There are several leagues, such as the BAY AREA LEAGUE, the CENTRAL CALIFORNIA LEAGUE, the COAST LEAGUE, etc., each having its own publication. The BAY AREA LEAGUE publishes "BUSSEI LIFE."

In addition, each church has an associate women's organization. These are called "FUJIN KAI." Their functions are similar to the Ladies' Aid Societies in Christian Churches. Some of them are known to have collected money and material for the Japanese War Relief Fund. There are also a number of other young peoples' clubs associated with these churches, such as -

THE MINORI CLUB of BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

Purpose of organization: Mostly a social Sunday School Club group.

THE SUMIRE KAI (Violet Society) - Mayhew, California.

Purpose of the organization: - Social.

THE GIRLS BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION, Route 2, Box 2975, Sacramento, Calif.

Purpose of the organization: - Social.

THE KOMYO CLUB (A Buddhist Girls Club) - 2325 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Calif.

Purpose of the organization: - Social.

THE RENGE CLUB (Lotus Flower Club - A Buddhist Girls Club)
1304 "K" Street, Reedley, California.

Purpose of the organization: - Social.

The San Francisco Buddhist Church is located at the same address as above (1881 Pine Street) and is the largest such church in San Francisco. It represents a very pro-Japanese influence among both the first and second generation Japanese and is one of the centers of Japanese propaganda. There are many associations affiliated with this church, such as the BUDDHIST FUJIN KAI (Buddhist Women's Association), and many other young people's groups.

THE BEIKOKU NICHIREN KYOKAI HONBU
(Headquarters of the Nichiren Churches in America)
2016 Pine Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - West 5376.

Purpose of the organization:

Handles all matters pertaining to the Nichiren Churches in the United States.

The San Francisco Nichiren Buddhist Church is located at 1860 Buchanan Street, Telephone - Fillmore 3158. Attached to this church is the MURAKUMO FUJIN KAI (Murakumo Women's Association).

Another Nichiren church in San Francisco is the BEIKOKU NICHIREN KYOKAI (The Nichiren Church of America) 2016 Pine Street, San Francisco, Telephone - West 3576.

Purpose of the organization:

This is an ultra-nationalistic Buddhist Sect, whose head Bishop, Nitten ISHIDA, is the head of the Japanese Reserve Officers Association. Attached to the above church are many womens' and young peoples' associations,

such as the MYOHO FUJIN KAI (Myoho Women's Association), the NICHIREN SEINEN KAI (Nichiren Young Men's Association) and the NITTEN CLUB, which is also a young people's club.

ZENSHU SOKOJI
(The San Francisco Zen Sect Temple)
1881 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 5113

Purpose of the organization:

A Sect of Buddhism aiming to attain enlightenment by meditation. Believed to be much less nationalistic in scope than the other Sects. Connected with this Sect throughout the District are Young Zen Buddhist Associations, which use the title Y.Z.B.A., and many women's associations such as the SOKOJI FUJIN KAI (San Francisco Women's Association of the San Francisco Temple).

MEIJI KAI BEIKOKU BRANCH
(American Branch of the Meiji Association)
2016 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - West 5376

Purpose of the organization:

A semi-Shinto Cult centering about the worship of Emperor MEIJI. Is quite nationalistic in character.

THE TOGO KAI, San Francisco Branch,
(The San Francisco Branch of the Togo Association)
1860 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Fillmore 3158

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the above Meiji Kai, excepting that it's center of worship is Admiral TOGO. There is another large branch of this organization located at 1309-1/2 - 4th Street, in Sacramento, California, Telephone - Main 1274. The Sacramento Branch has been particularly active in welcoming officers and crew of numerous Japanese Special Duty Vessels attached to the Imperial Japanese Navy which have recently visited San Francisco, and has also been active in the contribution of money and material to the Japanese Cause.

KONKOKYO FEDERATION OF NORTH AMERICA
Headquarters - 1909 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California. --
Telephone - Fillmore 7387.

Purpose of the organization:

This is another Shinto Sect and hence extremely nationalistic. The teachings of Shinto are practically co-incident with the instillation of fierce patriotism. The Administration Office of the KONKOKYO MISSION of NORTH AMERICA are also located at the above address, and the KONKOKYO CHURCH of SAN FRANCISCO is at the same place.

One of the young peoples' group connected with the above church is known as THE KONKOKYO SEINEN KAI, and another is the Y.M.W.K.A. (The Young Men and Womens' Konkokyo Association).

TENRIKYO SOKO KYOKAI
(The San Francisco Church of the Tenri Religion)
1440 O'Farrell Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Fillmore 2308

Purpose of the organization:

A pseudo Shinto ultra nationalistic cult. As in the cases of the other churches, there are also young men and young womens' associations, as well as the usual womens' associations.

THE JAPANESE Y.M.C.A.
1530 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - West 8270

Purpose of the organization:

Very similar to the usual American Y.M.C.A. and believed to be more of an American than a Japanese influence. There are many groups connected with the Japanese Y.M.C.A., such as - Y.M.C.A. CAMERA CLUB, and other small athletic groups.

THE JAPANESE Y.W.C.A.,
1830 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - West 7468

Purpose of the organization:

Identical with the American Y.W.C.A. Believed to be more of an American than a Japanese influence.

There are many girls' organizations connected with the Japanese Y.W.C.A., which are all either social or athletic in nature. Some of these are -

THE INTER-ECHO COUNCIL
Y's ECHO CLUB
THE BLUE CIRCLE CLUB
THE SILVER ECHO GIRL RESERVES
THE SILVER ECHO SENIORS
THE SILVER ECHO INTERMEDIATES
THE SILVER ECHO JUNIORS

There is also a girls' group known as THE WAKAKUSA KAI (The Young Grass Association).

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENT CHURCH
2103 Bush Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 2837

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the American Advent Church and believed to be controlled by American Advent authorities.

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH
1746 Post Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 6313

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the American Christian Church and probably the most prominent Japanese Christian Church in the United States. It is definitely more nationalistic than other Japanese Christian Churches and therefore more of an anti-American influence. This church also has its Young Mens' Association and its Womens' Associations.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
1359 Pine Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Ordway 1339

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the American M.E. Churches. Has a Japanese Pastor in charge, but is believed to be pro-American, because of the conference control by Frank Herron SMITH. This church also has its womens' and young peoples' associations.

JAPANESE CATHOLIC CHURCH
1801 Octavia Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Fillmore 7309

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the American Catholic Churches. It is believed that White Fathers are in charge.

THE JAPANESE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1500 Post Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 2053

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the American Church of Christ. There are numerous organizations throughout the Twelfth Naval District connected with the above Church, such as the BERKELEY FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, which meets at Westminster Hall at the corner of Bancroft and College Avenue in Berkeley, Calif. This is a social group, which although connected with the Christian Churches, is believed to be non-sectarian in membership.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH
1732 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - (none)

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the American Episcopal Churches. A Japanese Pastor is in charge, but he has a White helper. There is a girls' organization connected with this church which is known as the SEIKO KAI, and there are also other young peoples' groups. These groups are more pro-American than pro-Japanese in nature.

THE JAPANESE SALVATION ARMY
1450 Laguna Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - West 6082

Purpose of the organization:

Similar to the American Salvation Army groups, however, the former leader of the San Francisco Division, Major KOBAYASHI, was quite nationalistic and this group will probably be increasingly patriotic toward Japan because of the trend of events in the Far East.

NEWSPAPERS

The following is a list of the Japanese foreign language newspapers which are published in the Twelfth Naval District. This list includes the names of all persons who are presently known to be connected with these newspapers with an indication as to whether they are Japanese or American-born.

THE NEW WORLD-SUN DAILY
1618 Geary Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Fillmore 0095
Editorial Department Telephone - Fillmore 0134

(Average Daily Circulation - 9,772)

President - Toyoji ABE, 1623 Sutter Street, San Francisco.
Telephone - Fillmore 5608

Vice Pres. - Kikuji HATAKEYAMA - P.O. Box 182, Saratoga, Calif.
Telephone - Saratoga 110

Treasurer - Kichitaro OKAGAKI - 546 North 3rd St., San Jose, Calif.
Telephone - Columbia 938

Secretary - Kakuzo ICHIMARU - 1509-1/2 Ellis St., San Francisco
Telephone - West 7484

Accountants- Tokinobu MIHARA - 1417 Laguna St., San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 2719

Toshio OTA - 1434 O'Farrell St., San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 1022

NEWSPAPERS

THE NEW WORLD-SUN DAILY (Cont'd)

Directors - Kazuo EBINA - 1618 Geary St., San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 0095

Toyoji ABE
Kikuji HATAKEYAMA
Kichitaro OKAGAKI
Tokinobu MIHARA
Kakuzo ICHIMARU
Toshio OTA

Editor - Toyoji ABE

Managing Editor - Toshio OTA

Business Manager - Kakuzo ICHIMARU

The English Section Editor - Kay Kazuo NISHIDA (American-born)
1516 Post Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 6778

Journalists connected with the English Section:

Teiko (Evelyn) KIRIMURA (American-born)
2018 Bush Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 9659

Iwao KAWAKAMI (American-born)
1958 Bush Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 9147

Isao FUKUBA (American-born)
1605 Laguna Street, San Francisco
Fillmore - 3813 (Telephone)

There is a free-lance columnist by the name of Joe OYAMA, who writes a daily column in this paper, but who is believed not to be a regular employee. Subject's home is in Los Angeles.

Other employees connected with this paper are as follows:

Shintaro HARA - 1618 Geary Street, San Francisco. (Tel: Fillmore 0095)
Alexander ISERI (American-born) - 1822 Webster St., San Francisco. (No telephone)

Yoshinobu IKEDA - 1618 Geary St., San Francisco. (Tel: Fillmore 0095)

Tamejiro KAGAMI - 2776 Filbert St., San Francisco (No telephone)

Naotsugu KATO - 1618 Geary St., San Francisco (Tel: Fillmore 0134)

Shigeo KIMURA - 1618 Geary St., San Francisco (Tel: Fillmore 0095)

Sakuichi MORIWAKI - 1618 Geary St., San Francisco (Tel: Fillmore 0095)

Shizuo (Sam) NAITO - 1570 Buchanan St., San Francisco (No telephone)

Unakichi TSUKADA - 1618 Geary St., San Francisco (Tel: Fillmore 0095)

THE NEW WORLD-SUN DAILY (Cont'd)

The following persons who are located throughout the Twelfth Naval District are distributing agents and correspondents for this newspaper:

ALAMEDA, CALIF. - Wataru TANAGI, 2311 Bank Street,
Telephone - LA 2-7542

ALVARADO, CALIF. - Japanese Language School, P.O. Box 215.
(No name listed)

CENTERVILLE, CALIF. - Japanese Language School, P.O. Box 260.
Telephone - Centerville 114
(No name listed)

CONCORD, CALIF. - S. MOROTOMI, P.O. Box 476
Telephone - Concord 6521

CORTEZ, CALIF. - Hyakujiro KOBAYASHI, Rt. 1, Box 322

COURTLAND, CALIF. - The Japanese Association, P.O. Box 295,
Telephone - Courtland 2241
(No name listed)

DELANO, CALIF. - Hideo SAKAIZAWA, P.O. Box 683
Telephone - 214

FRESNO, CALIF. - T. TAIRA, 1426 Mono Street.
Telephone 3-1620

GILROY, CALIF. - Correspondent listed at Route 2, Box 461
(No name listed)

HOLLISTER, CALIF. - T. MATSUURA, P.O. Box 741
Telephone 15-F-12

IRVINGTON, CALIF. - Mrs. A. KOGA, P.O. Box 63

LIVINGSTON, CALIF. - Yusaku YAMAMOTO, P.O. Box 19

MODESTO, CALIF. - Shinsaburo HOGASHI, 627 - 8th Street
Telephone 243

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF. - Takuritsu MORITA, 260 View St.,
Telephone - Mt. View 64

OAKLAND, CALIF. - Mitsushi MIZUSHIMA, 98 - 6th St.,
Telephone HI 0336

THE NEW WORLD-SUN DAILY (Agents and Correspondents, Cont'd)

PALO ALTO, CALIF. - Genhejo ~~NORO~~, 721 Wellesley Street,
Palo Alto 8079

PLEASANTON, CALIF. - Soichiro ~~TAKEDA~~, P.O. Box 746

RIEDLEY, CALIF. - Denroku ~~SASAKI~~, Rt. 1, Box 131.
Telephone - 26-F-3

SACRAMENTO, CALIF. - Rikitaro ~~SATO~~, 410 N. Street.
Telephone - Main 643

SALINAS, CALIF. - Tsuguo ~~YOKOYAMA~~, P.O. Box 1072
Telephone - 3407

SANGER, CALIF. - Y. ~~TANAKA~~, P.O. Box 216
Telephone 161-J

SAN JOSE, CALIF. - Toshio ~~KIMURA~~, 556 North 3rd St.,
Ballard 696

SAN JUAN, CALIF. - M. ~~ARITA~~, P.O. Box 246,
Telephone 75

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF. - Yoshito ~~KADOTANI~~, 75 Marnell Ave.
Telephone 867

SEBASTOPOL, CALIF. - 123 Petaluma Ave., - Telephone 125
(There are many Japanese receiving mail at
the above address, but the individual who
acts as Correspondent has not been identified)

STOCKTON, CALIF. - Wajiro ~~SUDOW~~, 125 E. Sonora Street
Telephone 2-2308

TURLOCK, CALIF. - Yasuichi ~~YAMAMOTO~~, Rt. 2, Box 110

VACAVILLE, CALIF. - Hiroichi ~~TERAMAE~~, Rt. 1, Box 108

WALNUT GROVE, CALIF. - A. ~~OHARA~~, P.O. Box 516,
Telephone - Walnut Grove 2582

WATSONVILLE, CALIF. - Kenji ~~UEDA~~, 82 Marchant St.,
Telephone 605

WINTERS, CALIF. - Correspondent listed as P.O. Box "C",
Telephone 117
(There are many persons listed with the same
Post Office Box and telephone number.
Identity of correspondent not ascertained)

THE NEW WORLD-SUN DAILY (Agents and Correspondents Cont'd)

MIDVALE, UTAH - Mitsugoro WATANUKI, P.O. Box 95.
Telephone - Midvale 315

OGDEN, UTAH. - Seichiro TAMAKI, 1009 - 23rd St., (P.O. Box 30)
Telephone 3528.

PRICE, UTAH. - Yamasaki (no first name given)
P.O. Box 495

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH - Tameo KOBAYASHI, 135 West First South St.,
Telephone 5-4061

DENVER, COLORADO - Tadashi SAITO, 1929 Larimer Street,
Telephone MA 9709

JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS

650 Ellis Street,
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone - Prospect 8722 and 8723

(Average Daily Circulation - 9,429)

Editor - Isami KAWASHIMA, 1701 Laguna Street, San Francisco.
Telephone - Walnut 2000

Managing Editor - Shichinosuke ASANO, 1721 Lyon Street, San Francisco
Telephone - West 8961

Business Managers- Jiro TSUDA, 2132 Pine St., San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 4211

Yasuo ABIKO (American-born), 2132 Pine St., San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 4211

Owner - Mrs. Tomiko ABIKO, 2132 Pine Street, San Francisco
Telephone - Fillmore 4211

Journalists - Kezuru (Duncan) IKEZOE, 1916 Pine St., San Francisco
Telephone - Walnut 4932

Tamon KATASE, 1849 Laguna St., San Francisco.
Telephone - West 2696

JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS (Cont'd)

English Section Editor - Yasuo ADIKO

English Section Sports Editor - Haruo IMURA (American-born)
2225 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Calif.
Telephone - Lakehurst 2-2192

English Section Journalists - Takashi (Vincent) TAJIRI (American-born)
650 Ellis Street, San Francisco.
Telephone - Prospect 8722

Other employees connected with this paper are as follows:

Munemasa AMAHO, 650 Ellis Street, San Francisco - Tel: Prospect 8722
Kohei ASANO, 1640 Webster St., San Francisco (No telephone)
Shosaku IMACHI, 650 Ellis Street, San Francisco - Tel: Prospect 8722
Kazumi KAWAOKA, 650 Ellis Street, San Francisco - Tel: Prospect 8722
Yoshio NAGAMOTO (American-born) - #3 Wall Place, San Francisco
Telephone - Ordway 4765
Shigetaro SHIGYO, 1640 Steiner St., Telephone - Fillmore 5727
Toyofu TAHARA, 1629 Post St., San Francisco - Telephone - Fillmore 2659
Kichinosuke TAKEUCHI, 650 Ellis St., San Francisco - Telephone-Prospect 8722
Shigeo TANAKA, 650 Ellis St., San Francisco - Tel: Prospect 8722

The following persons who are located throughout the Twelfth Naval District are distributing aunts and correspondents for this newspaper.

ALVARADO, CALIF. - The correspondent listed as "The Language School",
P.O. Box 215 - (No name given)

ARROYO GRANDE, CALIF. - Setsugo DOHI, P.O. Box 456
Telephone Arroyo Grande 71

FRESNO, CALIF. - Kageji KAMEHO, 624 D Street
Telephone 2-3018

GILROY, CALIF. - Masayoshi NISHIJIMA, Rt. 2, Box 492
Telephone 2-F-14

HOLLISTER, CALIF. - Correspondent listed as - Box 741.
Telephone - 15-F-12 (No name listed)

LIVINGSTON, CALIF. - Kunimatsu KAJI, P.O. Box 475

LODI, CALIF. - Masao MIYAMA, 25 North Stockton St., (P.O. Box 372)
Telephone - Lodi 80

MARYSVILLE, CALIF. - Tameichi WADA, 211 C Street.
Telephone - 608

JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS (Agents and Correspondents, Cont'd)

MODESTO, CALIF. - Shinsaburo TOGASHI, 627 - 8th Street.
Telephone 243

MONTEREY, CALIF. - Shigeo HONDA, 526 Anthony Alley, (P.O. Box 124)
Telephone - 6880

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF. - Takuritsu MORITA, 260 View Street
Telephone - Mt. View 611

NEWCASTLE, CALIF. - Correspondent listed as P.O. Box 326,
Telephone - 2-W (No name listed)

OAKLAND, CALIF. - Shiro YIDA, 379 - 8th Street
Telephone - HI 1802

PALO ALTO, CALIF. - H. Aizo TAKAHASHI, P.O. Box 849, Palo Alto, Calif.
Residence - 857 Oak Grove Ave., Menlo Park, Calif.
Telephone - Palo Alto 7464

SACRAMENTO, CALIF. - Jukichi MIYAKAWA, 1414 - 4th St.,
Telephone - Main 3066

SALINAS, CALIF. - Masamiki TAKESHITA, 38 E. Market Street
Telephone 3849

SAN JOSE, CALIF. - Kunisaku MINETA, 545 - No. 5th St.,
Telephone - Columbia 439

SAN JUAN, CALIF. - M. ARITA, Box 246,
Telephone 75

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF. - Kijuro NAKAMURA, 99 Maple Street
(No telephone listed)

SEBASTOPOL, CALIF. - Correspondent listed as 778 Petaluma Ave.,
Telephone - 125 (No name given)

STOCKTON, CALIF. - Teruji ENDO, 923 So. Hunter Street
Telephone - 8-8301.

SUISUN, CALIF. - Correspondent listed as, Route 1, Box 35,
(No name given)

VACAVILLE, CALIF. - Retsuko OBATA, P.O. Box 804
Telephone - 127

WALNUT GROVE, CALIF. - Takashi TERAMI, P.O. Box 457
Telephone - Walnut Grove 2011

JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS (Agents and Correspondents, Cont'd)

WARM SPRINGS, CALIF. - Taiju KATO, P.O. Box 87,
Telephone - Warm Springs 17-W.

WATSONVILLE, CALIF. - Kumezo (Fred) NITTA, 127 Elm Street,
Telephone - 650-R

McGILL, NEVADA - Correspondent listed as P.O. Box 28 and 1308
(No name given)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH - F. Ryutaro KATAYAMA, 523 So. 3rd East St.,
Telephone - 3-1313

DENVER, COLORADO - Rev. Seijiro UEMURA, 2515 California St.
Telephone - RA 3719

THE HOKUBEI HYORON
235 - Seventh Street,
Oakland, California.

(A weekly newspaper with a circulation of 870 as of 26 Sept. 1940)

Editor & Publisher - Kwando (or Kando) IKEDA, 325 - Seventh St.,
Telephone - Templebar 2476

IKEDA'S daughter, Miss Noriko IKEDA, also works part time for her father. Names of no other employees obtained. IKEDA recently applied for and was granted permission for suspension of this publication from 30 September 1940 until 31 January 1941, due to the fact that he wished to visit Japan. The Post Office Department has since extended the date of publication to 20 February 1941.

IKEDA has been reported from time to time and suspected of having Communistic tendencies. His daughter, Noriko, is known to be an active Communist. She is employed part time in the Twentieth Century Book Store in Berkeley, Calif., which store is known to deal largely in Communistic literature.

SACRAMENTO DAILY NEWS
327 N Street,
Sacramento, California.
Telephone - Main 6362

(Average daily circulation 340)

SACRAMENTO DAILY NEWS (Cont'd)

The Publisher, Editor and Managing Editor of this paper is -

Shigeld OKA, who resides at 1739 Post St., San Francisco.
Telephone - West 2154

Subject OKA also operates the KINMON PRESS at the above address. He has the reputation of being an active Communist and it is known that he publishes Communistic propaganda in the Japanese language at the Kinmon Press.

The SACRAMENTO DAILY NEWS has so far appeared more nationalistic from the Japanese standpoint than Communistic.

Business Manager - Ichiro NAKASHIMA, 327 N Street, Sacramento
Telephone - Main 6362

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TIMES
(Also referred to as THE JAPANESE TIMES)
920 E Street,
Fresno, California.
Telephone - 2-9624

(A weekly paper with a circulation of approximately 700)

Editor and Publisher - Shigehiko NAGAOKA, 1035 D Street,
Telephone - 2-8974

Subject and wife edit and print this paper with very little help.

A printer by the name of Tatsuri WATANABE, 1435 Kern Street, worked with NAGAOKA until his discharge in 14 January 1941.

COLORADO TIMES
1936 - 1938 Curtis Street,
Denver, Colorado.
Telephone - Taber 6690

(A tri-weekly paper with a circulation of 460 as of 1 October 1940)

The owners are listed as - F. Ichiro KAIHARA, 4116 Vallejo St.
Telephone - Glendale 8810

Minejiro NAKASUGI, Residence-Rt.1, Brighton, Colo.
Telephone - Brighton 85-R-3

F. Ichiro KAIHARA is listed as the Publisher, Editor, Managing Editor and Business Manager.

THE UTAH NIPPO
161 West South Temple Street,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Telephone - 3-3434

(The average circulation is 434).

This is a tri-weekly Japanese newspaper published by the Utah Nippo Corporation

The stockholders of this corporation are listed as follows:

T. ADACHI, 234 Emeril Street.
H. ADACHI, 234 Emeril Street.
E. HAMA, 142 West 1st South Street.
K. MATSUDA, 142-1/2 West South Street,
Telephone 5-0838.
Kuniko TERASAWA, 232 Emeril Street.
Kazuko TERASAWA, 232 Emeril Street.
Haruko TERASAWA, 232 Emeril Street.

The publisher - Kuniko TERASAWA.
Editor - T. ADACHI.
Managing Editor- T. ADACHI.
Business Manager- Kuniko TERASAWA.

THE PACIFIC AFFAIRS WEEKLY,
1737 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone - Walnut 0315.

This is a weekly publication which is printed each Saturday entirely in Japanese, and since January 1941, it has had no English section.

The owner, publisher and editor is T. Kenzo OGASAWARA, who resides at 1428 Webster Street, San Francisco, California. T. Kenzo OGASAWARA recently stated to an informant that he prints a little over 1,000 copies weekly. It is known that 400 copies are distributed by mail. The method of distribution of the other 600 copies was not ascertained. OGASAWARA formerly printed this paper, but it is now being printed by the Japanese American News Newspaper, at 650 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

OGASAWARA stated to informant that the purpose of his publication is to "promote Japanese nationalism." He added that he has no intention of returning to Japan, has decided to remain here for the rest of his life, and that other Japanese living here should feel more patriotic toward the United States. Recent articles appearing in the PACIFIC AFFAIRS WEEKLY somewhat contradict the stated purpose, one example being a re-statement approving of the South Seas expansion policy of Japan which was editorialistic in tone.

Any amplifications or changes subsequently occurring in connection with the details of this report will be disseminated by information card to districts receiving copy of this report.

PENDING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

February 19, 1941.

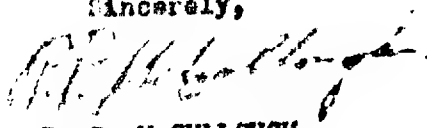
Captain W. B. Phillips, U.S. Navy,
Office of Naval Operations,
Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Phillips:

SUBJECT: 12ND Investigation Report dated 17
February 1941, Subject - "Japanese
Organizations or Societies in the
United States."

In submitting subject report, information concerning the
ROCKY NIPPON Newspaper of Denver, Colorado, was inadvertently omitted.
I have therefore re-typed the 44th page and am forwarding copies here-
with in order that they may be attached to the original report in place
of the 44th page.

Sincerely,


R. P. McCULLOUGH
Captain, U. S. Navy

CC - 1ND
3ND
4ND
6ND
7ND
8ND
9ND
11ND
13ND
G-2, 9th CA
FBI, SF

741 Larimer St.
Denver, Colorado
Telephone 6883

Weekly publication, average weekly circulation of 401

The contents are listed as -

Shiro ITO - 1941 Larimer St., Telephone - KeyStone 0893
Also PIANO - 2103 Larimer St., WA 9400
Ichiji ITO - 1237 - 19th St., (no telephone)
Kuniji ITO - Route 2, Littleville, Colorado
Kikuchi ONODA - Rt. 1, Brighton, Colorado (no telephone)
O. CHIKUBA - Brighton, Colorado
Kikutaro NAYAKA - Rt. 4, Box 296, Longmont, Colorado
Telephone - 049-J-3
Ichiji ITO - Rt. 1, Box 168, Greeley, Colorado
Telephone - 015-J-1

The publisher is listed as The Japanese Publishing Company,
at the same address.

Mr. Shiro ITO is listed as the Editor, Managing Editor and
Business Manager.

Any amplifications or changes subsequently occurring in connection with the details of this report will be disseminated by information sent to districts receiving copy of this report.

ENDING.

EXH:AJ

February 6, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

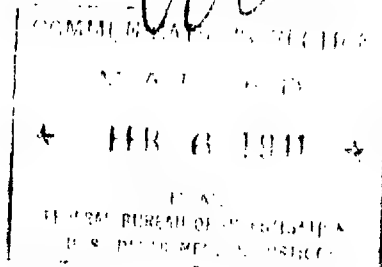
Information has been received from a confidential source indicating that Mr. Frederick Moore of 1868 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., was in San Francisco, California, on February 5, 1941, where he was stopping at the St. Francis Hotel. Mr. Moore is understood to be an adviser to the Japanese Embassy and indicated that he expects to accompany Admiral Nomura to Washington, D. C. Mr. Moore informed the Assistant Collector of Customs at San Francisco, California, that he will be the sole spokesman for Admiral Nomura because of the delicate international situation which might cause any statement made by Admiral Nomura to be misunderstood.

I am transmitting the above in the hope that it will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____



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FBI SAN FRANCISCO 2-5-41 2-25 PM WDR

DIRECTOR

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN U.S. CONFIDE ESPIONAGE J. FREDERICK MOORE
EIGHTEEN SIX EIGHT COLOMBIA ROAD WASHINGTON, D.C. STOPPING ROOM TEN
NAUGHT SEVEN ST. FRANCIS HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO. MOORE IS ADVISOR TO
JAPANESE EMBASSY AND EXPECTS TO ACCOMPANY ADMIRAL NOMURA TO WASHINGTON.
MOORE TOLD GEORGE MARSHALL, ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS SAN FRANCISCO
HEW WOULD BE SOLE SPOKESMAN FOR NOMURA BECAUSE OF THE DELICATE
INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND NOMURA MIGHT SAY SOMETHING WHICH MIGHT
BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

PIEPER

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
October 26, 1940

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: GENERAL JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE SURVEY
IN THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of October 21,
1940 entitled "General Japanese Intelligence Survey".

As a matter of interest to the Bureau, it is respectfully requested that the Bureau files be searched, which will reflect that on September 20, 1939, over a year ago, in the report of Special Agent RALPH V. HARMAN's twenty-one page report which was submitted entitled "Japanese Activities in the United States - Subversive Activities", which includes a considerable amount of the material requested at this time.

This material will be brought up to date by us, and the further instructions of the Bureau carried out, but I thought it would be desirable for the Bureau to have this report in the new file, which will at least be somewhat of a comprehensive picture already available. In the future our information will be reported as instructed in a new file which we are opening entitled "General Japanese Intelligence Survey in the San Francisco Division - Espionage".

Very truly yours,

H. J. L. PIERER
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:CC

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Japanese Activities/Hawaiian Islands)**

JAPANESE 1941

FILE NUMBER: 61-10556-48

SECTION : 2



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MC GUIRE

DATE: MAY 27 1959

FROM : W. G. EAMES

SUBJECT: JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - San Francisco
ESPIONAGE - J

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 61-10556-48-16

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JWM:gbh

61-10556-48-16
NOTED
24

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

J. W. MARSHALL

Memorandum to Mr. McGuire
Re: JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

ADDENDUM VRS:dmd 7-31-59

Bulky exhibit 61-10556-48-16 consists of two copies of the 1941 New World Sun Year Book Directory published by the New World Sun, 1618 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, and one copy of the 1941 Japanese American Directory published by the Japanese American News, Inc., 600 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California. The above material was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated 5-21-41. The material is unclassified and the contents have never been indexed.

RECOMMENDATION:

Since instant bulky is out-dated and unclassified, contents of which have never been indexed, recommend it be destroyed as it would serve no useful purpose as far as Bureau interests are concerned.

6/25
7/10
7/14/59
7/14/59

Office Memorandum • UNITED

3 GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 24, 1947

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: JAPANESE DIRECTORIES

Rebulet dated April 11, 1947.

The Bureau is being furnished the following by Railway Express:

One copy of the Coronation Commemorative Issue of November 10, 1928, containing photographs and brief history of the most prominent Japanese families located in Southern California. This book was published by K. AKOSHI, 243 East First Street, Los Angeles, California.

One copy of a book entitled "Memorial Book of Japanese Families in U.S." This book was published by the "New World Sun", daily newspaper of San Francisco, California, on January 1, 1939. It is commemorative of the 2600th anniversary of the founding of Japan, and contains a directory of prominent Japanese families, their birth places, background, and occupations. ~~DELETED~~

The Bureau is advised that all other Japanese directories, including the 1941 issue of the "New World Sun Year Book and Directory", published by the New World Sun, Inc., San Francisco, California, have been destroyed and efforts to locate copies have been unsuccessful.

ED:FR
61-100

cc Los Angeles
Package

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

5

5 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: "THE SPOILAGE"
 by LOROTHY SWAIN THOMAS AND RICHARD S. NISHIMOTO

DATE: February 18, 1947

100-10556-48-87
San Francisco, Calif

82087

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of the above entitled book which was purchased today by Special Agent William O. MC Cue of this office at the cost of three dollars and eighty three cents (\$3.83) in accordance with your request for same dated February 4, 1947.

Enclosure

Book placed in Bureau Library 4-10-47
61-10556-48-87
61-10556-48-87
5-12-47
 11 APR 16 1947

SAC, New York

February 4, 1947

Director, FBI

"THE SPOILAGE" by Dorothy Swaine Thomas and Richard S. Nishimoto

Through established contacts in your Office, it is desired that you obtain a copy of the captioned book for use at the Bureau.

RECORDED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62-10556-48

EJP:mod

20 FEB 20 1947

EB

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1947

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OR

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco
SUBJECT: JAPANESE MATTERS

DATE: December 23, 1946

Attached hereto is a leaflet and an application to purchase, advertising the book "The Spoilage" by DOROTHY SWAINE THOMAS and RICHARD S. NISHIMOTO. This circular was furnished this office by Mr. HUBBARD of the California State Attorney General's Office.

According to Mr. HUBBARD, the book mentions the FBI frequently. He stated that in his opinion the comments concerning the FBI, while not particularly critical, did not give an entirely accurate picture of the part of the FBI and were not as favorable as they could have been.

He stated that the book is a recent publication, and the above information is being forwarded to you with the thought in mind that the Bureau may desire to acquire a copy of the publication.

RECORDED

INDEXED

TSC:MR

END

H-8

CONTENTS

- I. EVACUATION:
Expulsion of a Minority Group
- II. DETENTION:
Confinement behind Barbed Wire
- III. REGISTRATION:
Administrative Determination of "Loyalty" and
"Disloyalty"
- IV. SEGREGATION:
Separation of the "Loyal" and "Disloyal"
- V. REVOLT:
Strikes, Threats, and Violence
- VI. SUPPRESSION:
Martial Law
- VII. ACCOMMODATION:
Rise and Fall of the Coordinating Committee
- VIII. UNDERGROUND:
Inception of Resegregationist Pressure
- IX. INTERLUDE:
Period of Apathy
- X. INFORMERS:
Suspicion, Beatings, and Murder
- XI. INCARCERATION:
The Stockade Issue
- XII. RESEGREGATION:
Pressure Tactics of the "Disloyal"
- XIII. RENUNCIATION:
Mass Relinquishment of American Citizenship
- APPENDIX:
The Life History of a "Disloyal"
Biographical Notes
- INDEX

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

- ☐ Check enclosed
- ☐ Bill me
- ☐ Send C.O.D.

Please send me cop..... of

THE SPOILAGE

Price, \$3.75

NAME
STREET
CITY ZONE STATE

Residents of California add 9 cents sales tax.
Books sent postpaid, when remittance accompanies order.

JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The Spoilage

By

DOROTHY SWAINE THOMAS
and RICHARD S. NISHIMOTO

THEY WERE the spoilage. Their parents had lost their hard-won foothold in the economic structure of America. They, themselves, had been deprived of rights which indoctrination in American schools had led them to believe inviolable. Charged with no offense, but victims of a military misconception, they had suffered confinement

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : ^{HBF.} SAC, San Francisco

DATE: June 5, 1946

SUBJECT: DELIMITATION AGREEMENT
JAPANESE COVERAGE

Reference is made to Salt Lake City letter dated May 15, 1946 requesting the San Francisco office to contact ONI, Twelfth Naval District Headquarters, San Francisco and ascertain if that office has any confidential informants in Japanese intelligence matters residing in the territory covered by the Salt Lake City Field Division

Inquiry at the Office of Naval Intelligence, San Francisco was made in this matter, and it was learned from Lieutenant ROY MINKLER that ONI here has no record of any confidential informants on Japanese intelligence matters residing in the Salt Lake area.

IAS:mem
105-0

cc-Salt Lake City

RECORDED

JUN 11 1946

JUN 11 1946

59 JUN 24 1946

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 3, 1946

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: GENERAL INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING JAPANESE.

Reference is made to SAC letter Number 47, dated April 30, 1946, requesting that the Bureau be advised of information furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence concerning informants on Japanese matters they have utilized, and any other information furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence for the Bureau's assistance in carrying out its present responsibility for coverage of Japanese matters.

On May 14, 1946, an Agent of this office interviewed LIEUTENANT ROY MINKLER, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, in compliance with the request contained in SAC letter Number 47, dated April 30, 1946. LIEUTENANT MINKLER stated that ONI did not have any Japanese confidential informants to give the Bureau for further development and handling. He explained that since the Japanese evacuation, most of the sources of information used by ONI had moved from this area and their present address is unknown. Information was received from him, however, concerning the establishment of a new Japanese newspaper in San Francisco known as the NICHU BEI TIMES, located at 1761 Sutter Street, telephone Walnut 6820, San Francisco. The newspaper sent out 6000 notices to former Japanese residents of this area, advising the paper would soon begin publication. According to LIEUTENANT MINKLER, the paper will be printed mostly in the Japanese language.

The Office of Naval Intelligence in San Francisco was unable to furnish any additional information to assist the Bureau in coverage of Japanese activities in this area.

LAS:MML
105-O

JUN 12 1946

JUN 12 1946

45/

JUN 12 1946

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: January 9, 1946

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: JAPANESE DISTURBANCES, WEST COAST
MATSUZO KUROKAWA, VICTIM

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated December 18, 1945 captioned JAPANESE DISTURBANCES, WEST COAST, and referring to a news clipping from the San Francisco Call Bulletin headed "RAIDERS STONE, TRY TO FIRE NISSEI HOSTEL"

In the above mentioned news article, which appeared in the Call Bulletin on September 20, 1945, reflected that a Buddhist Hostel, 1881 Pine Street, San Francisco, was damaged by rocks, plaster and beer bottles thrown through the windows of the Buddhist Hostel, and a "presumably" lighted lantern was thrown in an attempt to set fire to the building. The hostel manager, MATSUZO KUROKAWA, was unable to give any clues as to the identity of the attackers to the San Francisco Police, headed by Lieutenant JERRY CONQUILIN of the North Station, San Francisco Police Department, in instant investigation.

Mr. PAT TRAYNE, War Relocation Authority, 461 Market Street, San Francisco, has advised that a lantern, which was unlighted, when found, and two beer bottles were thrown through the windows of the above mentioned hostel at 1881 Pine Street on September 17, 1945. Police were unable to discover who was responsible for the damage although radio cars were at the hostel within a few minutes after the incident.

No further investigation is being conducted in San Francisco and this letter is being submitted as confirmation of the above mentioned newspaper article in part.

FEB:eam
105-117

RECORDED & INDEXED
EX-37

50 FEB 12 1946

HWS:LVO

DECEMBER 17, 1945

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

ROUTINE

Transmit the following message to:

SAC
SAN FRANCISCO

JAPANESE DISTURBANCES WEST COAST.- REFERENCE NEWS CLIPPING SAN FRANCISCO

CALL-BULLETIN HEADED QUOTE RAIDERS STONE, TRY TO FIRE NISEI HOSTEL." SUBMIT
VERIFICATION OF FACTS CONTAINED IN ABOVE NEWS ITEM BY LETTER TO BUREAU
IMMEDIATELY. HEREAFTER VERIFY BY LETTER INFORMATION APPEARING AS NEWS
ITEMS AND SUBMIT WITH CLIPPING REFLECTING JAPANESE DISTURBANCES. LETTER
FOLLOWING.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

77

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED
R311 JUN 27 1961

SENT VIA _____ M

Per _____

aw

Office Memorandum • UNIT 1

GOVERNMENT

61-10556-48

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: July 13, 1944

FROM : B. E. Shetterly

BPS:WCS

SUBJECT: Japanese Counterespionage Activities.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to San Francisco letter of June 15, 1944, which is attached hereto transmitting three large Japanese maps of Japan and China and three small maps of Japan, China and the Pacific Ocean, which are also attached hereto. San Francisco submitted this material for whatever disposition was deemed advisable stating that the material need not be returned to that office. The Laboratory has advised that the maps are of no value to them.

EX - 68 RECORDED

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the above maps be exhibited to ONI and/or G-2 by the Liaison Section and in the event the maps are of any value to ONI or G-2 that they be given to them. If the maps are of no value to them it is recommended that they be destroyed.

Attachments

550014

1944

2



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
San Francisco, 4, California
June 15, 1944

DI 9-229

Director, FBI

22-103

ATT: FBI LABORATORY

Re: JAPANESE COUNTER-ESPIONAGE
ACTIVITIES
(File #65-3600)

Dear Sir:

On or about April 15, 1944, SF 1380 furnished agents of this office with the following described material which is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover:

- 1 Packet of large white envelopes addressed to "Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, Tokyo, Japan."
- 1 Packet of small blue envelopes addressed to the "Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, Tokyo, Japan."
- 3 Large Japanese maps of Japan and China
- 3 Small maps of Japan, China and the Pacific Ocean

All of the above material is being submitted to the Laboratory for whatever disposition they deem advisable and none of it need be returned to this office.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge



Handwritten notes and signatures

RECORDED & INDEXED

28 JUN 24 1944

SEVEN FIVE



JJM: LMN:mgg

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 10, 1944

100-287a

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON ✓

For record purposes, there are attached hereto copies of various memoranda prepared by SAC N. J. L. Pieper of San Francisco on his own volition relative to investigations conducted on Japanese subjects in his division. Mr. Pieper did this in order to preserve some of the more interesting angles of Jap cases which might have escaped detection in Bureau reports. The transitions in a few of the accounts are not entirely fact, but the happenings very well could have occurred in these instances as they did in other cases.

While we do not have any present outlet for material of this nature, it is being recorded at this time in order that it might be available at some more propitious date.

Respectfully,



Attachment

22 APR 5 1944

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED

100-11226-48-71

BPS:ECR
61-10556-48

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: ~~J~~JAPANESE COUNTERESPIONAGE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm_____
Mr. Clegg_____
Mr. Coffey_____
Mr. Glavin_____
Mr. Ladd_____
Mr. Nichols_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tracy_____
Mr. Acers_____
Mr. Carson_____
Mr. Harbo_____
Mr. Hendon_____
Mr. Mumford_____
Mr. Starke_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Nease_____
Miss Gandy_____
B. J. [Signature]

Reference is made to San Francisco letter of September 14, 1943, advising that the investigation of most of the cases originating from prewar Japanese activities and from the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast have been completed. The San Francisco Office is of the belief that the new emphasis on the war in the Pacific area will bring increased activity on the part of the Japanese Espionage System on the West Coast, which area will be of vital interest to them. This matter has been discussed with the District Intelligence Officer in an effort to revitalize the problem of investigation in the Japanese field in order that the efforts of the FBI and ONI will be fully coordinated and directed to the problem at hand. Reference letter states in order that adequate counter-measures may be taken the problem has been approached from two angles:

- (1) The logical place to look for Japanese espionage agents.
- (2) The logical information that Japanese espionage agents will seek.

It was stated that White Russians recently arriving from the Far East, by reason of their background, afford excellent possibilities for use as a "cover" by the Japanese. ONI has recently conducted a survey in this field, the results of which are being furnished by ONI to the San Francisco Field Division. San Francisco advises that the Korean, Filipino, Javanese, East Indian, and Negro groups will continue to be subjects of investigations but for the present will be of secondary importance. The possibility of espionage activity by persons of Japanese ancestry returning to the Western Defense Command with the permission of the Army has also been considered as secondary and the regular police check of their activities at the request of the San Francisco Office is believed to be sufficient in most instances.

Reference letter advised further that the San Francisco Office is contacting men in leading firms having business in the Far East when these firms, for business reasons, maintain liaison with the Japanese. The purpose of these contacts will be to ascertain:

- (1) Whether any overtures have been made to these businessmen to obtain information.

COPIES DESTROYED
JUN 27 1961

Handwritten: 7-18-43
Handwritten: 10-18-43

- (2) Whether anyone has indicated an interest in sources of information in Japan.
- (3) Whether they have been advised that information has been received from such sources in Japan.

The reference letter contains the following information from which requests were made by San Francisco. This information is being set forth indicated by paragraphs.

(1) Paragraph 8. It is stated that the impending exchange of prisoners will offer the Japanese an opportunity to plant espionage agents in this country. It is suggested that when these "exchange prisoners" are interviewed upon their arrival here an attempt should be made to determine exactly what sort of questions they were asked by the authorities in Japan in order that we may obtain an over-all picture of the information that the Japanese are seeking. San Francisco requested that reports concerning such interrogations be analyzed by the Bureau and made available to the field and that the probable destination of these persons be forwarded to the appropriate field division. It was stated that this information could be obtained from the ship's manifest at the port of entry.

It is not exactly clear whether the San Francisco Field Division by the term "exchange prisoners" means prisoners of war or citizens of this country being repatriated. It is presumed that San Francisco is referring to citizens who have been repatriated and the policy of the Bureau at the present time is already to interview these individuals upon arrival, seeking to obtain all possible information. The reports concerning the interrogation of these individuals are made available to the appropriate field division in the event they contain pertinent data. The probable destination of these individuals is already made known to the field division inasmuch as the field usually conducts an investigation prior to their entry.

(2) Paragraph 10. It is stated that ONI has advised that they understand photographic dots of Japanese origin were located in the Thirteenth Naval District and San Francisco requested that all such information available to the Bureau be made available to that office.

The Laboratory reports that they have received no information concerning Japanese photographic dots.

(3) Paragraph 12. It was suggested that the Federal Communications Commission reports would be of value in locating espionage activities when they indicate attempts at illegal communication of information to the Japanese; further that such information could have been obtained from one particular area and the illegal transmission may be from another area, in which event both areas should be furnished with the information.

There are only two known uncontrolled clandestine radio stations presently operating in the United States, which activities are shown in the case entitled "Radio Station DTK-TEU". The San Francisco Field Division is cognizant of this case.

There is attached hereto a letter to the San Francisco Field Division for your approval, advising them of the above.

(4) Paragraph 4. It was stated that a program has been laid out calling for a thorough exploration of the Chinese field from the point of view of past Chinese and Japanese connections in narcotics and the possibility that Chinese seamen who desert in considerable numbers may be engaged in espionage activities. The District Intelligence Officer has advised that ONI has mentioned possible leaks of information to the Japanese from either the Chinese Embassy in Washington or from the Chinese National Government in Chungking. San Francisco requests that the Bureau obtain all information possible concerning such leaks.

(5) Paragraph 9. It was stated that the District Intelligence Officer has mentioned the possibility that the Russian diplomatic pouch and codes may be used by the Japanese for the transmission of information. ONI in San Francisco has no information in its files relative to this possibility but believes that ONI in Washington may have some data. San Francisco requests that the Bureau ascertain from ONI in Washington the source of this information and what credence may be placed in it.

(6) Paragraph 11. The District Intelligence Officer is requesting ONI in Washington to furnish reports on leakage of information as revealed by combat intelligence and as revealed by the interrogation of Japanese prisoners of war when such information would disclose activities of the Japanese based on information obtained from the United States. Further, the District Intelligence Officer is requesting reports concerning Japanese interests from Naval Attaches. San Francisco requests that the Bureau make similar requests from ONI in Washington and that this information be correlated with information available to the Bureau through SIS. If properly evaluated, this information would be of value in attacking the problem of Japanese espionage.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Liaison Section endeavor to obtain the information requested by San Francisco as shown in the above numbers 4, 5, and 6. It is also recommended that the Liaison Section endeavor to ascertain from ONI any information they have concerning photographic dots of Japanese origin, as shown in number 2 above.

Respectfully,

B. P. Shetter

Attachment



CDW:ems
61-10556-48

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BULLOCK

RE: JAPANESE COUNTERESPIONAGE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm_____
Mr. Clegg_____
Mr. Coffey_____
Mr. Glavin_____
Mr. Ladd_____
Mr. Nichols_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tracy_____
Mr. Acers_____
Mr. Carson_____
Mr. Harbo_____
Mr. Hendon_____
Mr. Mumford_____
Mr. Starke_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Nease_____
Miss Beahm_____
Miss Gandy_____

Reference is made to the memorandum from Supervisor B. P. Shetter to Assistant Director Ladd dated October 12, 1943.

As requested in the San Francisco letter and identified as paragraph (2) in the reference memorandum, it was determined from Lieutenant Fred Weldon that the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D. C., has no case involving photographic dots of Japanese origin located in the Thirteenth Naval District or in any naval district. He did advise that some officers assigned to the Thirteenth Naval District attempted to produce dots, however, their attempt was not very good due to the fact that their reduction failed to meet what would be called a dot and was easily visible.

Under enumeration (4), it was determined from Lieutenant Weldon that the Japanese Section of ONI has not had any instances of the Japanese or Chinese narcotic rings being used or that any deserting seamen are used in espionage activities. There was one instance of deserting seamen being caught in Florida, notification going to our Savannah office and the persons involved were as follows: Go Tai Toon; Chin Ki Sang; Lee Hai, alias Lee Hoi; Ah Hoi; Chung Wing Kee; Yip Ah Ke. It was determined that You Gee, who was located in Florida, was to pass these seamen on to another individual further up the Eastern coast and a succession of passing would finally place the seamen in New York. The seamen, however, were arrested in Miami by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Concerning leaks of information to the Japanese from either the Chinese Embassy in Washington or from the Chinese National Government in Chungking, it was determined that as far as the Embassy in Washington is concerned, no definite information has been obtained. It was felt by the Japanese Section of ONI that some information is leaking out, however, reference could not be made to any definite instances or particular act. Lieutenant Donald M. Davies in ONI's Japanese Section advised the writer that within a month a report on the Japanese Intelligence activities will be made available to this Bureau. The report is in rough draft form and only awaits approval for its final printing. It was felt by Lieutenant Davies that considerable information is being obtained for the puppet governments from Chungking, however, he was again unable to give any specific instances. He did mention the case of the Government employee who was arrested in 1936 for espionage. His sister is An Li Huang and now resides in New York City. This Bureau has a file on An Li Huang and this story is contained therein.

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

COPIES DESTROYED
R311 JUN 27 1961

Captain Wharton was contacted concerning enumerated paragraph (5) and he advised that though he believes that diplomatic pouches are being used to transmit information, he had only one instance to which he could refer. He advised that one Russian diplomatic pouch came through Seattle, Washington, and had a considerable bit of mail for Buenos Aires. He strongly believed that this was information for the Japanese in South America. He had no other specific instances.

In enumerated paragraph (6) information is requested relative to combat intelligence as being revealed as a result of interrogating Japanese prisoners. Lieutenant Weldon, who heads the Japanese Section of ONI, advised the writer "off the record" that his own section is not being advised of information received from Japanese war prisoners. His section has been refused permission to interview these prisoners and he feels that he is losing a considerable amount of valuable material because of the failure of what he termed "16Z" to cooperate with him.

Lieutenant Weldon did not believe that the District Intelligence Officer who was requesting reports from the Naval Attaches was getting them.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this information be forwarded to the Alien Enemy Control Section for the attention of Supervisor Shetter.

Respectfully,

C. D. Marron

C. D. Marron

October 12, 1943

SAC, San Francisco

RE: JAPANESE COUNTERESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 14, 1943, entitled as above. The Bureau is in accord with your belief that increased efforts should be made in Japanese counterespionage, with particular attention directed toward ascertaining the modus operandi of the Japanese in espionage activities. Copies of your letter are being forwarded herewith to all offices receiving copies of this letter for informative purposes.

Reference is now made to paragraph 8 of your letter regarding "exchange prisoners". It is not entirely clear whether this term refers to prisoners of war or citizens of this country being repatriated. Prisoners of war are not interviewed upon their arrival here by Bureau Agents and it is, therefore, presumed that you refer to citizens of this country being repatriated. The Bureau policy at the present time is similar to that contained in this paragraph; that is, when these individuals arrive they are questioned with a view to obtaining all information of value to the Bureau. The reports concerning such interrogations are made available to the field in the event they contain pertinent information. Likewise, the probable destination of these individuals is usually known already to the field inasmuch as an investigation is conducted prior to their entry.

Reference is made to paragraph 10 of your letter concerning photographic dots of Japanese origin. The Bureau has no information concerning Japanese photographic dots. However, a request for information concerning this will be made of ONI and you will be advised.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

Reference is made to paragraph 12 of your letter concerning illegal transmission. At the present time there are only two known uncontrolled clandestine radio stations operating, of which your office is cognizant. In the event any information does come to the Bureau's attention concerning this matter you will be advised.

Reference is now made to paragraphs 4, 9, and 11 of your letter. These matters are being discussed with the Office of Naval Intelligence and the results will be furnished to you.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Los Angeles
Phoenix
Portland
Salt Lake City
San Diego
Seattle

Enclosure

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

BPS:EGR

61-10556-48-78

Date: November 9, 1943

To: SAC, San Francisco

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAPANESE COUNTERESPIONAGE

Reference is made to your letter of September 14, 1943, and to Bureau letter dated October 12, 1943, to your office, copies being forwarded to all offices receiving copies of this letter.

Regarding paragraph 4 of your letter, the Office of Naval Intelligence has advised that the Japanese Section of ONI has not had any instances of the Japanese or Chinese narcotic rings being used or that any deserting seamen are being used in espionage activities. Concerning leaks of information to the Japanese from either the Chinese Embassy in Washington or from the Chinese National Government in Chungking, it was determined that as far as the Embassy in Washington is concerned no definite information has been obtained. It was felt by the Japanese Section of ONI that some information is leaking out. However, reference could not be made to any definite instances or particular act. It was also felt by the Japanese Section of ONI that information is being obtained for the puppet governments from Chungking. However, ONI was unable to give any specific instances.

Regarding paragraph 9 of your letter, a representative of ONI advised that he is of the belief that diplomatic pouches are being used to transmit information. However, he had only one instance upon which he based his opinion. This instance concerned a Russian diplomatic pouch which came through Seattle, Washington, and had a considerable bit of mail for Buenos Aires, Argentina. The ONI representative strongly believed that this was information for the Japanese in South America. He had no other specific instances.

Regarding paragraph 11 of your letter, the Japanese Section of ONI advised "off the record" that that section is not being advised of information received from Japanese war prisoners. This section has been refused permission to interview these prisoners and is of the belief that it is losing a considerable amount of valuable material. The Japanese Section of ONI is of the belief that the Naval Attaches' reports are not being furnished to the District Intelligence Officer.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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Inquiry was also made of the Office of Naval Intelligence regarding photographic dots of Japanese origin alleged to have been located in the 13th Naval District or in any Naval District. ONI advised that some officers assigned to the 13th Naval District attempted to produce dots. However, their attempt was not very good due to the fact that their reduction failed to meet what would be called a dot and was very easily visible. ONI advised that no case is known to them involving photographic dots of Japanese origin.

cc Butte
Los Angeles
Phoenix
Portland
Salt Lake City
San Diego
Seattle

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
September 14, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: ~~JAPANESE~~ COUNTERESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

As you are aware, the San Francisco office has already completed the investigation of most of the cases originating from pre-war Japanese activities, and from the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast.

The new emphasis on the war in the Pacific area will bring with it, I believe, increased activity on the part of the Japanese espionage system, particularly on the West Coast, which area will be of vital interest to them. Therefore, I have re-examined the problem of investigation in the Japanese field, and have had discussions with the District Intelligence Officer in an effort to revitalize the program in order that the efforts of the FBI and ONI in this field will be fully coordinated and directed to the problem at hand.

In order that adequate counter measures may be taken, the problem has been approached from two angles; first, the logical place to look for Japanese espionage agents, and second, the logical information that Japanese espionage agents will seek.

With a view to developing the fields where Japanese espionage may be taking place, discussion has been had with ONI, which, of course, has an equal interest in this matter. The program as presently laid out, calls for a thorough exploration of the Chinese field from the point of view of past Chinese and Japanese connections in narcotics, and the possibility that Chinese seamen who desert in considerable numbers, may be engaged in espionage activities. The District Intelligence Officer has advised that ONI has mentioned possible leaks of information to the Japanese from either the Chinese Embassy in Washington, or from the Chinese National Government in Chungking. Since the Chinese population in San Francisco is the most important center for Chinese in the United States, it is requested that the Bureau obtain all information possible concerning such leaks for the benefit of this office.

Cables and other communications including the transfer of funds by the Chinese will also be considered from the espionage angle. Cable censorship is already under the direction of the Navy and the greater amount of work in this field is being undertaken by ONI.

White Russians recently arrived from the Far East, by reason of their background, afford excellent possibilities for use as a "cover" by the Japanese. Results of a survey by ONI in this field have been requested for our use. Since the San Francisco office has conducted a survey and has done considerable work from the point of view of German espionage, our predominant



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H. J. [signature]

interest has been pointed out to ONI whose interest is necessarily limited to the Japanese.

The other groups, Korean, Filipino, Javanese, East Indian and Negro will still be the subjects of investigation, but for the present, my belief is that they are of but secondary importance. Likewise the possibility of espionage activities by persons of Japanese ancestry returning to the Western Defense Command with the permission of the Army has been considered as secondary, and a regular police check of their activities at the request of this office will in most instances suffice.

The impending exchange of prisoners will offer the Japanese an opportunity to plant espionage agents in this country. When these exchange prisoners are interviewed upon their arrival here, an attempt should be made to determine exactly what sort of questions they were asked by the authorities in Japan in order that we may obtain an over-all picture of the information that the Japanese are seeking. It is requested that reports concerning such interrogation be analyzed by the Bureau and made available to the field. Also, it is requested that the probable destination of these persons be forwarded to the appropriate Field Division. This information can be obtained from the ship's manifest at the port of entry.

The District Intelligence Officer has mentioned the possibility that the Russian diplomatic pouch and codes may be used by the Japanese for the transmission of information. Such a possibility opens an entirely new investigative field and the Bureau is requested to ascertain from ONI in Washington the source of this information and what credence may be placed in it. ONI here has no information in its files relative to this possibility, but believe ONI in Washington may have some data.

To date, little information has been received by the field concerning the use of secret methods of communication by Japanese agents in the United States. However, ONI has advised that they understand photographic dots of Japanese origin were located in the 13th Naval District. It is therefore requested that any such information available to the Bureau be made available to the field.

I believe that in the investigation of Japanese espionage, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the type of information sought by the Japanese. In this connection, the District Intelligence Officer is requesting ONI in Washington to furnish reports of leakage of information as revealed by combat intelligence and as revealed by the interrogation of Japanese prisoners of war, when such information would disclose activities of the Japanese based on information obtained from the United States. The District Intelligence Officer is also requesting reports of Japanese interest from Naval attaches. It is requested that the Bureau make similar requests from ONI in Washington for the

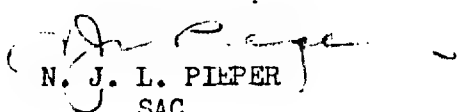
Director - 9/14/43 - Page 3

benefit of the Field. This information, correlated with information available to the Bureau through SIS, if properly evaluated, would be enormously valuable in attacking the problem of Japanese espionage.

I believe that the Federal Communication Commission's reports would be of value in locating espionage activity when they indicate attempts at illegal communication of information to the Japanese. Obviously such information could easily have been obtained from this area despite the fact that the illegal transmission may be outside the San Francisco Field Division. Therefore, it is requested that such reports from Federal Communication Commission be forwarded to this office.

In addition to the above, the Bureau is advised that this office is contacting men in leading firms having businesses in the Far East when these firms for business reasons, maintained liaison with the Japanese. The purpose of these contacts will be to ascertain (1) whether any overtures have been made to these business men to obtain information, (2) whether anyone has indicated an interest in sources of information in Japan, and (3) whether they have been advised that information has been received from such sources in Japan. The libraries of these firms will also be examined for information pertinent to the Japanese field.

Very truly yours,


N. J. L. PILPER
SAC

NJLP:FL

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In proportion to the population, it is believed that Salinas Area has had more Japanese than any other district in California. They have been engaged in agricultural and business pursuits in Salinas for a great many years.

The following questionnaire was submitted to a large number of people in this district including farmers, business houses, associations, individuals and other groups of people, and answers to these questions are herewith tabulated.

Under column "X", comments are shown at the bottom of the pages.

- A. Do you believe it desirable that Japanese who are considered loyal to the United States be permitted to return to Pacific Coast states during the war?
- B. Does the opinion expressed in answer to question No. A represent the attitude of your family and those associated with you?
- C. Is there any probability that return of Japanese would jeopardize their personal safety?
- D. Would return, in your opinion, involve dangers to our war operations?
- E. Would their return cause resentment which would interrupt war production?
- F. Is it desired that Japanese be permitted to return so that their labor may be utilized for: (a) Agriculture or (b) Industry?
- G. How many persons does this vote definitely represent?

SALINAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE		(Code - N - No Y - Yes)							
NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Blanche E. Lisk	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Russell Scott	Attorney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	1
Dr. S. C. Glasgow	Physician & Surgeon	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5	
R. L. Dey	Accountant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	2
Tidewater Assoc. Oil Co.	Oil	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	25	
A. C. Dimock	Mgr. Western Union	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14	
J. I. Prader	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
William F. Nonneman	Butcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Farley Fruit Company	Shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	72	
F. E. Dayton	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Paul W. Lawrence	Businessman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
Germain's Seed and Plant Co.	Businesshouse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12	
A. M. Larson	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		4	3
G. L. Macartney	Accountant	N		Y	Y	Y		4	4
A. C. Bigham	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
R. H. Coshen	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Bruce M. Ashton	Insurance	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
R. M. Johnson	Box company	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	30	
E. E. Harden Packing Co.	Lettuce shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	300	
S. P. Milling Company	Lumber	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
George Fiscalini	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Davies and Company	Insurance	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Harry Holand	Attorney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
K. G. Coutchie	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
E. J. Donahue	Contractor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
R. W. Larson	Wholesale poultry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	30	5
R. Klokkevold	Theatre manager	N	Y		Y	Y	N	46	6
Vertin Edmonds Company	Lettuce shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		7
Dr. R. H. Stern	Dentist	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Mae G. Reidy	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12	
Dr. E. J. Leach	Dentist	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Dr. F. E. Wiebe	Physician & Surgeon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Al Mignola	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
C. B. Outhier	Veterinarian	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	8
Dr. L. C. Johnson	Physician & Surgeon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
L. M. Tynan	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
	Lumber	N	Y		Y	Y		2	

1. Considered by whom to be loyal?
2. A - "Nor for that matter any other state."
3. "Not wanted on the West Coast."
4. F - "Is it desired that Japanese be permitted in interior states and widely dispersed so that their labor be utilized for agriculture or industry?"
Agriculture - yes"
5. "Also everyone else whom I have discussed this subject with in the last couple of months."
6. A - "and never."
7. "Is there a loyal Jap?" "Everybody in Salinas" -

NAME	BUSINESS	C	D	E	F	G	X
E. B. Stone and Son	Fertilizers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
C. M. Brownlee	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
C. A. McAdams	Automobile Dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	200
Joseph L. Filippini	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Oliver Harney	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Samuel Cohen	Furniture dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	11
George Freiermuth	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Donning Motor Company	Automobiles	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10
C. R. Daley	Merchant	N	Y	N	Y	N	5
C. K. Evans	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10
H. W. Power	Insurance	N	N	Y	Y	N	3
James Johnson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	22
Bard Daughters	Optometrist	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
L. Lester Goodfriend	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10
T. B. Cornett	County official	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2
George S. Riggs	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2
J. A. McKanna	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. DePrati	Farmers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Whimster's Hardware	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8
M. J. Wallace	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2
W. C. Hill	Retired	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Dr. W. H. Lawler	Physician & Surgeon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Cornell Tractor Company	Farm Implements	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
E. V. Ansty	Merchant	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2
Hunter Johnson	Lettuce Packer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Tony Dias	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Mrs. Annie Dias	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Rosemary Pacheco		N	Y	Y	Y	N	
W. R. Tavernetti	County Official	N	Y	Y	Y	N	14
Georgia Jo Williams	Accountant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9
C. Lloyd Colby	City official	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Mrs. Louise Colby	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Lora Wright	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Mrs. Gertrude Wright	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
A. C. Hughes	Banker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	25
J. E. Reinhart	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
George Larson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
J. W. Beayell	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
H. S. Tusleer	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Merrill Packing Company	Lettuce shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
W. J. Younger	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Nat. Assn. of Letter Carriers	Branch 1046	N	Y	Y	N	N	12
Elgin Thomas	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Stoffey and Rochex	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10
F. E. Weferling	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Wm. H. Casey	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Edith Mercer	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Maxine Shaffer	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Peacock's Finance & Aj. Co.	Collection Agency	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9
P. H. Henderson	Businessmen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Mrs. J. M. Dungan	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Leach's Pharmacy	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	25
W. T. Schmidt	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2
H. H. Durhan	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
J. J. Jensen	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Native Sons Golden West	Club	N	Y	Y	Y	N	49
W. P. Bedgood	Businessman	N	Y	N	Y	N	16
A. P. Hadl	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
F. S. Fish	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Nelson B. Sewell	High School principal	N	Y	Y	Y	N	62
L. W. Salmina	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
M. A. Dunn	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
C. T. Johnston	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
R. C. Reid	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Agostini Brothers	Farmers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
M. L. Griffin	Banker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Paul G. Milladin	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3
C. W. Bardin	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8
E. W. Cleverly	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	

9. "There never was and never will be a Jap that was or ever will be loyal to the United States."
10. F - "Maybe, but keep them East of the Rockies."
11. F - Agriculture - "Inland".
12. F - "Not on West Coast".
13. "We hope that we never see another live Jap on the Pacific Coast."
14. "After the war all Japanese people should be sent to Japan".

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Leonard Jones	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Frank J. Schonfelder	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Oliver C. Bardin	Banker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	15
Druids Lodge	Lodge	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	88	
Charles M. Patterson	Beverage distributors	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	17	
James Gillott	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Otto J. Swanson	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Frank Davis	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Max Newbing	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Marie Bode	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Walter Andler	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Rosie Daniels	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Luigio Milesi	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Thais Cogswell	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Susie Montava	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Larry Mitts	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Lena Guilitti	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Blanche Knox	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Ida Rianda	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
M. Ray Lamb	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Al Fiosto	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
R. L. Matthews	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Thos Chesholm Farms	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	35	
Fathan Lavitz	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
F. J. Weatherford	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
August H. Schmidt	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
H. W. Macdonald	Fertilizers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Union Sugar Company	Sugar	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
W. P. Schweitzer	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		16
Harry L. Rhodes	Tire dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	
Florence E. Richmond	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Jas. G. Force	County official	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Peter Enea	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
B. Enea	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
C. Rose	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Clair W. Hicks	Lumber dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18	17
Edward C. Broschini	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Sausal Market	Groceries	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15	
Helen E. Ward	Principal, Evc. School	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	18
T. B. Culwell	Automobile dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
American Laundry	Laundry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
A. C. Nix	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	
L. Winter	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Phillips Grocery	Groceries	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	19
H. E. Attenborough	Accountant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
John Souza	Postmaster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Several	
Charles L. Pioda	Business executive	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
William Dunn	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Joe Foster	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
G. Micheletti	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
C. D. Sutton	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
R. W. Sprowl	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Harvey Hancock	Airlines	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
E. Dougherty	Retired	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
A. L. Ferguson	Liquors	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
W. D. Grainger Packing Co.	Lettuce Shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
Frank Trigeiro	Ice	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12	20
A. R. Kany	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
L. A. Shuck	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		

15. A - "There are no loyal Japanese."
16. G - "Just about everyone that I contact and that is plenty."
17. A - "Definitely" B - "Entirely" C - "In my opinion, certainly" F - "Never"
G - "13 and other loyal Americans"
18. D and E - "yes if No. 3 is answered in affirmative after study is made".
"However, I believe Japanese who are considered loyal should be moved from the
concentration camps to other areas where they can be employed usefully and
where they can live more normal lives. We want to keep them loyal - we must
be fair."
19. A - "You can't tell a loyal Jap" F - Agriculture "Have learned that the
Mexicans are doing a very fine job in Santa Maria"
20. C - "Absolutely"

NAME	BUSINESS	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Angelo Del Chiaro	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Cal. Artichoke & Veg. Corp.	Shippers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	42
W. A. Quais	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
B. C. Vincent	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Mrs. Eva F. Clark	Aux. Vet. of Foreign Wars	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	95
S. Rianda	Lettuce Shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12
George H. Clark	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Elmer O. Pitchford	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Hortense Schott	Catholic Daughters of America, Court No. 686	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	21
The Lester Stirling Co.	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12 22
Mrs. S. A. Dolk, Pres.	Organization	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	23
The Mission Farms Co.	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	110
Ruth Collier	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Zell Chandler	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Mr. & Mrs. Tony F. Garcia	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 24
J. H. Miller	Banker	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
J. A. Cornett	County Official	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Frank L. Woollard	Printer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
W. S. Talcott	Lumber dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	35
W and S Packing Company	Lettuce shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	250 25
Salinas National Bank	Banking	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Mrs. W. B. Murray	Lincoln P.T.A.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	276
C. N. Arnold	Gas and Oil	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 26
L. E. Wyatt	Banker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Jas. Pedroni	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4
W. L. Young	Hotel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 27
Effie Richardson	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Anna Perry	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Randy O. Barsotti	Banker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
H. E. McNaught	Railroad	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7
J. F. van Loben Sels		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	50 28
A. H. Clark	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10
Monterey Co. Trust and Savings Bank, A. P. Holm, V. P.	Banking	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	52
Enos de Carli	Insurance	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Madelle Deakin	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 29
D. Montana	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Alice Sanchez	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
V. E. Bartmess	Mgr. Safeway Stores	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	23
Salinas Aerie #187, F.O.E.	Organization	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	130
Hazel Henington	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Chester T. Young	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
R. W. Shellooe	Attorney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
W. D. Meyenberg	Physician & Surgeon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8
Major Distributing Co.	Lettuce Shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	20
Matt C. Bordges	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18
B. H. Schulte	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Leon Aidelberg	Ice	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10
A. C. Engberg	Accountant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4
J. H. Ansberry	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15
R. W. Anderson	Grains	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 30
George J. Romaleoles	Hotel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Harry Starfar	Hotel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
H. J. Koenecke	Physician & Surgeon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
W. A. Wilkinson	Construction	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	65
Fred Emlay	Taxi-cabs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	29
E. McFadden	Railroad	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2

21. G - "Unanimous vote of Court Salinas, No. 686, Catholic Daughters of America. There are 94 members".
22. "I have discussed this situation with twelve people assisting me in the production of food for the armed forces and civilians and they are of the same opinion that I am."
23. G - "The entire 'Bataan Club of Salinas' of more than 50 members."
24. F - "We don't want any of them back at all."
25. G - "250 or more that I can vouch for."
26. C - "From general conversation of persons contacted, yes." F - "The amount of those persons in this country is very small percentage in comparison of the manpower shortage quoted on the air and in newspapers that it would in anyway effect our agriculture or industry. Therefore, it is of this opinion that they be kept where they are - in relocation centers." G - "This in no way constitutes the opinion of the company that I represent, but does represent all of the employees that have been conversed with on this subject, which has been many". "This is a very timely circular and hope that you continue with them as time goes on."

27. "Please let me ask that the only loyal Jap perhaps is a dead one."
 28. F - "Agriculture by certain people, but not by me."
 29. "I see no reason why they could not do useful work in the relocation camps, or in the Middle West."
 30. "Furthermore, I class those who wish them back as the same breed of cattle."

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Mrs. Charlotte Roberts	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Vernie H. Rader	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Musante Phillips Inc.	Lettuce shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
J. A. Jeffery	Justice of the Peace	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	31
Mrs. C. J. Wilabe, Sec.	American Leg. Auxiliary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	120	
J. H. Paget	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	27	
Blanche A. Wyatt, Regent	Santa Lucia Chapter, D. A. R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15	
Salinas Newspapers Inc.	Newspaper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		32
Paul H. Caswell	Publisher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Reed Pollock	Radio	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Sara Berger	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Emogene Fisher	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Bessie E. Swenson	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
G. V. Baymiller	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Emily Davis	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Dorothy Meyenberg	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Orr Kelly	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Irma Werner	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Jack Patton	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Carl A. Winther	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
W. E. Bell, Jr.	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Garter Jones	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Adelaide C. Bell	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
O. N. Bailey	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
R. C. Sprague	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
E. E. Winters	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Harry E. Carter	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Tom Kirstinich	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Jim Santich	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Carl A. Cobel	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Eugenia W. Boyd	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
M. G. Vingard	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Les Butler	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Larry Drennen	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Ross R. Brown	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Bernice Batterton	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Dorothy Vera	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Lawrence L. Vera	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Roy E. Meadows	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	33
Thos. H. Tarp	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	17	
S. Rianda Packing Company	Lettuce shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18	
J. E. Boyd	Oil Company manager	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Martin Wallace	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Al Alexander	Barber	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Joseph Secondo	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	138	
E. L. Rianda	Banker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	34
Walter S. Markham	Broker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	25	
E. M. Seifert, Jr.	Lettuce Shipper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	35
Edwin A. Harria	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		

31. F - "Not needed".
 32. G - "Employees" and families."
 33. Keep them all out. Once a Jap, always a Jap."
 34. "I don't think any Japanese should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast or any part of the United States even after the War. Confiscate all of their property, sell it to the highest bidder, use the money received to help defray the cost of defeating them."
 35. A - "Never".

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
R. B. Walker	Oil	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Toney Mendonca	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
LeRoy E. Larson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Ada M. Larson	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Robert C. Scott	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
A. Solari	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	
John R. Burke	Drug Store	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Olson Brothers	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
W. H. Currell	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		

Mrs. Ollie Phillip	Lettuce worker		Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Zelma McBryde	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Charles W. Moore	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Irene Moore	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Zora Z. Tyler	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Clara Morrison	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Claude E. Wendt	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	36
Bill Mantes	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		37
William J. Mantes	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Salinas Hardware Company	Hardware	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Max E. Ish	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Viola M. Shore	Clerk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Robert S. Lowey	Clerk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Elsa J. Brendlin	Clerk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Joe Secada	Clerk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Edward Dennis	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Cumbow Press	Printer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
N. A. Holaday	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. N. A. Holaday	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
William Weber	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Mrs. Cecil Sutton	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Lillian Wolgemuth	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Valdemar Schmidt	Farmer	N	Y		Y	Y	N	2	
S. F. B. Morse	Hotel	N	Y	?	Y	Y			38
K. R. Nutting Company	Lettuce shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	105	
Walter Rosenberg	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Arnold M. Silacci & family	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	39
Eckhart Seed Company	Seeds	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	
Xum H. Speegle	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	40
F. A. Serrano	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
Barbara Breen Cornell	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		2	41
J. B. Larsen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Mrs. Ruth Dutcher	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Mildred Sproles	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Adeline Agostini, Secretary	Wisteria Circle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	20	
William D. Brinan	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
F. G. Vivian	Publisher	N	N	?	Y	Y	N		42
William Steglich	Newspaper	N	N	?	Y	Y	N		
C. E. Dunn	Merchant		Y	Y		Y	N		43
B. W. Scott	Clerk		Y	Y		Y	N		
W. C. Barnhill	Clerk		Y	Y		Y	N		
Mildred Scott	Clerk		Y	Y		Y	N		
Mrs. C. E. Dunn	Housewife		Y	Y		Y	N		
A. Ferrasci	Farmer	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	4	
W. L. Landon	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Charles R. Stevens	Farmer	N	Y		Y	Y	N	2	
Mrs. Louise Surette	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Clarence Winter	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Jacob Lowen	Merchant	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3	
Ralph Muller	Hortician	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
C. G. Dake	Title company	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	11	44
Fred Cabacungan	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Edwin J. Johnson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
N. J. Mitchell	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Joe Rogers	Lumber dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
E. A. Olson	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
E. H. Abeloe	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
J. K. Jefferson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Salinas Valley Bulding-Loan	Business house	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
V. H. Moore	Contractor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Mrs. Suda Lee	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Al Riddle	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
J. C. Rawitzer	Awnings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
H. P. Garin Company	Lettuce Shippers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15	
Newton Heinsen	Farmer	N	Y					2	45
H. A. Holme	Lettuce Shipper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Dr. Gene R. Fuller	Optometrist	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Sarah P. Holaday	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
B. E. Lundholm	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	

36. "Keep them away from Pacific Coast forever."

37. G - "I deal with numbers of people and I can say they would all vote as I have."

38. G - "Everyone I've talked to."

39. F - "No, we don't want them here at all. Remember Pearl Harbor."

40. F - "No Japs, we can get along o.k."

41. F - "Their labor should be utilized but not on the West Coast."

42. G - "Estimated 2000."

43. A - "Never" D - "Possibly"

44. A - "Definitely No" B - "Absolutely yes"

45. "I think it impossible to pick out loyal Japs. They should all be sent back to their sacred soil of Japan"

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Mrs. T. Young	Lettuce worker		Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Florence MacArthur	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Frank Fiini	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Mr. and Mrs. O. Pedevilla	Farmer	N	Y	Y		Y		2	46
Louis R. Jenkins, Sec.	Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 503	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	51	47
J. J. Boudour	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	
Jas. F. Knowles	Hotel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Ethel Riewerts	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Mrs. A. L. Petersen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Elmer's Food Depot	Restaurant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	20	
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Manzoni	Farmer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6	
G. W. Jansen	Insurance Adjuster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Helene Stockton	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Doris Smith	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
T. H. Fuller	Pastor	N	Y		Y	Y	N	2	
Harry S. Brown	Merchant	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Joe P. Gambetta	Farmer	N	Y		Y	Y	N	5	
Leidig's	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
Mr. H. Furtado	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		15	48
Alan G. Pattee	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Lewis C. Elliott	Restaurant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Cassie King	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
W. B. Hutherlund	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Steve Hook	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
W. H. Kock	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Anna Walker	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Marcella Calvert	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
A. A. Heek	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Margaret Runnian	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Harrel Blankenship	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
J. W. Elliott	Restaurant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. J. W. Elliott	Restaurant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Ruth E. Elliott	Restaurant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Albert Rohde	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Roy Martin	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Roy Martin	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Bruce E. Baird Company	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	49
R. B. Haynes	Real Estate & Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		50
A. Schwafel	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Mrs. James Lyons	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Arthur T. Himmah	Lettuce shipper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		51
Spreckels Sugar Company	Sugar	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12	
George Rianda	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Jack Beaumont	Hotel							11	52
D. C. Boysen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Gildo and Addie Torroni	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
Martella Printing Co.	Printer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
H. A. Kent	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	53
G. Brown	Laundry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Harold E. Reynolds	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Allen Caldeira	Druggist	N	Y		Y	Y	N	6	
Abel Bianchi	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
H. R. Wisely	Laundry and Dry Clean.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	54
J. M. Oliveira	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Thomas Nunes, Jr.	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
H. A. Lapierre	Businessman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
M. L. Eade	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Rollin Reeves	Physician & Surgeon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
A. B. Jacobsen	Chairman, Board of Supervisors	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		55
Peder Andreoli	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Chas. Jenson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
P. Cracknell	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	

46. D - "might" F - "After the war"

47. "I was looking at the High School graduation class pictures in a studio window the other evening, and it certainly was a pleasure to see no Japanese faces amongst our children, and in years to come I sincerely hope that Japanese faces will never appear again."

48. F - "Not needed"

49. F - "agriculture - under strict supervision only"

50. F - "agriculture - under strict supervision only"

51. G - "Ranch and packing house of 175 employees and probably more." "Some of our men say let them all come back because they will never be any more bother after that."

52. "Ship all of them back to Japan - natives or aliens."

53. "Take their franchise away and deport the last one of them."

54. C - "In my opinion."

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Mabel Honts	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Virginia Spence	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Gladys H. Durham	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Perry and Fratis	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Charlotte L. Braginton, Pres.	Soroptomist Club	N		Y	Y	Y	N	25	56
Clarence Nielson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		57
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thurlby	Furniture dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Grice Thurlby, Jr.	Soldier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mr. B. C. Bohen	Furniture dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
V. A. Jones	Merchant	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
George Parsons	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Moyenberg Milk Products Co.	Milk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18	
Niels L. Koue	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	
Karl L. Koue	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Fred Wm. Walti	Business house	N	N	N	N	N	N	10	58
G. W. Herbert	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
Lawrence Hansen	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	13	
George D. Pollock	Attorney	Y		N	N	N	Y		59
Vada L. Cain	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Alice McCoy	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Edna Lipps	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
W. D. Moore	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
A. P. Holm	Banker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	3	
Donald C. Haskell	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
Net Otis	County official	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Margaret Sullavan, President	Nurses Association	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	19	
Hayward Lumber Company	Lumber	N		Y	Y		N		
Mrs. A. B. Willoughby, Pres.	Alisal School PTA	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12	60
Albert C. Hansen	Farmer								
F. F. Knowles	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	90	
L. R. Carey, Business Agent	Teamsters Union, Local 287		Y		Y			3522	61
E. E. Linder	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
L. W. Lettunich	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Anton Eckerich	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
O. Lindstrand	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Mae Page	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Juanita Souza	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
W. A. Wallace	Livestock dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	62
Carl J. Olson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
M. Roy Harris	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Glen Wimer	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Jewell Weatherford	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Thelma M. Caldwell	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
John DeCarli	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	63
Irvine Armstrong	Rancher	N	Y		Y	Y	N		
Joe Violini, Jr.	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Joe Violini, Jr.	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15	64
S. B. Rocchietti	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Walter H. Emery	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Katherine E. Day	Housekeeper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Clifton C. Bruce	Farmer	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	
Mrs. W. W. McDonald	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
B. A. McCoy	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
George W. Rollins	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Irene Alexander	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Rose Lockett	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Gladys Smith	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
S. Desanti	Farmer	N	Y					4	
Ella Hutton	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Allen Jacks	Rancher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
John T. Porter Company	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	

56. B - "Members of the Soroptomist Club".

57. G - "I haven't found a single person who doesn't agree with the above answers"

58. "Citizens or not, they are a treacherous nationality. I know from experience. They are citizens only because their parents used them to get around the California Japanese land laws." A. "Positively no".

59. A - "Only if considered loyal and American born" D - "No, that is for those who are American citizens" B - "Yes and no" G - "Mine"

60. "Remember Pearl Harbor!"

61. A - "It is our desire that all Japs whether American born, loyal or otherwise be returned to Japan as soon as possible." C - "Absolutely" E - "Absolutely" F - "The above answers this question" "Remember Pearl Harbor"

62. "We do not ever want them back"

63. C - "Possibly" D - "Safer to keep them away" E - Probably

64. "If Japs were returned to this area, they would be blamed for everything and anything that might happen to hamper our war effort - and regardless of guilt - race hatred and disorders would necessarily develop."

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Ann Meill	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Anita Boatman	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Jim Porter	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
B. M. Pierce	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
E. J. Hart	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12	65
F. L. Creason	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Lillian Hurt	Hospital	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Annie L. Munz	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Irene McGhee	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mildred Clausen	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Grutley S. Dodini	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Fernando Flentge	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Mary Skow	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Marjorie Welch	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
E. J. Hansen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Franscioni and Griva	Farmers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
O. H. Drake	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Mortenson Brothers	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
W. H. Tucker	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
M. E. Alexander	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
V. Giacomazzi	Farmer	N	Y		Y		N	6	
Bruce Church	Lettuce shipper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Franscioni Brothers	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Lou Belle Anderson, Pres.	United Spanish War Veterans Aux. 125	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15	
Laura Tittle	Lettuce Worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Laura M. Smith	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
E. C. White, Jr.	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Col. John S. Tamagni	Soldier	N	Y		Y	Y	N	5	66
Mrs. J. A. Machado	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	
Frank Sproul	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
A. A. Ferrini	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Kenneth Tucker	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	67
W. B. Morris	Rancher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	
Hazel Bolender	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Edith Foster	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Sam Paulsen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Fred Jones	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Albert E. Evans	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	
Arnold Pura	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Ottavio Del Ponte	Farmer	N		Y	Y	Y	N	1	
Evelyn Burgess	Lettuce worker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Grace Dillard	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Zora B. Stanger	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
M. Kalich Company	Lettuce shippers								68
George Martella	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	69
Violet Plaskett	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Silvio Franscioni	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
E. C. White	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	
Armistine Salmina	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Theresa Page	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Betty McLeMore	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
O. A. Webb	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Peter Reggiardo	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Henrietta Reggiardo	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Ross Paulsen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Sena E. Paulsen	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Dora Lehman	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Vera B. Hogue	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Matilde J. Christiansen	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Robert A. Williams	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
William Hada	Farmer	N	Y		Y	Y	N	3	

65. "We do not want Japs".

66. "We don't even want them back on the Pacific Coast after the war is over".

67. "This is the opinion of all of my neighbors in this district".

68. "If you can prove beyond the reason of a doubt that the loyal Japanese you mention are loyal let them return".

69. B - "Yes, absolutely everyone I know." "I wouldn't hire a Jap to work on my land regardless of how bad labor is. In other words, we just don't want them back here now or any other time."

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Sherman A. Andersen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Jasper Bryan	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Lila Andersen	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Charles Arner	Farmer								70
Edna Richardson	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Marie Breslauer	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Lena Fretwell	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Dr. L. E. Chaney	Veterinarian	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
G. W. Osborn	Milk production	N	Y		Y	Y		2	71
Russell Janini	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
A. and V. Vosti	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Adolph Rienda	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	72
Sherman Wood	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Frances F. Beamer	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Lorene Edinger	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Fernando Flentge	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
J. J. Buttle		N	Y	Y	Y	Y		4	
Charles T. Schell	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9	73
Marguerite N. Schell	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Raymond J. Thorne	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Erna Viorre	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
O. E. Birshaft	Employee hospital	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
M. E. Kottrell	Employee hospital	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Arthur Tomlin	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Margret Tomlin	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Ed Sinclair	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
G. C. Tholcke	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		74
Bret D. Wells	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
David P. Wolter	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	
T. S. Myers	Ice manufacture	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
W. E. Bramers	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Ray Abel	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	

70. - "Send them to Japan".

71. "Place them in policed bunches for work in districts in south or middle states."

72. "In fact, send all the Japs back to Japan. We don't need them now or want them here ever."

73. C - "Yes, decidedly so" G - "Nine in our family and every neighbor questioned."

74. G - "95% in California" "I would like to add to my questionnaire, the following facts:

I have been farming in Monterey County for 30 years and believe I have had a larger contact with the Japanese people than anyone else in this county. We operated a good many thousand acres of land and had Japanese on many of our places - at times as many as 200 or 300. I do not believe that I have ever known one single Jap who I can say is 100% loyal American, and that includes both American born and aliens.

"I was on the Salinas Union High School Board for 8 years and has the opportunity to watch the Japanese youth. Our place was used as a sort of headquarters for the Japanese in this territory and whenever a prominent Japanese would come from Japan to this country all the local Japanese would gather and picnic in the mountains - you could hear them hollering, etc. As I look back on it now, I have no doubt that they were talkind pro-Japan all the time. This is also true especially from all the long distance phone calls they were making prior to Pearl Harbor and the fact that so many of them left for Japan just before Pearl Harbor. I am confident that they knew when Pearl Harbor was coming. I do not believe that it is going to be good for either the Japanese or the people on the West Coast to bring them back to this area.

"I might give you a definite example. One family that I liked personally very well, lived on our place for about 25 years. The old gentleman had over the door of his house, a pair of swords and a Japanese flag and he never went through that door but what he saluted the Japanese flag. The younger boy told me he never failed to do this, and that the old gentleman tried to get his children to do likewise. One of the boys (the best one I ever knew) told me about the trouble he had with the Japanese Association because he refused to go to the Japanese school and adhere to the Japanese propaganda. Frankly, I would even fear his 100% loyalty.

"The point that some people fail to realize is that the Japanese is very shrewd, and without question will violate his promise every time when he feels that he can gain by so doing."

NAME	BUSINESS	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Paul A. Brindero	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Mrs. Paul Brindero	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Louise Brindero	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Roy P. Jacobsen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Earl McHarry	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
J. A. Day	Farmer	N	Y		Y	Y	N	2
Cornell Tractor Company	Implements	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	25
C. H. Willoughby	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	75
June Marquez	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Anita Thonesen	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Eloise Scott	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Franklin Cornell, Jr.	Implement dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
R. D. Clark	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Norman Kerns	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
G. D. Coatney	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
J. G. Genger	Employee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
J. Jacobsen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Mary Jacobsen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Violet Rebekah Lodge	Lodge	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	28
E. M. Deansmore	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
A. J. Smith	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	16
B. J. Dobrandt	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
J. K. Whitlesen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Jack Lunco	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Tim Bordes and family	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	76
Mal Silveria and wife	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Frank Machado and wife	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
J. E. Boyd and family	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Charles Lute and family	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Helmere Anderson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
J. G. Deporto	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
George Silveria	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Joe Silveria	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
D. H. Nevins	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Petria W. Ludwig	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	77
Dona McConzie	Nurse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
William G. Lambert	Rancher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7
James H. Armstrong	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Adda E. Blomquist	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Charlotte B. Caloon	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
C. Bardin Schween	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
L. M. and V. Jacks	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7
R. R. Alexander	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8
G. L. Quentel	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Joe Bianchi	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Anna A. Radcliffe	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
A. Antognini	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Earle E. Johnson	Lumber dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Joseph Westcott	Automobile dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15
Joe Trolli	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
Carl Brun	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
Henry Brun	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
L. H. Anderson	Businessman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Myrtle Marcus	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Florence Bates	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Carl Bates	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
J. C. Haskell	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4
A. T. Lewis	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Charles Van Buren Jackson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Ida R. Jackson	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
William Facy	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1
J. M. Thorp	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
John Gallagher	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
McFadden Brothers	Farmers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3
A. F. Parks	Rancher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6
L. J. Carson	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2
S. T. Copley	Rancher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10
Mrs. W. J. Parlet	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3

75. F - "But not on the Coast".

76. B - "200%" F - "Under no circumstances on the Pacific Coast. I've had dealings with the so-called loyal Japs that were supposed to be loyal for 32 years, and they proved otherwise as soon as war was declared."

77. F - "We have plenty of labor if there only was a law to make loafers work".

78. "If this form were printed in the daily papers accompanied by a request that they be filled out and turned in you could then find out what the population this without great expense. If we don't express ourselves

forcibly we are going to have these creatures back here in force - for the coming presidential election."

79. "The Japanese should not be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast under the present conditions, if ever."
80. F - "Not on the Pacific Coast"
81. "Send all Japs back to Japan - aliens and citizens alike - after war".
82. C - "Except as a whole such as sabotage to the U.S.A." "Mother of three soldier boys"

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
W. E. Kohl	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		2	
Leo Van Horn	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Frances Guidici	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
H. E. Abbott	Banker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
J. W. Cottrell	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	83
Arthur P. Schmidt	Farmer	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	3	
L. A. Marihart	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14	
Arthur T. Lund	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Eileen M. Lund	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
C. J. Fisher	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Thelma Fisher	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Emily Wheatcraft	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Patterson	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
H. D. Rhodes	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Clarence T. Rougeot	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
B. H. Fryor	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
R. D. Freeman	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	150	84
Mrs. Ned Simmons	Housewife	F	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2	
Carmel Martin	Attorney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Henry Kondesen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Tottino and Ameil Company	Farming	N	Y		Y	Y	N	3	
Andrew Vierra	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Mrs. Muriel Vanderbilt Phelps		N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1	
Edwin P. Clough	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
W. T. Shuey	Farmer	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	
Frank P. McFadden	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Frances D. McFadden	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Steve Grossi, Jr.	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		85
Barbara N. Grossi	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		"
John B. Hoffer	Farmer	F	Y	?	Y	Y	N	2	
George D. Hawley	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
A. Francioni, Jr.	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
W. J. McGuckin	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
J. V. Rein	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		4	86
George S. Padgham	Farmer	N	Y		Y				
C. C. Mix	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
P. A. Mix	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Wm. E. Hoover	Laborer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Peter Girard	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Michel Ormadre	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9	
Mary Ormadre	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		87
Ernest Thayer	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
P. H. Frudden	Rancher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		3	
T. C. Meadows	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Webster Wood	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	88
Donald H. Lynch	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	89
Roy Glau	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Dan A. Rhodes	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
C. S. Phillips	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Mrs. Sidney J. Taylor	Housewife	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5	
Frank Silva	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
L. S. White	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
H. McGinnis	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Eugene F. Bolton	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Dot. V. Bolton	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
E. Alcorn, Secretary	United Canning Agricultural Packing and Allied workers of America	N	Y	Y	Y		N	1000	
Anita H. Zabala	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
W. E. Zabala	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Orville Smith	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Orville Smith	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		

83. A - "and never"

84. "On Tuesday, June 1st, I received this leaflet inclosed along with a phamplet saying "What Shall We Do With the Japanese?". Now first, can and will you send me about six more of those phamplets as soon as possible. Next I want to say - this leaflet inclosed returned I have taken this to our ~~orange~~ meeting discussed this Japanese situation and so the leaflet is marked as the group voted in away this vote, the vote of the members of

the Estrella Grange No. 488, and there are 15 members. Other number is of Paso Robles Grange and Shandon Granges, who live in the community. Hope we can prevent the Japanese from ever coming back to the Coast States. Yours for success in this movement."

85. "When this war is over, send them all back. They can rebuild Tokyo, that includes American born, as well as those born in Japan."
 86. F - "Keep them out".
 87. "Under no circumstances do we want any Japs here."
 88. "A Jap is a Jap, and always has been".
 89. "Abolish the Japanese from the United States, loyal or disloyal".

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
F. L. Venter	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	90
J. A. Armstrong	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y		N		
Hans Slitsager	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
E. L. Andersen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Mrs. Catherine D. Rowe	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			91
Mrs. Nobel R. Curtis	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			"
D. Fiori	Shipper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Ervin Kosh	Laborer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
N. P. Johansen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Paul Auriqnac	Farmer	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	4	
Tom Hambey	Lumber dealer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Dan Smith	Lumber	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Patricia Binsecca	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Mary Iachessa	Secretary	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Mrs. Katherine Hambey	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
D. B. Brown	Lumber	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Ralph Hensen	Lumber	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
E. H. Clark	Lumber	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Mario Morisoli	Dairyman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Jack Copley	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
John A. McCorkle	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
John I. Rush	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Austin Fenger	Radio Announcer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
H. J. Bliss	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
H. Siler	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	92
Stanley McCorkle	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18	
N. M. Eorina	Farmer-orchardist	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
N. Jensen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Irvin Bray	Cattleman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		5	93
Mary A. DeSerpa	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Mrs. Dorey Palmer	Housewife	N	Y		Y	Y	N	2	94
Clement and Thayer	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
S. C. Fertig	Farmer	N	Y		Y	Y	N	2	
George H. Hurley	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Frances Andrews	Housewife	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N		
Pvt. Frank W. Andrews	Soldier	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N		
Mrs. Ed Clayton	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	95
Mrs. R. H. Tirey	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
Linwood E. Bishop	Minister	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	4	
J. W. Buehler	Physician	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
L. A. Hearne	Warehouse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
J. A. Smith	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9	
Frank Lillard and Son	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Mrs. A. B. Willoughby, Pres.	Alisal School P.T.A.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	160	
Ansberry Company	Farming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
George W. Walker	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
Robert H. Gilkey	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
H. O. Dillingwood	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Tom Storm	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	

90. "And it is the attitude of several members whom I do not take the responsibility of speaking for. I am for America for Americans and the preservation of our form of Government as it was given to us by our fore fathers."
 91. F - "Only under strictest army supervision away from the Pacific Coast - agriculture."
 92. A - "Nor after the war either"
 93. F - Agriculture - "yes"
 94. "My opinion is to leave all Japs out of the State." A - "Once a Jap always a Jap."
 95. "When the war is over send word to Japan to come get her Japs and keep them".

NAME	BUSINESS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X
Della S. McFadden	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y		N	5	96
Charles Sargenti	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9	
A. Dugli	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Board of Directors, Salinas Business and Professional Womens Club - Gladys Stone, Corres. Secty.									
A. L. Heinzen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10	
Sears Brothers and Co.	Packers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	54	
Sam Etter	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
A. Spinetti	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Robert Paulsen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	25	
W. C. Eade	Cattleman	N	N	N	N	N	N	5	
Mrs. Manuel Cunha	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	
E. B. Stone and Son	Fertilizers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	97
Viva G. May		N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1	
H. M. Taylor	Farmer	N	Y		Y	Y	N	7	
Smith and Bassetti Dairy	Dairying	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14	98
Ben F. Rist	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
A. Aaroe and Son	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	
Al Keeling	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15	
Varian A. Brown	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	
Julius Hargens	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	
Francis Corda	Farmer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	2	
Harold Hansen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	99
Marx A. Pedrazzi	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Ed E. Smith	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Jens Hansen	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Charles Huntsman, President	Alisal Business Association								
A. J. Faddella, Secretary	Ins.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	26	100
A. J. Guidotti	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	
Frank E. Hoddinott	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Constantino Brazzi	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Patrick O'Connor	Minister	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	
Wm. Z. Adam	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	
B. Broschini, Jr.	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y		N	7	101
A. H. Christensen, Jr.	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	
Clarence Vosti	Dairyman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		102
Charles E. Burdon	Farmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	
J. B. Jones	Oil and gasoline	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	
Mrs. A. L. Kortwright	Housewife	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Emma Nicholson		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Mary Nicholson		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
June Kortwright		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		

96. "After the last war an American family of Japanese rented from us and they told me they were so disappointed the War did not last longer, so their people in Japan could make more money, but they would yet in the future, they told me. The most of them are loyal to Japan no matter where they are born. I found that out through association with them."
97. "Complying with your request for a short letter relative to the advisability of releasing Japanese nationals and natives for farm work in this area, will say that in the opinion of the writer there never was and never will be such a thing as a Japanese loyal to any other country than Japan. Long before Mussolini walked into Ethiopia and before Hitler started his conquest of Europe the Japanese started their conquest of the Pacific Slope in the United States. When Hiram W. Johnson was Governor of California after the last war, he saw this situation and was instrumental in the enactment of laws designed to prevent this Japanese aggression, but Woodrow Wilson, who was president then, sent Mr. Byron out here to squash all of our efforts to protect ourselves from this Japanese invasion all because he was afraid we would stir up trouble with Japan. Well, we have this trouble now, and it was not of our making. Why we should hesitate any longer to put the Japanese in the right place and keep them from carrying out their sinister desires is beyond me. I feel that the Constitution should be amended to disfranchise every Japanese citizen in the United States and put him forever where he belongs, and where he really desires to be and that is in a Japanese Empire controlled by Japanese but definitely in his home land—not ours."
98. "We milk 200 cows, but not for the Japs."
99. "They are out, keep them out forever. As a farmer can get along very good without them."
100. "We also go on record as advocating that no Japanese ever again be allowed on the West Coast to live among us and that they should all be sent to Japan after the War."
101. E - "Very probable it would in my opinion."
102. "Me and lots of others in this neighborhood." - G

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
September 22, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE SAN
FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION;
INTERNAL SECURITY (J)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 25, 1942, in this matter, with which were transmitted photostatic copies of an intercept from the Office of Censorship of a communication dated May 6, 1942, from H. AZUMI, 1895 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, to X. HATAKSYAMA, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. This report stated that the history of the Japanese in America is kept in the Buddhist Temple.

The X. HATAKSYAMA referred to above is believed identical with KIKUJI HATAKEYAMA, a custodial detention subject of this office, who has been interned at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. H. AZUMI may be identical with SUIMEI AZUMI who formerly lived at 1895 Sutter Street, San Francisco. However, a search of the Alien Registration files of this office reveal no record of AZUMI and our indices have also been checked with negative results. The Wartime Civil Control Administration, San Francisco, advises that they have no information concerning AZUMI or his present whereabouts.

The history of Japanese in America which is referred to above is probably a reference to additional copies of "THE MEMORIAL BOOK OF JAPANESE FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES." A copy of this book is being retained in the files of this office and a copy of this book was forwarded to the Bureau in a Japanese exhibit sent from this office. This office is also in possession of "A HISTORY OF RESIDENT JAPANESE IN AMERICA" which was published in commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire which anniversary occurred in 1940. Other Japanese books have been secured which also contain information pertaining to the history of Japanese in this country and a positive identification of the book in question cannot be made from the general translation which has been supplied. In the event that the Japanese characters were available, it would be possible to determine if such a book has come to our attention.



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RS 11 JUN 27 1961

Director


September 22, 1942

RE: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
FIELD DIVISION;
INTERNAL SECURITY (J) --

A search of the Buddhist Temples of which there are two in San Francisco is practically a physical impossibility, inasmuch as the possessions of several thousand former Japanese residents are stored at these temples and there is little order or cataloging of the items stored.

Please be advised that no further inquiry or investigation is being made in this matter unless the Bureau directs otherwise.

Very truly yours,


N. J. L. PIEPER *JP*
Special Agent in Charge

CLJ:ek

August 25, 1942

17: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE
SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY DIVISION;
THE RURAL SECURITY (A).

For your information concerning Japanese activities in the San Francisco area there are being transmitted photostatic copies of an intercept received by the Bureau from the Office of Censorship of a communication dated May 6, 1942, from Hattazumi, 1825 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, to Mr. H. Hatakeyama, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Very truly yours,

• Leaves

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

61 1 48-
F R I
16 AUG 28 1942
V 21

Photo No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Records No. CH 2766

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

For use in the case of Registered Letter
(If unregistered, insert "NONE")

Registered No. None

Serial No.

D. A. Personal

Mail No. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FROM—

H. Azumi
1335 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif

To—

Mr. I. Hatakeyama
Ft. Sill, Oklahoma

Date of letter—May 6, 1942
(or postmark
if letter undated)

Flex

PREVIOUS RECORDS, IF RELEVANT

Nos. None

For interoffice use by A. C.
or D. A. C. only.

Allocation of this comment sheet:

C.D.R.

Whether to be photographed—

No

If so, to whom photograph is to be sent—

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL LETTER—

Released, held, condemned

Released

or sent with comment to—

COMMENT

JAPANESE

MILITARY

1 History Of The Japanese In America Kept At Buddhist Temple
2 Writer Knows The Identity Of Numerous Internees

I. THE HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA KEPT AT BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

Writer, a publisher of a very pro-Japanese magazine, mentions the
the whereabouts of a book which may contain quite a bit of infor-
mation material.

(Quoting translation)

"Two boxes of what is left of the History of the Japanese in
America is in safe keeping at the Buddhist Temple."

II. WRITER KNOWS IDENTITY OF NUMEROUS INTERNEES

The writer knows the names of other internees in camp.

(Quoting translation)

"Give my regards to Nakano, Tacka, Hihida, Kasai, Michida and
others."

Letter: 3 sheets

Mr. Alden

Mr. Carson

Mr. Egan

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Egan

Mr. Egan

Mr. Egan

Mr. Egan

Mr. Egan

Mr. Egan

Division
(or section)

TABLE

EXAMINER

D. A. C.

DATE

POW

10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

116

July 13, 1942

July 13, 1942 by

Form OC-8
July 1942

16-25306-3 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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Abstract

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
July 3, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. C. H. Carson

Re: ~~SHIGEKI OKA~~
~~KOKUSHI OHGITANI~~
~~REIKICHI KITA~~
~~YONEO SAKAI~~
~~NAOKI OKA~~
~~SHIRO TAKEDA~~
~~YONEA SAKAI~~
~~KARL YONEDA~~
~~TOMOMASA YAMASAKI~~
~~MITSURU YOYAMA~~

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a memorandum submitted
by Confidential Informant [redacted], dated July 2, 1942, re-
garding the above individuals.

b7D

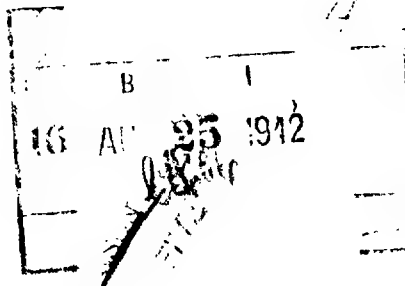
Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.
NJLF:FL



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R311 JUN 27 1961



Memorandum.....

July 8, 1942

SHINICHI OKA

I have received the following letter from Oka, translated by his daughter:

"Regarding Kokuchi Ohgitali, (kokushi, which means patriot, may not be his real first name), he is lacking in common sense. Some time ago he was involved in a murder case and served a term at San Quentin Prison.

For a time after that he was under the care of the San Francisco Japanese Salvation Army. He later returned to Los Angeles as he was originally from there.

He is so lacking in common sense that the Los Angeles Tokyo Club would not even use him.

When Shinichi Tera was President of the Tokyo Club in Los Angeles, Reikichi Kita, a member of the Imperial Diet and president of "Sokoku Kai" (Fatherland Society,) came to America (about 1934). Kita landed in Seattle with letters of introduction from Japan to Takeyuki Sasaki, who at that time was called "Japanese Capone." Sasaki in turn introduced Kita to the Los Angeles Tokyo Club in order to gain members for the Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society).

Reikichi Kita was indebted to Mitsuru Toyama, head of the Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society) in Japan, and was in all probability a member of the Society himself. Kita broke away from the Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society) independently. An official magazine called "Sokoku" (Fatherland) was published. Those subscribing to the "Sokoku" magazine automatically became a member of the Society, and naturally members received the magazine.

Ohgitali was asked by Tera to enlist members and raise subscribers to "Sokoku" magazine. Instead of sending the money he collected to Japan, Ohgitali used the funds for himself. To the movement did not flourish in Los Angeles. Then too Tera went back to Japan in 1935.

Ohgitali came to San Francisco in early part of 1939 on an old Cadillac Tera had given him. With that he started a "For Hire" service during the Fair.

In July of that same year, Kita came to America again intending to go on to Germany but the German-Russian War broke out so instead turned back from New York and sailed from Seattle for Japan. At that time, Kita would have nothing to do with Ohgitali because of the misappropriation.

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R311 JUN 29 1961

ENCLOSURE

Ohgita came to Eita in Japan toward the end of 1940 asking to be allowed to act as agent for the Yokohama Kai in San Francisco. Ohgita has no direct connection with the Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society).

Ohgita's wife is here at this Pomona Assembly Center. She was formerly the wife of Kamekichi Kamekichi, head of the San Francisco Tokyo Club and used to live in the middle flat above us in San Francisco. The Kamekichi's went to Japan in 1936 where Mr. Kamekichi died. Mrs. Kamekichi came back to the United States in early 1941 with one daughter. Soon after her return, she married Ohgita. She is mentally a little off.

Seattle's gambling Club, the Toyo (not Tokyo) Club was the agent for the Yokohama Kai (Black Dragon Society) so there were many dollars and such money raised and sent to Japan from there.

When Eita came to America for the second time in 1939, Oka drove him in his car to Sears auto. Oka knows Eita fairly well and the background of the Yokohama Kai movement in America but there isn't much in it to be concerned about.

In the next letter I'll write about the connection between Tokyo Club and the Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society).

The Black Dragon Society has no power in America. There are many pro-Fascist Japanese in America but they are not directly connected with the Black Dragon Society.

Had a letter from my brother about the arrests of the men. It seems the Fascist group at Santa Anita wanted to invite the Spanish Consul to the center there and show him the conditions and at the same time express their desires to him.

At the preliminary meeting to bring this about, Chuji Matsui of the "Hoho" and Communist, objected very strongly. His objections were in the right and had the backing of many people. On this account Matsui was beaten up and a feud between the two groups started.

Besides Matsui, the Fascist group wants to get Yoneo Sakai, formerly Refu Shimpo (Los Angeles Japanese Daily News) Editor and editor of the Anti-Axis group, too.

Memorandum....

Shigeki Oka

7-2-42

At Santa Anita, my brother, Isoki Oka, District 6, Kammerick
27 Avenue H, Unit 1; Chiro Sakoda and Yoneo Sakai are some I
consider reliable.

at Sanzenen, Karl Yoneda and Tomonaga Yamaseki are the two I
think reliable.

()
Gitsuru Toyama, the head of the Kokuryu Kai (Black Dragon Society)
comes from Fukuoka in Kyushu. Therefore, he is revered by
the Japanese from that Province here in America.

Isoki Hirota, former Premier of Japan is also from Fukuoka. His
rise to power is due to the efforts of Toyama.

Please drop me a line when you receive this letter."

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100-73901-3

July 31, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Cincinnati, Ohio

RE: EDWARD A. SUZUKI
INTERNAL SECURITY -J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter addressed to the Bureau from the San Francisco Office dated July 9, 1942, in the above captioned matter.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the report of Special Agent H. W. Hankinson dated January 30, 1942, at San Francisco, California, in the case entitled, "Japanese Activities-Retaliatory Threats; Internal Security -J," which summarizes information relative to the Pacific Trading Company, Incorporated.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc-San Francisco

San Francisco, California
July 9, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RE: EDWARD A. SUZUKI
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J.B. DAVIDSON, dated May 28, 1942, at Cincinnati, Ohio, wherein a lead is set out for the San Francisco Office to ascertain the reputation of the Pacific Trading Company, Inc., 109 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California, and to conduct an investigation pertaining thereto. It was further requested that this office check its indices to determine whether any persons connected with this company are engaged in subversive activities.

In view of the fact that all Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry have been evacuated from Military Zone No. 1, which includes San Francisco, California, and that information pertaining to the activities of the Pacific Trading Company, as well as its employees, is in possession of the Bureau, no further investigation will be conducted by the San Francisco Office and this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

H.J.L. FETLER
Special Agent in Charge

HLE:HK
100-11601
cc Cincinnati

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INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 3 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INITIALS ON CARD

San Francisco Calif.

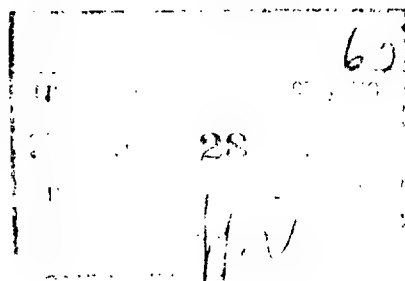
July 13th 1942

President Roosevelt.

Dear Sir.

I am writing this letter in regards to a Japanese camp at Gan Ran race track where our American people are giving the Japs presents if they were good Americans they would buy defence bonds instead of giving our enemies presents. I ^{think} should the F.B.I. would look in to it. In my opinion that is a Fifth Columnist act.

59 JUL 20 1942



CHANGED TO

LLL:EOD
7-3-42

MOORE

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Hayes A. Kroner
General Staff
Chief, Military Intelligence Service
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Kroner:

The following report has been received by this Bureau from a confidential Japanese source and is being submitted to you as a matter of possible interest and for such action as you deem necessary:

"Fourth of July, Independence Day, is a day the U. S. Army and Navy on this Coast should be particularly on the watch, I believe. The people in Japan believe that Americans enjoy their holidays and week-ends and do not work on such occasions. This July 4th falls on a Saturday so the Japanese may attack, thinking that the Americans will be too busy enjoying their holiday and consequently the defense not at its strongest."

The source of information has commented that the above is an expression of a typical Japanese thought and as such should not be completely disregarded. He added that if the Japanese should happen to be within striking distance of any point on the West Coast, it would be a marvelous fillip to Japanese morale if they could attack the United States on July Fourth.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson	_____
E. A. Tamm	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Ladd	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Carson	_____
Coffey	_____
Hendon	_____
Kramer	_____
McGuire	_____
Quinn Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

7-3-42

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JUL 3 1942
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
June 27, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Asst. Director C. H. Carson

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a memorandum dated
June 26, 1942, submitted by Confidential Informant
SF-219 regarding ~~SHIGEKI OKA~~.

Very truly yours,

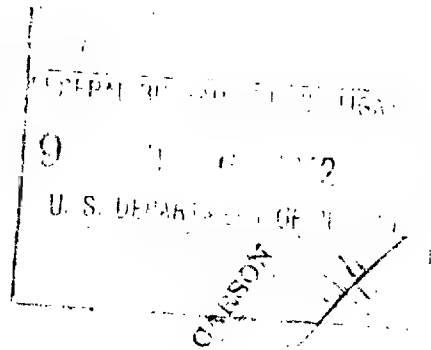
N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.
NJLP:FL
AMSD



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R311 JUN 23 1961

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June 26, 1942

OKA, Shigeki, Pomona

I have today received a letter from the above which reads as follows:

"Regarding the clipping we are enclosing; Shuji Matsui is one of the leaders of the Communist group in Los Angeles with Shuji Fujii (Shuji Fujii in paper). They belong to the "Dojo" group. Hetero Pan (pen name-George Pan) is a writer for the Communist group.

"Have written to Santa Anita to get the real reason for the arrest of the men. Will write later when I get an answer.

"The San Francisco group here in Pomona wrote a letter asking to be relocated with the Tanforan group and at the same time to a place where the climate and working conditions are suitable to the urban group. Some 520 persons signed the letter and it was mailed to General DeWitt and Col. Evans. My father is included in the signatories. The object of this was nothing secret but just to keep the San Franciscans together if possible and to be sent to a place where climate is more suitable to us. (Santa Anita San Franciscans, 530 of them, also sent a similar letter to San Francisco headquarters).

"The Japanese of Southern California have a very strong tendency toward being Pro-Japanese.

"I, myself, since coming to Pomona Assembly Center have found that the Nisei (Kibei and Hawaiian-born mostly) who believe that Japan would surely win are in the greater majority. I have been paying a great deal of attention to this matter.

"I had thought that the Pro-Japanese group comprised 75-80% but according to Mr. Suzuki, an elderly farmer (55-60 years old) from this (Pomona) region, the Japanese, in this Center, including the Nisei, since the start of the United States-Japan war, are 99% Pro-Japanese, he averred.

"Another thing, more than two or three people have said that, my idea that the Allied Forces will ultimately win the war, is ridiculous.

"According to the opinion of Mr. Toshio Ota, former Editor of the San Francisco New World Daily News, about 99% of the issei; 80% including the second generation, are Pro-Japanese.

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U.S.

June 26, 1942

"Then again, listening to the conversation of the middle aged people who come to the Center Store to buy the Los Angeles Daily Morning paper, they say that any time now Japanese forces will attack the United States.

"I asked the aforesaid Mr. Suzuki the following question:

"If you are so pro-Japanese, why is it that you do not throw your life into an endeavor to work for Japan?"

"His answer was: 'I am not a soldier so I wouldn't go to the extent of throwing away my life. Right now, the only thing we can do is to obey the orders of the United States and remain quiet; this would be for the benefit of Japan and at the same time for the United States, I think'.

"My Note: This opinion is the extremely sly way of thinking, a Japanese characteristic. Because they have such an extremely sly thought, I don't think they have a secret society working here at Honona Center now under the present circumstances.

"But many of the Japanese say:

"Japanese forces have already seized Alaska but the newspaper don't write about it."

"The United States' Pacific Fleet has been practically destroyed by the Japanese Navy (On December 7th attack). Navigation between the United States mainland and Hawaiian Islands has been stopped."

"Midway Island has been seized too. The occupation of all of the Hawaiian Islands is imminent. In about two weeks it will become evident."

"These are some of the things a Mr. Nozawa, one of the mess hall workers and a man who was doing business in Los Angeles, said.

"Many of the Japanese blink and say that the newspapers do not print the actual facts but that the radio news broadcasts are more reliable.

"If, should there be a report that the Japanese air force came to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle or its vicinity, the Japanese of this Coast will no doubt start taking active action.

June 26, 1942

"Especially, in Santa Anita where the majority of the people are from Southern California with Los Angeles as a center, chances of a secret society being formed are rather strong. Behind the apparent reason behind the "sit-down" strike at Santa Anita of Tuesday, June 16th, the real cause should be looked into. (Concealians may not understand the Japanese psychology.) If I can learn the names of some of the leaders of the strikers, maybe I can get a hint.

"Again, regarding the ~~guy~~ who was arrested at Santa Anita for gambling, it was said to be the Tokyo Club group but in the case of the leader of the arrested group, Tokijiro Wakajima, he was one of the anti-Tokyo Club people.

"In South America, I know ~~Seisaku Kuroiwa~~, Shungo Lako, Reverend Mori of Sao Paulo City but for all I know they may be arrested or have moved elsewhere. I know a few others but I don't know their addresses.

"There are no good outstanding people here at Ponona Assembly Center. There doesn't seem to be anyone capable who can speak Spanish and English. I believe there are some who can at Santa Anita.

"Would it be possible to pick out hundred per cent American Japanese in the various Assembly Centers and have them act as watchers and let them do propaganda work?

"How about having some capable Japanese person spend about two weeks in each of the Assembly centers? (The Japanese have a peculiarity of giving secret information so even if they know a person is making an investigation there will be persons who will come with different kinds of reports.)

"The Japanese have a funny characteristic; even those who are pro-Japanese and especially Fascistic, they are outwardly very quiet and working in the Assembly Centers. One example of this is a San Francisco man who went to Santa Anita with the first evacuated group. He is ~~Toshio Tauchi~~, one of the representative of the Fascistic element.

"Mrs. ~~Abiko~~ of the Nichi Bei (Japanese-American News) has gone to a friend in Philadelphia from Tanforan saying she is going for an eye operation. She is acquainted with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and knows many other influential friends close to the White House. It seems that through her social contacts and her command of the English language, she is going to start

June 26, 1942

a movement to ask the aid of Mrs. Roosevelt in the republishing of the Nichi-Bei (Japanese-American News)

"Until very recently, Mrs. Abiko said that her paper, the Nichi-Bei may receive a subsidy from the United States Army and continue to publish without interruption, according to an influential editorial staff member of that paper. But among the Editorial Staff of the Nichi-Bei there are some like Mr. Takeda and Mr. Takashashi who are very well thought of by Mrs. Abiko but are leading Fascists. Therefore, it will be necessary to check the action of Mrs. Abiko during her stay in the East.

"Mrs. Abiko says of herself that she is more or less related to the house of Tokugawa Shogunate. Then, too, she is a friend of Mrs. Atsuda, the wife of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

"There are many Japanese here in this Pomona Center who are indignant with and slander others who talk about the strength of the American or Allied Navy or Forces.

"Fourth of July, Independence Day, is a day the U. S. Army and Navy on this Coast should be particularly on the watch, I believe. The people in Japan believe that Americans enjoy their holidays and week-ends and do not work on such occasions. This July 4th falls on a Saturday so the Japanese may attack, thinking that the Americans will be too busy enjoying their holiday and consequently the defense not at its strongest."

(Above letter translated by Oka's daughter)

Note: (By T.A.)

Regarding the 1st paragraph, this is a typical Japanese thought and as such should not be completely disregarded. If the Japanese should happen to be within striking distance of any point on the West Coast, it would be a marvelous fillip to Japanese morale if they could "attack the United States on July 4th."

Japs in Camp Violate Rules

F.B.I. Holds Six From
Santa Anita After
They Meet in Secret

Secret meetings conducted by Japanese aliens at the Santa Anita assembly center during which only Japanese was spoken—a direct violation of Army orders—resulted yesterday in the removal of six aliens to an internment camp and the questioning of five others by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ORDERED BY DE WITT

The apprehension of the evacuees and plans for their prosecution by the government were effected on orders of Lieut. Gen. John I. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command and the 4th Army.

Those removed from the center were Morey K. Asanuma, 42, who acted as chairman of the meetings; Tozebura Sashihara, 42, who was recently elected mayor of the center and was an organizer of the Los Angeles Japanese Young Men's Christian Association; Shuji Matsui, 47; Torimatsu Sato, 50; Frank J. Yoshimoto, 41, and Morio Sera, 36.

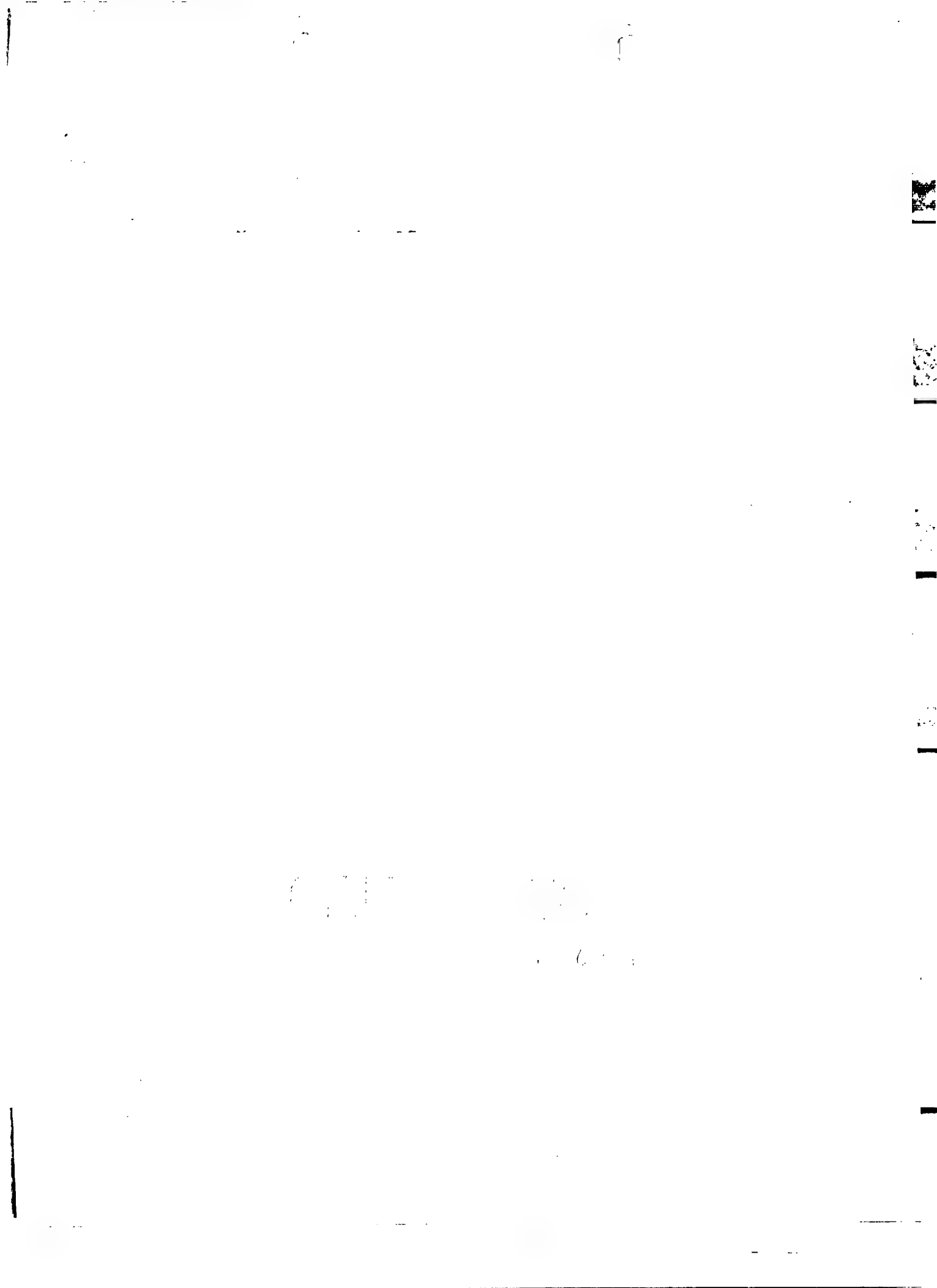
THOSE QUESTIONED

Held for questioning by the F.B.I. are Shuji Fujii, 32; Masaro Kuwada, 41; Ernest Wakayama, 45; Jotero Ban, 42, and Dr. Kaname Takahashi, 38.

Government agents said that the six aliens removed from the center eventually will go before hearing boards which will decide whether they will be interned for the duration.

Los Angeles Times
6/24/42

UNCLASSIFIED



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **2-37**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/4/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/4/42	REPORT MADE BY H.L. McCONNELL <div style="text-align: right;">NK</div>
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Shipment of Oil Aboard Japanese Ships, Richmond, California			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">File reviewed. All logical leads covered. Case closed on authority of the Special Agent In Charge.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-C-</p> <p>REFERENCES: Bureau letter dated May 13, 1941, Bureau File 61-10556</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">Report of Special Agent W.E. BAYLESS, dated 10/9/41 at Seattle, Washington</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">Report of Special Agent LEONARD F. KURTZ, dated 12/5/41 at Butte, Montana</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.:</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">A review of the file reflects that on October 21, 1941, the Seattle Field Division addressed a letter to the San Francisco Office advising that the case was being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin inasmuch as no purpose could be served in holding the same pending in the Seattle Office.</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">A review of the file reflects that referenced reports have exhausted all logical leads, and this case is therefore being closed on authority of the Special Agent In Charge.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C L O S E D</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED R311 JUN 23 1961</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
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The Japanese fleet is moving
North of Guadeloupe. Its Boats
are being refueled by Mother
ship or Sub-based at Guadeloupe
direct West of Gulf of Mexico
* Pacific Ocean California,
specially San Francisco for an
attempted invasion. An attempt
will be made to take Mexico, Entire
Pacific Coast Line in danger.

Japanese Submarine

Japanese Submarine

1911-1912

1911

1911

1911

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Originated at: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

File #: 100-4542

Made at: SAN FRANCISCO	Date: 3/16/42	Period: 2/26;3/4,5,7,8, 9,10,11/42	Made by: C. L. JACOBY - ln
Title: JAPANESE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS			Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Synopsis: Additional information concerning the Shinsu, Nichiren, and Zen sects of the Buddhist church in the United States together with the organization and facts concerning the Konkokyo and Tenrikyo religions which show the close relationship between these churches and Japan's thoughts and ideas.

-P-

References: Report of Special Agent C. L. JACOBY, San Francisco, California, dated February 12, 1942.

Details: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

KONKOKYO MISSIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

Reverend TORAO TATENO of the Konkokyo church, 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco, was interviewed on March 5, 1942. Inasmuch as TATENO is unable to adequately understand the English language, the interview was assisted by CHIYOKO KAYANO, an American-born Japanese. Reverend TATENO supplied the following information relative to the organization of the Konkokyo Missions of North America:

(1) The head church is the Konkokyo church at 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco, which is headed by Bishop Y. FUKUDA, who is presently in custody at Missoula, Montana. The membership totals 800 persons in San Francisco and the Bay area, and comprises some 250 families.

Daily services are held at 6:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 7:45 p.m., with few persons in attendance. Sunday services are held for children at 10:00 a.m.. There is a young people's group known as the Young Men

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and Women's Konkokyo Association, which has about ten active members, and meets irregularly.

There is also a women's organization in connection with the church, which is called Konkokyo Fugin Kai. TATENO explained that this group is a religious and social organization; that they have a short religious session at their meetings and that they end their meetings by serving tea and cakes. These women have, in the past, held benefits for the church, made comfort bags for Japanese soldiers, and in general have sponsored Japanese activities.

TATENO was temporarily in charge of the local church in the absence of FUKUDA.

(2) The Konkokyo church of Tacoma, 1509 South Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma, Washington.

This church has 150 members and was in charge of Reverend TATENO until October 28, 1941 when he left due to difficulties with his congregation.

He stated that he returned to San Francisco, expecting to go back to Japan, but was instead instructed by FUKUDA to start a Konkokyo church in Stockton, California. However before this came about, war was declared, FUKUDA interned, and TATENO has remained in San Francisco. The Tacoma church is not active at present.

(3) Konkokyo church of Seattle, 1713 Main Street, Seattle, Washington.

Reverend R. ~~HIDESHIMA~~ is the priest of this church of 410 members, but the church is presently inactive due to the internment of Reverend HIDESHIMA.

(4) Konkokyo church of Portland, 122 Northwest Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon, having a membership of approximately 500, comprising 220 families. Reverend B. ~~HIRAYAMA~~, the priest, has been interned and the church is not active at present.

(5) The Konkokyo church of Sacramento, California, 604 "O" Street, Sacramento, Reverend Y. ~~YASUMURA~~ is the priest of this church of 400 members.

(6) Konkokyo church of San Jose, 284 Washington Street, San Jose, having 400 members and Reverend A. ~~YAMADA~~ as its priest.

(7) Konkokyo church of Los Angeles, 2924 East First Street, having about 700 members. Reverend Y. TSUYUKI is the priest together with Y. FUKUDA, but both have been interned.

Reverend K. NISHI, 334-B Ocean Avenue, Terminal Island, California and Reverend T. GOTO, 2051 Sawtelle Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, are also Konkokyo priests but have no churches.

TATENO advised that Konkokyo is a comparatively new Japanese religion founded some 80 years ago; that it could be called "New Shinto" inasmuch as it has a foundation in Shinto and adheres closely to ancestral worship practiced by the true Shinto, but that the Imperial Japanese family is not deified by Konkokyo in this country because when Reverend FUKUDA started the church in the United States about ten years ago, it was intended that the laws of the United States be obeyed. Therefore the American branch of the Konkokyo church has this essential difference.

He further explained that Konkokyo and Tenrikyo, although having essential differences, are actually competitive religions in Japan, and that they each offer a popularized form of Shinto worship.

He stated that Konkokyo might be said to worship the universe and admitted that the Konkokyo gods of the universe are believed to consider Japan as their home. He further advised that although the Konkokyo church in the United States is separate from the church in Japan, the Konkokyo priests in this country are all born and educated in Japan.

TATENO attended six years of grammar school, five years of middle school, three years in the University of Waseda, and six months in a school of Konkokyo religion as preparation for his priesthood. He has been in the United States for two years and eight months, was born in Saga Ken, Japan, and has had no military training other than that obtained in middle school, due to his being permanently deferred from the Japanese Army due to physical reasons.

Reverend TATENO supplied the writer with an English version of the sacred scriptures of Konkokyo, which copy is being retained in the library of the San Francisco Field Division. For the purposes of further information a summary of the pertinent data contained in this book is here set forth:

Konkokyo is a newly risen religion which began in Japan just before the Restoration of Meiji about the middle of the nineteenth century and takes its name from Konko, Okayama Prefecture, Japan, where the founder, IKIGAMI

KONKO DAIGIN, first began his teaching.

"The doctrine of Konkokyo comprises much of the spirit of Kannagara-No-Michi, or Shintoism, and because it is recognized officially as one of the Shinto denominations, it is usually considered a Shinto sect". However, due to its belief in a supreme god, it is said to possess qualifications necessary for a universal religion.

The denomination is presided over by a Superintendent Priest who is required to be the son of the head family of Konko, descended directly from the Founder. The present Superintendent Priest is the third generation in this family.

The churches of the sect numbered over 1200 in 1933 when the reference was published and had an aggregate following of some 3,000,000. The headquarters of Konkokyo, called Konkokyo Hombu, is situated at Konkochō, Japan. This headquarters superintends the churches, the preachers of the sect, and controls its missionary work. "In the missionary field, each church forms a unit and is a training hall of faith in which the supreme God, Tenchi-Kane-no-Kami, and the Founder are enshrined, and which contains an ancestral shrine dedicated to the believers' ancestors."

Each church has its missionary organization, a young men's association, a women's association, and a body of boy scouts; a children's association and other organizations. Publication of periodicals and other means of publicity form part of the missionary work. Churches have been established in various countries including the United States of America.

It is further stated that dependency upon salvation through the Founder is a cardinal point of Konkokyo teaching, and that the Founder acts as an intermediary with the supreme God. (It should be noted that the Founder is Japanese). The creed also stresses mutual reliance by the God and man as well as between man and man, and states that "true prosperity comes for man and God when every party prospers in his own position. The creed of Konkokyo then states that "the same thing holds with a country. Especially is this relation very clear in our country. That is, the Sovereign and people are the ruler and the ruled politically, but like father and children in sentiment. It is the glory of our Empire that we have traditionally upheld this splendid custom of looking upon sovereign and people as forming one family. Ours is a unique civilization in which Sovereign and people prosper together."

"Since the prosperity of a country means the prosperity of its people and the prosperity of a people means the prosperity of the country,

the only way to obtain true peace and happiness is to bring about national prosperity through the united efforts of the Sovereign, having at heart the people's welfare, and of the people, responding to the favour of the Sovereign and country. 'Have faith in the God and work at your occupation in good health. It is service to your Sovereign and country.' This teaching of the Founder refers to the people's duty to effect the prosperity of both Sovereign and people according to the God's will".

"In the Admonition Concerning the True Path, Konkokyo believers are warned to be on guard 'that born in the Lands of the Gods, you do not know the great mercy of the Gods and ~~the~~ Sovereign'".

"General Plans of the Path". Konkokyo believers are told to "know that your body is not your own, but entirely your God's and your Sovereign's".

In the "Instructions Concerning Faith", Konkokyo believers are told to "have faith in the God and work at your occupation in good health. It is service to your Sovereign and country."

Reverend TATEMO also made available a copy of a letter from Reverend FUKUDA, Missoula, Montana, which is being retained in the San Francisco file #100-4542. A portion of this letter is here set forth showing FUKUDA's denial before the Alien Enemy Hearing Board, that Konkokyo is a Shinto sect, although the Konkokyo book states otherwise, as previously set forth in this report:

"About our religion, I answered the difference of Konkokyo from the Shrine Shintoism. As you know Konkokyo does not enshrine the historical national Gods, but we worship the Great Universe, as the eternal living being. All mankind are living among the benevolence of the Parent God of Great Universe. Therefore, all mankind of the whole world are brothers and sisters. That is to say, Konkokyo is the 'Religion of Love and Peace', and I explained that I taught all members of old and young to be faithful to this country. To be law abiding, to be loyal to this country, therefore, must be most faithful people and be always prepared to die under the Star Spangle Banner cheerfully: - - - - -

Yours dearest,
YOSHIAKI FUKUDA"

Further information concerning the Konkokyo church may be found in this report under the general heading.

TENRIKYO MISSIONS IN AMERICA

Reverend TSUNETARO KANZAWA, Bishop of the Tenrikyo San Francisco church, 1440 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, California, was interviewed on March 5, 1942. His son, CHARLES KANZAWA, an American-born Japanese acted as interpreter.

Reverend KANZAWA stated that he first came to the United States and to San Francisco in 1903, at the age of 32 as a Bishop of the Tenrikyo church in Japan; that he came of his own volition; that after living here several years, he went back to Japan, and reported the good prospects of starting a church here.

An archbishop of Tenrikyo returned with him, and the first Tenrikyo church in the United States was organized in San Francisco in 1928. There are now 37 Tenrikyo churches in Continental United States, having an average of 50 members each.

A second established church was at Los Angeles, and the Tenrikyo headquarters in America is now in Los Angeles.

KANZAWA also advised that there are some 100 branches of the Tenrikyo church,, and that there is scarcely any difference between these branches, but that each branch carries the name of each town or prefecture in Japan where it originally began. Each Tenrikyo church in the United States has maintained close connection with its particular group in Japan, and the Meikyo Tenrikyo church in Japan paid the rent and various other bills of the San Francisco Tenrikyo church until July, 1941, because the San Francisco Tenrikyo church is of the Meikyo Branch of Tenrikyo. A similar plan is followed in connection with other churches of this faith. All, however, are grouped in the Tenrikyo Mission Headquarters in Los Angeles, which in turn receives instructions, many supplies, etc., from Hombu Tenrikyo Kyo Kai in Nara, Japan, which is the head office of Tenrikyo.

KANZAWA advised that after the completion of grammar school and middle school in Japan, that he attended the Tenrikyo university in Nara for six months, and that he then returned to his native prefecture where he had practice training for several years. He advised that several of the churches in the United States are in the charge of women and men who have had the required training in Tenrikyo, but inasmuch as they have had no supervised practice training, they do not have the title of Reverend. He stated, however, that each of the persons listed in the following organizational chart, follow Tenrikyo as their profession:

TENRIKYO MISSION HEADQUARTERS IN AMERICA
2727 E. First St., Los Angeles, California (Tel. AN 6300)

Archbishop HASHIMOTO MASAGI - In Charge

1. South California Church (Meikyo) Rev. YOSHIKAZU MIYANO - Bishop
144 N. Chicago Street, Los Angeles
2. Southern Pacific Church (Honjima) Rev. YOKO OKAZAKI - Bishop
133 S. Hewitt St., Los Angeles
3. Southern City Church (Meikyo) SUEHIKO KAMEI
348 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles
4. Wilson Church (Honjima) Rev. RINZO TORIZAWA - Bishop
815 Crocker St., Los Angeles
5. North American Church (Koriyama) Rev. HARUO HIGASHIDA - Bishop
126 N. Mott St., Los Angeles
6. Rikuto Church (Tohon) Mrs. ISA OKUDA
953 S. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles
7. Hollywood Church (Honjima) Mrs. TERUKO FUJII
462 N. Madison Ave., Los Angeles
8. San Pedro Church (Meikyo) KUNIMARU ITO
419 1/2 Seaside St., Terminal Island
9. Terminal Church (Honjima) Mrs. HAMA FUKUSHIMA
334 Terminal Way, Terminal Island
10. California Church (Honjima) SHIGEYOSHI TORIZAWA
Rt. 2, Box 833, Compton
- X 11. Gardena Church (Myodo) TADASHI MURANAKA
Rt. 1, Box 400, Gardena
12. Long Beach Church (Meikyo) EINOSUKE AKIYAMA
2786 E. Willo St., Long Beach
13. Compton Church (Koriyama) GIICHI TAWARA
1609 S. Tamarind St., Compton
14. Los Angeles Church (Koriyama) TOMOKI FURUTA
Rt. 1, Box 190, Venice
15. First North American Church (Koriyama) YATARO YASUDA
14415 Western Ave., Gardena
16. Sawtelle Church (Koga) TORATARO SHIROTA
2001 Purdue Ave., W. Los Angeles
17. Hawthorne Church (Honjima) KAZUGI UDO
Rt. 1, Box 713, Hawthorne
18. San Fernando Church (Koriyama) Mrs. NAKA HIGASHIDA
11745 Sun Burst St., San Fernando
19. Balboa Church (Honjima) JITSU YOKODA
2856 Imperial Ave., San Diego

20. Fourth North American Church (Koriyama) KAZUHIKO ~~ARAKI~~
118 First St., Guadalupe
21. San Francisco Church (Meikyo) Rev. TSUNETARO ~~KANZAWA~~ -- Bishop
1440 O'Farrell St., San Francisco
22. Fresno Church (Honjima) Mrs. HARUKO ~~ISHITANI~~
707 D St., Fresno
23. Rocky Church (Koshinokuni) TORAKICHI ~~SUGIURA~~
Rt. 1, Box 364, Turlock
24. Sacramento Church (Meikyo) KUMAKICHI ~~KOJIMA~~
1420 Second St., Sacramento
25. N C Church (Honjima) Mrs. MICHIKO ~~OKAZAKI~~
1310 Seventh St., Sacramento
26. Stockton Church (Meikyo) SOSHIRO ~~TAKEMOTO~~
345 S. Center St., Stockton
27. San Joaquin Church (Honjima) Mrs. HANAE ~~UCHII~~
119 E. Sonora St., Stockton
28. Marysville Church (Meikyo) SHUJIRO ~~UMANO~~

OREGON

1. Portland Church (Honjima) SHIGEO ~~OKAZAKI~~
1517 N. W. 18th Ave., Portland
2. Columbia Church (Koga) KOJI ~~HARADA~~
613 S. E. 15th Ave., Portland
3. Oregon Church (Meikyo) Mrs. TASE ~~SHIMIZU~~
317 N. E. Couch St., Portland

WASHINGTON

1. Tacoma Church (Honjima) ISABURO ~~MURAOKA~~
1352 Faucett Ave., Tacoma
2. Seattle Church (Honjima) KAKU ~~YAMADA~~
1410 Yesler Way, Seattle
3. Washington Church (Meikyo) MITSUZO ~~FUNO~~
922 E. Alder St., Seattle
4. South Seattle Church (Nankai) KUNEMI ~~MINATO~~
914 E. Jefferson St., Seattle
5. North Seattle Church (Kochi) Mrs. MITSUE ~~HASHITSUME~~
114 Ninth Ave. So., Seattle
6. Elliott Church (Kawaramachi) NOBU ~~ONO~~
2035 King St., Seattle

The organization chart set out above is being retained in San Francisco file 100-4542.

KANZAWA stated that Tenrikyo is not a Shinto sect; that the Imperial Japanese family is not deified; and that Tenrikyo has no relation to Konkolyo. He stated that Tenrikyo is entirely different from all other Japanese religions.

The writer viewed the three shrines which are:

- 1 - The middle and largest shrine which represents TENRI-O-KAMI which is the name given to the combinations of the ten gods who watch the destiny of man. The name Tenrikyo comes from the name TENRI-O-KAMI which was TENRI-O-MO-MIKOTO before the Shinto church forced the name to be changed. The Sun God and the Moon God are included in the ten represented.
- 2 - The shrine on the right represents KAYOSAN who is the Foundress of the Church.
- 3 - The shrine on the left represents MITAMA who is the God representing the believer's ancestors.

Daily prayer services are held at 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. in the Tenrikyo Church and on each third Sunday an "Ever Month's Service" is held. Two special services are held each year in March and September to members from other Tenrikyo churches. KANZAWA stated that the Church has no Kais or other organizations in connection.

KANZAWA also made available a book on Tenrikyo which is being retained in the San Francisco office library. This book is an English translation written and printed in Japan consists of chapters entitled "Basis of Doctrine", "The History of the Church", and "Biography of Foundress", as well as the translations of the Dancing Songs composed by the Foundress of Tenrikyo, and used as the ritual of the church.

The following material is a summary of the important sections of the book of Tenrikyo.

There is set forth a description of the creation of man by the ten gods previously referred to and man's subsequent development in Japan. The birth of man as well as the incarnation of the Foundress is said to have occurred at Jiba, in Japan. The Foundress is believed

to return to the world on occasion and minister to mankind. Jiba is set forth as the holy abode of God, a place specially chosen by God, and that all men must leave their foot marks on the sacred ground of Jiba, at least in the life to come if not in the present. Those who once tread the sacred soil, will naturally be filled with heavenly inspiration.

The history of the church in Japan is marked with trouble with other church groups. It was first allowed to worship as a sect of Shintoism following several changes in its ritual, which are still retained. It is stated that in 1908 Tenrikyo was allowed to become an independent church after being a sect of Shintoism since 1864.

In the third of the Dancing Songs of this sect, the following quotation is found:

"Firstly: For here the holy Shoyashiki, of the Sun's native ground, the temple of service, is the foundation of the sect."

In a footnote, it is explained that Shoyashika is the name of the Foundress village, meaning "light of truth" and the Sun's native ground is Nippon, or land of sunrise.

The major portion of this book on Tenrikyo is devoted to the trials and tribulations of the Foundress of the sect together with ideas in healing, reincarnation, etc.

The writer finds no definite admission that Tenrikyo is a Shinto sect, but the fact that it would hold such a relationship for 44 years; that ancestral worship is an intricate part of their beliefs; that their holy land is in Japan; that they worship the Sun God; and that a pilgrimage to Jiba, Japan would bring them great blessings, are all indicative of a strongly Japanese religion.

Further information concerning Tenrikyo may be found in this report under a general heading.

ZEN MISSION IN AMERICA

Reverend DAITO SUZUKI was interviewed in the Soto Mission, 1881 Bush Street, on March 6, 1942. Reverend SUZUKI stated that he is the present priest of the Soto Mission; that this mission is a church of the Zen sect of the Buddhist religion, and that he considers himself to be in San Francisco only in a temporary capacity. This he explained by stating that Reverend SATO who was formerly the head of the church in San Francisco was

recalled to Japan to serve in a Zen temple in March or April, 1941, and that Bishop DOIJUN OCH of Los Angeles directed him to take charge of the San Francisco church temporarily.

SUZUKI made available to the writer, a copy of the English version of the "Principles of Practice and Enlightenment of the Soto Sect". A supplementary portion to the introduction of this book is noted and summarized here for the purpose of making clear the origin of the Soto sect of the Zen Buddhist church.

"The Soto sect is a branch of the Zen sect. The word Zen is a shortened form of Zenna which is a transliteration of the sanskrit word for meditation. The Zen sect of the Buddhist church is said to have originated in India when the Buddha gave his disciple, KASYPA, the true law because he alone, among Buddha's disciples, understood the value of meditation in preparing the law."

The Zen sect subsequently carried their beliefs to China where, during the To Dynasty, Zen made a rapid development and many subsects arose. Soto then became an independent sect, taking its name from two outstanding figures of the sect, namely Sozan and Tozan. The Soto sect was introduced to Japan by a Japanese priest named Dogen. He founded a Zen temple near Kyoto, Japan and left a voluminous work entitled 'Shobo Genzo' which has come to be considered the sacred book of the sect.

After its foundation by Dogen, the faith gained popularity of Shoguns, owing to its simplicity and directness. It has done a great deal for the development of Bushido. Many anecdotes and incidents have been told about the intercourse between famous lords and generals and Zen masters. Emperors too favored the sect.

The Zen sect now has more than 15,000 temples in Japan and also has a theological college, several middle schools and grammar schools besides numerous monasteries where priests are trained under the old form of discipline. "It is a living religion of Japan".

SUZUKI further advised that the Zen Buddhist tries to find Buddha in his own mind whereas the Shinsu Buddhist tries to find Buddha in a higher place (heaven); that Zen teaches personal salvation by the individual through his own actions whereas Shinsu believes in Salvation through the Buddha; and that Zen worships Shaka, the historical Buddha who was born and died in India whereas Shinsu worships Amida, the ideal Buddha.

SUZUKI also stated that the Soto sect of Zen and Buddhism, is the only Zen sect in the United States and that all three Zen churches have been formed in this country. These are:

1 - The Soto Mission (Zenshuji), 123 South Hewitt Street, Los Angeles, which is the head church of this sect in the United States organized in 1924 and presently having 500 or more members. The following is the ministerial personnel of this church: Bishop DOJYUN OCH, Reverend R. TACHIBANA, and Reverend K. YAMASHITA.

2 - The Soto Mission, Terminal Island, California, which formerly had a membership of 150. Reverend B. IKEDA was a priest of this church, and according to SUZUKI, has been interned. This church is now closed inasmuch as it is in a prohibited area. SUZUKI stated that this church obtained its funds through a Japanese language school which it formerly operated.

3 - The Soto Mission, 1881 Bush Street, San Francisco, California, which was organized some seven years ago by Reverend HOSEN ISOBE, who returned to Japan about three years ago and was succeeded by Reverend SATO who was in turn succeeded by Reverend SUZUKI upon SATO's return to Japan. This church has 60 active members, but 200 are considered to be members.

SUZUKI advised that the head office of the Soto sect of Zen is in Tokyo, and that its two temples are located in Japan. He stated that before declaration of war, his church received some school supplies and other printed material from the head office in Tokyo; that the aforementioned booklet was part of such material; but that no money was received from Japan for the support of the churches in this country, such churches being dependent upon its members for support.

He also advised that the San Francisco church had no language school, but that Reverend SATO formerly taught classes in Japanese penmanship.

Services are being held each Sunday from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m., followed by first aid training classes under the direction of the American Red Cross. Sunday School is held in the morning. This schedule is a departure from the practice followed before the declaration of war, when services were held each eighth day.

SUZUKI stated that Zen beliefs are not closely connected with Shintoism, but that respect for one's ancestors is an integral part of the service during which prayers for those who have gone before are offered. It would only be in this way that past emperors of Japan would be worshiped in Zen services, according to SUZUKI. He further advised that in his opinion, Tenrikyo and Konkokyo beliefs are a popular form of Shintoism as opposed to pure Shintoism that is worshiped only by the Emperor of Japan. He stated that Shinto may be stated to be the Emperor of Japan inasmuch as it is the state religion.

SUZUKI further related that the priests of the Soto sect are educated in the Zen college, Komazawa, Japan, which they attend for five years, and that they then renounce their family and take up life in a monastery for several years. He stated that all Zen priests are educated in Japan; that various Zen monasteries are situated in remote mountain areas because of the seclusion required for proper meditation; and that because of the lack of proper seclusion in the United States, it would be impossible to have such training here.

After leaving the monastery, a priest may marry and raise a family.

Upon further questioning, SUZUKI advised that he was directed by the head office of the Soto sect to come to the United States; that as he was the youngest son in his family, he was willing to do so; that he came to spread the Zen doctrine; and that he had expected to return to Japan when he was so directed by the church head in Japan. He advised that such was the usual procedure, but was not always carried out due to the difficulty in Japan to secure priests who understand American customs, money, etc.

He stated that he regretted the present war very much and although he has registered for the draft, being 44 years of age, he feels that his only duty at present is to keep his church members calm. He indicated that he would be unable to state whether he would bear arms for this country against Japan or not.

NICHIREN BUDDHIST CHURCH

Reverend KENNETH TAIRA, 1921 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, was interviewed by Special Agent R. B. HAWLEY and the writer on March 8, 1942. TAIRA stated that he is minister of the Nichiren Buddhist Church, and that before the declaration of war, he was in charge of the Nichiren Church in Berkeley, California.

For reasons of economy, he has recently moved to the above address.

He attended a theological school in Japan for three years following which he entered a monastery where he was instructed by Japanese priests for several years, and was then directed to come to the United States to assist Bishop NITTEN ISHIDA who is the head of the Nichiren in this country. He arrived in San Francisco, in 1937.

He advised that the Berkeley church being recently started, has only 15 members, and that this church is now closed.

The head church of the Honmon Hokkeshu Branch of the Nichiren Buddhist church is located at 2016 Pine Street, San Francisco. This branch was founded in Japan and is a union of four of the original eight branches of the Nichiren sect. The headquarters of this branch is in Tokyo.

Bishop ISHIDA is now interned and the San Francisco church is now inactive. ISHIDA formerly held special services for congregations in Suisun, Sacramento, Sebastopol, Salinas, Gilroy, and San Jose. These services consisted of services in connection with Obon, the day of the spirits return; Obigan, the special day for ancestral worship; and special family services held on the first, third, and seventh anniversary of the death of a father or some member of a family.

TAIRA advised that the Nichiren church in San Francisco, headed by Bishop ISHIDA, actually had only 60 members although ISHIDA claimed many people who gave him money for medical treatments to be members of the church. TAIRA professed to have little knowledge of any church organization sponsored by Bishop ISHIDA.

The Los Angeles Nichiren church of this branch is presumed to be active and Reverend N. MURAKITA is in charge.

TAIRA also stated that this branch of Nichiren has 15 ecclesiastical ranks, and that Bishop ISHIDA held third from the highest rank. He stated that after a Nichiren priest is ordained in Japan, that he must have at least two years practical training before he is sent to the United States; that those who come to this country are chosen on a basis of character, understanding of American ways, etc; and that the duration of this priest's stay is determined by the head church in Japan.

It should be noted that there was another Nichiren sect represented in San Francisco, and that their church was located at 1960 Buchanan Street. This church was in the charge of a Reverend ARIMA who returned to Japan before the declaration of war, and this church is not active. A visit to 1860 Buchanan Street on March 9, 1942 disclosed that the address is a dwelling house; that all church property has been removed, and that ARIMA took all his effects with him. It is also reported that a Nichiren church of this sect is located in Los Angeles.

SHINSU BUDDHIST CHURCH

Reverend K. KUMATA, a Nisei, and executive secretary of the Buddhist Mission of North America, advised on March 7, 1942, that the ministers or priests of the Shinsu sect of the Buddhist church, are called by churches in the United States; that they are dependent on the congregation for their support and retention; that there is a great deal of changing due to the whims of the active members of the respective churches, and that the salary is low. Consequently, the priesthood is unattractive to Nisei because of the extended education necessary, and because of the training that must be secured in Japan.

He advised that he believed the lack of Nisei members and priests to be a great weakness of his church, and that such could only be remedied by more services being held in English and by larger salaries for priests, which would attract Niseis to taking up the priesthood.

KUMATA also explained some differences between the Zen and Shinsu sects which check closely with those previously supplied by Reverend SUZUKI and set forth under the discussion of Zen Buddhism in this report. The only difference in the explanation being that each sect of Buddhism, whether Shinsu, Zen or Nichiren believes that theirs is the true and real way to salvation, and that he considers it impossible for anyone to practice true Zen outside of a secluded monastery.

KUMATA unequivocally stated that Konkokyo and Tenrikyo are each Shinto sects, and that they deify the Imperial family of Japan.

Reverend EJITSU HOJO of the Shinsu Buddhist church at Stockton, California, was interviewed by the writer on February 26, 1942, at which time HOJO stated that he was not sent to the United States by the church in Japan, but that he came of his own accord. However the following certification was found among his effects and is here set forth in

refutation of the statements made by HOJO and KANZAWA, because it clearly shows the part of the Japanese church in establishing Shinsu Buddhist priests in this country:

" HOMPA HONGWANJI
Kyoto, Japan

Certificate

This is to certify that the bearer Rev. EJITSU HOJO is a Buddhist priest ordained on the 27th of April, 1931, being duly registered in the priest register of Homba Hongwanji, Kyoto, Japan; that the said person has been continuously engaged in the Buddhist Missionary work for more than two years up to this date; that the said person is being dispatched to the Salt Lake Buddhist Mission, Salt Lake, Utah, U. S. A., for purpose of continuing his missionary work at the said mission; and that all his necessary travelling and living expenses will be met fully by the said Hongwanji.

Dated this Kyoto, Japan,
1st of July, 1936.

/s/ REV. T. MAEDA
Director
of
Homba Hongwanji, Kyoto, Japan"

This certificate is being retained in the San Francisco file, 100-4542.

GENERAL

On March 4, 1942 Dr. CHITOSHI YANAGA, of the political science department at the University of California, was interviewed by Special Agent R. E. HAWLEY with regard to his knowledge of Japanese religions and their relation to the government.

Dr. YANAGA advised that there is no relationship in Japan between the church and the state such as exists between the Church of England and the British Government. In Japan the state does not control the religion,

except in the case of Shintoism, and here no analogy is possible.

The state religion in Japan is Shinto. The imperial family professes the Shinto faith, but more than this; the Emperor may almost be said to be the Shinto faith. It is through this faith that he achieves his odor of sanctity and it is by it that he wields his authority. When he worships, he worships at the Shinto shrine. It is at the Shinto shrine that he announces his accession to the throne; and on all matters which effect the nation, it is there that he advises his ancestors of good and bad news.

The Shinto faith, however, can be divided into two sections: the pure, ascetic, belief which is the religion of the Imperial family; and the sectarian Shintoism which is the religion of the people. Sectarian Shintoism itself can be divided in the forms of its worship. Two of these present in the United States are the Tenrikyo Church and the Konkokyo Church. These are much simpler in form and are designed for popular appeal. But since, in essence, these are also based on worship of the Emperor as a deity, those who profess this faith are of necessity believers in Japan and her destiny.

There is no direct participation in the affairs of the Buddhist church in Japan by the government, according to Dr. YANAGA. However, the head of the main Buddhist temple at Kyoto, Japan, does hold a unique position. The leader of the Hongwani Sect is, at present, KOSHO OTANI. KOSHO OTANI is a member of the House of Peers, having succeeded to the title of Count on the death of his grandfather, KAZUI OTANI. KOSHO OTANI has served in the Imperial Japanese Army, married a princess of the Imperial Household, and also held the office of Minister of Overseas Affairs in Prince KONOYE's cabinet. KAZUI OTANI, grandfather of the present head of the Hongwani Temple, in Kyoto, was also much mixed up in politics during his incumbency. So much so that there was protest against his wandering from spiritual affairs.

According to Dr. YANAGA, the usual study for the priesthood in the Buddhist religion is long, and usually takes one of two courses. It is possible to become a priest after serving a long novitiate in a Buddhist monastery. And it is also possible to become a priest by attending the Buddhist College in Kyoto, which is named after the Otani family, mentioned above. Dr. YANAGA expressed the belief that it would be entirely possible to use the Buddhist religion as a cloak for sending agents into this country, and stated that he was most suspicious of the priests who have been sent to this country during the last five or six years. Such priests, whether agents or not, would be so thoroughly indoctrinated in the ideas

of Japan's pre-eminence, and her mission in Asia, that they would be dangerous to the security of this country.

Dr. YANAGA further advised that while Japanese may be Shinto, Buddhist or Christian, he is also, to some extent a believer in Shintoism. At the time, some two years ago, when the Japanese Government decreed that no Japanese religious institution could receive any of their support from a foreign country - thus forcing all American missionaries as well as others to withdraw, and turn over all their properties to the Japanese--one Japanese Christian, in an excess of patriotism, urged that the Christian Trinity be enlarged, so that the Japanese goddess Amaterasu could be included.

On February 20, 1942, Mr. SUSUMU NAKAMURA, Instructor in the Oriental Language Department, University of California, gave Agent HAWLEY the following information with regard to the Buddhist Sects:

1 - The main Buddhist faith is that of the Hongwangi sect. This is world wide in scope, appeals to all peoples, and is the strongest in Japan. It is this sect that has the widest following among Japanese in the United States.

2 - One of the most pro-Japanese, and nationalistic sects is the Nichirin. Nichirin is peculiarly a Japanese sect, because Nichirin was a Japanese saint, born in the year 1222, during the Kamakura dynasty in Japan. This was an age of sloth and greed. Nichirin advocated a return to the simple life and the way of the warrior, and his teaching brought something of a reformation in Japan. It is this sect that appeals greatly to the Japanese soldier. (It is this sect, for instance, that is connected with the Togo Kai and the Meiji Kai.)

3 - Another sect which has some following in the United States is the Zen. The Zen sect is a very meditative sect. It believes strongly in individual salvation based on self-reliance and firm purpose. It is on the teachings of this sect that much of the Bushido code is based. Hence, this sect too, appeals much to the soldier, and it follows that it too is strongly nationalistic. This is true not so much because of the teachings of the faith, but the individuals who practice it.

PENDING

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO FILED DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will develop additional information concerning the Subject churches and their membership.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Originated at: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA			File #: 100-4542
Made at: SAN FRANCISCO	Date: 3/16/42	Period: 2/26;3/4,5,7,8, 9,10,11/42	Made by: C. L. JACOBY - ln
Title: JAPANESE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS			Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Synopsis: Additional information concerning the Shinsu, Nichiren, and Zen sects of the Buddhist church in the United States together with the organization and facts concerning the Konkokyo and Tenrikyo religions which show the close relationship between these churches and Japan's thoughts and ideas.

-P-

References: Report of Special Agent C. L. JACOBY, San Francisco, California, dated February 12, 1942.

Details: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

KONKOKYO MISSIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

Reverend TORAO TATENO of the Konkokyo church, 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco, was interviewed on March 5, 1942. Inasmuch as TATENO is unable to adequately understand the English language, the interview was assisted by CHIYOKO KAYANO, an American-born Japanese. Reverend TATENO supplied the following information relative to the organization of the Konkokyo Missions of North America:

(1) The head church is the Konkokyo church at 1909 Bush Street, San Francisco, which is headed by Bishop Y. FUKUDA, who is presently in custody at Missoula, Montana. The membership totals 800 persons in San Francisco and the Bay area, and comprises some 250 families.

Daily services are held at 6:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 7:45 p.m., with few persons in attendance. Sunday services are held for children at 10:00 a.m.. There is a young people's group known as the Young Men

COPIES	SAC
5 - Bureau	
2 - ONI, San Francisco	
1 - G-2, San Francisco	
4 - San Francisco	
1 - each following office for information: Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Phoenix, Salt Lake City, New York	

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter
San Francisco, California
March 31, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Information received from Confidential
Sources of Information.

Dear Sir:

This is to report the following as received from highly confidential sources of information during the period March 23, 1942, to March 29, 1942:

SF-513: Mr. H. R. HUBBARD, a San Francisco attorney and friend of former German Consul FRITZ WIEDEMANN, contacted Mr. FROSSARD to inquire if Mrs. CLEMENS MARK who is interned as an enemy alien could go back to Germany with the German Embassy staff. FROSSARD advised HUBBARD to address a letter to the Swiss Legation in Washington, send it to FROSSARD, and he would forward it to Washington along with his recommendations.

NATALIE VALLY, subject of an espionage case in the San Francisco office and friend of former German Consul FRITZ WIEDEMANN, contacted Mr. FROSSARD. She advised that she is a friend of Mr. BELL HURI (phonetic) who is from Japan and whom FROSSARD also knows. She made an appointment to see FROSSARD as soon as she could get down to his office.

A Mr. WIEGAND inquired about getting some papers certified to and wanted to find out how he could send them to Germany. He made an appointment to see the Consul General. (WIEGAND is perhaps identical with GUENTHER CARL WIEGAND, subject of an espionage case of the same name.)

Mr. FILLIPINI, telephone Overland 0458, inquired whether JOST had heard from a Mr. OTT in San Angelo, Texas. JOST had not heard anything and suggested that FILLIPINI draft a telegram to send to OTT, and JOST would send it.

SF-601: MENSING made numerous contacts in connection with his wife's illness. MENSING contacted Dr. SCHMITT, his doctor, and friends: LILLIAN BROWN, a Mrs. FRIEDE, and a Mr. MITCHELL. MENSING has been trying to get a house in the country to take his wife to and wants a place in the vicinity of Redwood City, California.

SF-646: An unidentified woman contacted Mrs. SCHUSSEL and inquired about the time of a meeting on that date and whether or not it was a regular meeting or just for the Committee. Mrs. SCHUSSEL advised it was a regular meeting to be held at 2:30 P.M., March 28, 1942.

61-10556-45-6
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 31 1942
RECORDED
INDEXED

March 31, 1942

Re: Information received from Confidential Sources of Information.

SF-647, SF-648: KERTZ made arrangements for two cases of wine to be given away as door prizes at the Annual Bazaar to be given at the California Hall, March 28, 1942. KERTZ requested an unidentified man to bring one HAMMOND BEUSCH to a meeting on March 27. KERTZ called an OSCAR PREUSGER, Santa Rosa, California, relative to some installations (probably of the Hermann Sons' Lodge of which KERTZ is Grand Secretary of all chapters in California). The Army is apparently going to take over California Hall in whole or in part. KERTZ has made inquiry relative to the Army using certain equipment which is at the hall.

SF-600: This informant's activities were confined to two days during the above period and consequently no information of value was secured.

SF-613: This informant was able to operate on March 26, 27, and 28, 1942, only and consequently was unable to furnish the usual volume of information. However, with his assistance the following facts were secured.

The efforts of the local Communists have been devoted in great part recently to the National Free Browder Congress. It was determined that WAYNE CANTU of the Dishwashers' Union in San Francisco headed the San Francisco delegation to this convention. Informant also believes that FRED THOMPSON, who has been active in several of the Communist front organizations, was a delegate. The Communist Party headquarters has made arrangements to hold a reception for the returning delegates at the Dawn Club, San Francisco, on April 12, 1942, with 150 persons being expected to attend.

Another school under the auspices and direction of the Communist Party State Committee is to be held the week of April 5, 1942. Their program is to cover the following subjects: capitalism, socialism, rise of Fascism, the character of the war and the United States, the Negro question, and American Democratic traditions.

Informant determined that KENNETH MAY, of the Communist Party in Alameda County, is to speak on socialism at this school. MAY also advised the Communist Party headquarters that the Party is sponsoring a meeting at the University of California campus. He desired a speaker from headquarters to discuss the subject "Labor and the War".

Informant was able to secure the figures on sales of Communist Party literature for the months November, 1941, through February, 1942, as follows:

November . . .	\$ 4,432.68
December . . .	5,508.75
January . . .	4,680.13
February . . .	4,669.67
	<u>\$19,291.23</u>

March 31, 1942

Re: Information received from Confidential Sources of Information.

It was noted that 1,900 copies of "The Communist" were sold during each of these months; 40,000 copies of "Stalin Speaks" during the four month period, 1,500 Schneiderman pamphlets and 27,500 copies of the Browder pamphlet; this last figure being for the San Francisco district alone.

HARRY KRAMER, business manager of the People's World, furnished Informant the total subscription figure for this newspaper as of March 27. He stated that the subscription totalled 9,900 and that he expected that it would reach a total of 10,000 by March 28.

SF-652: Informant reports that members of the French Consulate at San Francisco have been requested to submit resignations and it appears that the consulate office might close. Informant also states that eleven French sailors were taken from a ship in this city, under orders of the "French Line" in New York City, and were ordered to New Orleans and to New York. Informant advises that the Consulate has been in frequent contact with JEAN SABLON, French singer, and that some of the contacts were in regard to "business".

SF-651: Informant confirms the report of Confidential Informant SF-652 in regard to the movement of the consular staff and adds that several members of the French colony in San Francisco will also leave to go to France.

SF-650: Informant confirms report of Confidential Informants SF-652 and SF-651 and adds that arrangements have been made for a boat to come from Martinique to New York to take on French citizens destined for France.

X Copy SF-606: Informant reports continued activity in regard to the sale of Japanese property. Frequent contacts were made by members of the Consulate with a Mr. LEO VALENSUELA, at a local bank.

SF-607: Nothing of value was received from this source in the English language. Portuguese material will be transmitted to the Bureau for translation.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

MBM:FB
100-9566



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

JHW:mva January 8, 1942
Call: 11:30 p.m.
Transcribed: 1:30 a.m. --

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD
REP JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Egan _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to the newspaper article captioned "Stockton Jap Killed by Filipino; Riots Feared; Area Under Guard", dated December 26, 1941, which was forwarded to the Bureau by the San Francisco Office and is attached hereto.

At the above-stated time, I called the San Francisco Office and in the absence of SAC Pieper, talked to SA Henry L. McConnell. He stated that he remembered the incident but did not know whether a report containing the information concerning it had been forwarded to the Bureau. He was directed to bring this matter to the attention of SAC Pieper the first thing in the morning, informing him that the Bureau desired a complete report on it immediately. He was instructed that the Bureau wanted to obtain all facts concerning the situation inasmuch as it was a matter closely allied with the National Defense of this country.

SA McConnell said that this matter would be handled and the Bureau advised probably by teletype on January 9, 1942.

Respectfully,

J. H. Williams
J. H. Williams

Attachment

3 11/11/42

2 APR 1942

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Stockton Jap Killed by Filipino; Riots Feared; Area Under Guard

STOCKTON, Dec. 26.—War in large that the colony is some-
the Philippines was reflected in times called "Little Manila," and
the extensive Japanese and Fili- with thousands of Japanese agri-
pino colonies here today as one cultural workers as transient
Japanese was shot to death by a residents, Stockton is peculiarly
Filipino and authorities took vig- susceptible to possible outbreaks
orous measures to stem threat- of race feeling.

Such an outbreak started last
night as windows of numerous

Japanese business houses were
smashed, assertedly by gangs of
Filipinos.

Today, Jungo Kino, 55 year old
attendant at a Japanese garage,
was shot to death as he stood
talking to a friend. The witness

told police that the Filipino pulled
open a door, fired without warn-
ing, and then fled.

The Japanese Association ap-
pealed to Police Chief Harold
Bogelsan for protection and the
chief ordered all Japanese to re-
main off the streets at night to
avoid meetings.

At the same time, Chief Bogel-
san closed a local Filipino dance
hall.

Indications that the rise in feel-
ing is not confined to the city
came when Koichi Inouye,
wealthy Japanese farmer of the
Delta region, asked Sheriff Mar-
tin Ansbro to place a guard at
his ranch. Inouye explained he
feared trouble because he em-
ploys large numbers of both Japs
and Filipinos.

Ansbro's deputies are making
a daily survey of Delta island
farms and a guard has been
placed at Middle River Ferry,
nine miles west of here, where
large groups of both races re-
quently gather.

What information have we received
from our field office relative to
this situation?

JHH

DEC 27 1941



JHW:elc

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: JAPANESE AND FILIPINO
RELATIONS
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Reference is made to the newspaper article dated December 26, 1941, captioned "Stockton Jap Killed by Filipino; Riot Feared; Area Under Guard," published in the San Francisco Examiner and forwarded to the Bureau by the San Francisco Office. This article, attached hereto, carries your notation: "What Information have we received from our Field Office relative to this situation?" Inasmuch as the Bureau had no other information concerning this matter, telephonic contact was made with the San Francisco Office, and it was directed to submit a complete report on this matter.

By teletype dated January 9, 1942, SAC Pieper informed that Jungo Kino, a 55 year old Japanese garage attendant, who had resided in Stockton for over ten years, was shot and instantly killed at 1:20 A.M. December 26, 1941. An elderly Japanese man was the only witness. This witness said that a slender young Filipino opened the garage door at the above stated time, shot Kino and fled. Chief of Police Bogelsan, Stockton, California informed that this witness later gave conflicting stories and hence his statement that a Filipino did the shooting is questionable. Chief Bogelsan said no suspects had been arrested to date.

SAC Pieper said that the Stockton officials consider the above matter unduly publicized by the San Francisco newspapers, asserted that the situation in Stockton is under control and that there is no indication that race riots between Filipinos and Japanese will result from the incident or the present emergency.

SAC Pieper also informed that Army officials surveyed the situation on New Year's Eve and apparently were satisfied that no riots were eminent.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Foxworth ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Drayton ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Tour Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

48-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 APR 1942

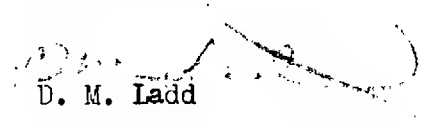
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

The San Francisco teletype continued that Agents of that Office had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain information from Filipino sources. However, the progress of the investigation being made by local authorities at Stockton is being followed closely.

SAC Pieper said that this matter was not reported to the Bureau because it was an isolated instance of violence and there is no indication presently existing that Filipinos in Stockton plan riots or concerted action against the Japanese. Local officials have ordered night closing of all liquor establishments in the Oriental section and placed extra police patrols in that area. Chief Bogelsan attended mass meetings of Filipinos and met with Japanese and Filipino leaders to issue warnings against possible outbreaks. Leaders of both races have assured him that every precaution is being taken by them to avoid mass action.

SAC Pieper concluded by stating that the San Francisco Office is maintaining frequent contacts with officials at Stockton for an indication of any change in this situation.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

Attachment

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

STH:EHJ

May 9, 1942

File # 61-10556-48-54

Re: Sumitomo Bank
Miscellaneous Code Books.

Lab # 77593

Examination requested by: San Francisco

Reference: Letter 4/18/42

Examination requested: Cryptographic

Specimens:

HOLLAND

- 61-10556-48-54 Q20 One Japanese blue covered code book the inside page of which bears the number "150". This book was taken from the vault of the Sumitomo Bank Limited, San Francisco, California.
- Q21 One Japanese red covered book the inside page of which is stamped "Received Jul 28, 1939". This book was taken from the vault of the Sumitomo Bank Limited, San Francisco, California.

Result of examination:

The two code books submitted with your letter of April 18, 1942, designated as Q20 and Q21, are being retained in the Cryptographic Section of the Laboratory for any possible use in the future.

In the event that the San Francisco Office desires the return of these books, the Laboratory should be so advised.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1-Bureau
2-San Francisco
1-Laboratory
★ MAY 11 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR MAIL

4-23

JL

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
April 18, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SUMITOMO BANK
Miscellaneous Code Books

Dear Sir:

There are being forwarded to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover two Japanese code books which were taken from the vault of the SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED, (San Francisco Branch), 315 California Street, San Francisco, California.

These books are being furnished so that they may be placed in the code book files of the Technical Laboratory. They need not be returned to the San Francisco Field Division.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

JAD:GG
65-2043
cc: Technical Laboratory
cc: Package

②
C. L. R. R.

9 APR 30 1942

45-
10
EF

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
March 4, 1942

Director --
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: UNKNOWN JAPANESE
Employed Water or Power and Light Company
San Francisco, California
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a telephonic request from Mr. J. C. STRICKLAND to Special Agent in Charge N. J. L. PIEPER received 8:59 A.M., January 19, 1942. MR. STRICKLAND requested information regarding a Japanese alien who, according to a PEARSON and ALLEN broadcast of January 18, 1942, was reported to have been taken into custody somewhere on the west coast of the United States. This alien was further supposed to have a son employed in the water works or power and light company in San Francisco and to have purportedly used his influence to place 11 or 12 other Japanese.

The following persons were contacted for information concerning Japanese employees:

1. MR. H. L. KINSEY, Personnel Manager of the San Francisco Water Department, 425 Mason Street, San Francisco, California
2. MR. J. F. MULLEN, Personnel Manager of the Hetchy Water Supply, 425 Mason Street, San Francisco, California
3. MR. F. R. GEORGE, Information Department of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, California

Each of these individuals advised that it was not the policy of his company to employ either Japanese nationals or American-born Japanese and that as of January 21, 1942, they had no such persons in their employ.

Inasmuch as these three previously mentioned companies are the only water or power and light utility companies in the San Francisco area, no further investigation is being conducted in this case.

COPIES DESTROYED
R311 JUN 23 1961

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

ETC:vrl
Typed 3/13/42

WALDEN DEW ELLIOTT J. ENNIS
DIRECTOR, ALIEN REGISTRATION UNIT

RE: ASSAULT BY UNKNOWN JAPANESE
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 10, 1942

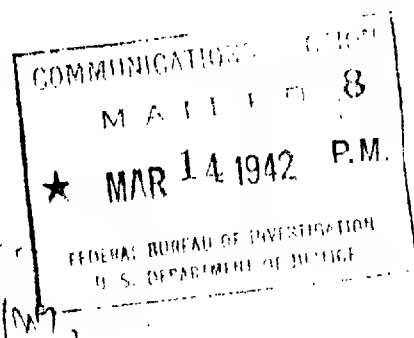
For your information, there is transmitted
herewith one copy of a memorandum I furnished today to
the Attorney General relating to a knife attack by an
unidentified Japanese on an elderly storekeeper in San
Francisco, California, on March 10, 1942.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachment

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Coffey _____
Hendon _____
Hottel _____
McGuire _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



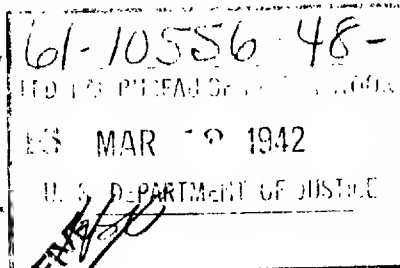
GWS

LAMP.

PIEPER

6-39 PM OK FBI WA DC NG

COPY IN FILE ³⁴⁷



**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION

(Japanese Activities/Hawaiian Islands)

JAPANESE 1941

FILE NUMBER: 61-10556-19

SECTION : 13



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin:	Honolulu, T. H.		File No.:	65-414
Made At:	Honolulu, T. H.	Date:	5/23/43	Period:
			4/25/43	Made By:
				JOHN HAROLD HUGHES
Title:				Character:
JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, HONOLULU, T. H.; List of Japanese Associations Abroad For Year 1932				ESPIONAGE - J

Synopsis:

Translation made of pamphlet entitled "LIST OF JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS ABROAD, TEMPORARY EDITION," compiled by Trade Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan. Consists of information based on results of surveys conducted by diplomatic establishments for year 1931-32 and prior thereto. Countries and islands represented include Australia, British Malaya, India, Java, the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, Hawaii, United States, Mexico, Canada, Germany, and South America. First section includes Japanese associations whose aim was public welfare, which as a rule were formed by persons from the same province or having the same occupation and business interests. Second section lists all Japanese organizations which are not Japanese associations and are divided according to their nature. The membership in each group, general remarks, and the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consulate within which the particular organization falls are indicated. Translation reflects thoroughness of Japanese organizational setup throughout the Pacific and South American areas. Index to countries named in report set forth.

- P -

J. C. A. Norton 61-117-117-
 Copies:
 5 Bureau 2 Chicago 2 ONI, Honolulu
 2 San Francisco 2 New Orleans 1 G-2, Honolulu
 2 Los Angeles 2 San Antonio 2 Honolulu
 2 Seattle 4 1943 San Juan
 2 Portland 2 New York
 2 San Diego 2 Washington Field

FIVE

JUN 14 1943

6/17/43-CC-ONI & G-2-M

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Details: This report is predicated upon a translation of material furnished this office by Confidential Informant T-1. The translation was made by SABURO CHIWA, translator of the Honolulu Field Office, and is entitled "ZAIGAI HOJIN DANTAI MEIBO (KARIHAN) LIST OF JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS ABROAD, TEMPORARY EDITION." It was compiled in November, 1932, by the GAIMUSHO TSUSHOKYOKU (TRADE BUREAU OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS).

Attention is drawn to the multiplicity of these organizations, the thoroughgoing efforts of the Japanese Foreign Ministry to keep tab on the membership of these groups, as well as to classify them according to the purpose for which they were organized.

Here follows a complete translation of the aforementioned pamphlet:

Title: ZAIGAI HOJIN DANTAI MEIBO (KARIHAN)
LIST OF JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS ABROAD (TEMPORARY EDITION)

Compiled: November 1932 by the GAIMUSHO TSUSHOKYOKU (TRADE BUREAU OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

PREFACE

A. This list is based on results of surveys conducted by the various foreign diplomatic establishments from 1931 to 1932, and since the surveys were conducted with objects other than this in mind, there are portions in the survey reports which are not adapted for use in compilation of this list. Not only that, since the surveys were made at different periods, the list cannot be expected to be perfect in form and content. Further, it is extremely regrettable that this pamphlet is being published as a "temporary edition" due to the fact that portions of it are supplemented by materials from past surveys and other materials as a result of reports not arriving up to the time of printing of this list. However, since it would be a useless delay to hold up printing until these surveys are completed, and in view of the fact that we must comply with the earnest requests made recently by various quarters, we have decided to comply with the foregoing requests by immediate publication of this list, and hope to perfect the list with subsequent revisions.

B. In this list, no mention is made of associations in Manchuria, China, Hongkong, and the Soviet Union.

C. In the first section, entitled "NIPPONJINKAI" (Japanese Associations), associations whose aim is public good and which correspond to cities, towns, and villages in Japan proper are listed. Included in the list are sectional groups in urban districts which correspond to town associations and social organizations in Japan proper, and associations formed by persons from same provinces, associations made up of persons with same occupation, and associations formed by persons with same interests.

D. The inscription, BUN, inserted in the column under REMARKS, indicates that a Japanese elementary school or a Japanese language school is being operated. The elementary schools operated by the Japanese associations in the South Seas and in India are, as a rule, authorized elementary schools abroad. The elementary schools operated by the Japanese associations in the various countries of South America are, as a rule, public elementary schools of the individual countries and private Japanese language schools authorized according to the laws of the individual countries. Those in the United States and Canada are usually private Japanese language schools. Furthermore, in the United States and Canada, not a few of those operating Japanese language schools are others besides the Japanese Associations. And, the religious associations operate Sunday schools.

The insertion of the inscription "KI" indicates operation of dormitories to accommodate school children. The Japanese people residing in urban districts have many facilities for schooling of their children, but the Japanese people residing in areas distant from urban districts have no Japanese schools. Not only that, in many cases, there is a lack of educational facilities in the countries in which the Japanese people reside, and these people are feeling great inconvenience in the education of their children. Consequently, they have erected dormitories in the central regions to facilitate education of their children.

The inscription, "BO," indicates the management of a Japanese community cemetery. The greatest number is found in the South Seas region.

"KU" indicates existence of clubs and assembly halls.

"HO" indicates publication of weekly and monthly association bulletins.

"BYO" indicates operation of hospitals.

E. In the column entitled "JURISDICTION" is given the abbreviations of foreign diplomatic establishments conducting business pertaining to the various associations. The following are names of these establishments for which the abbreviations stand for.

BA	Japanese Consulate General at Batavia
SU	Japanese Consulate at Surabaya
ME	" " " Medan
KA	" " " General at Calcutta
MO	" " " at Bombay
RAN	" " " Rangoon
KO	" " " Colombo
SHIN	" " " General at Singapore
MA	" " " " at Manila
DA	" " " at Davao
HA	" " " General at Hanoi

SAI	Japanese Consulate at Saigon
SEM	" Legation at Siam
HO	" Consulate General at Honolulu
SO	" " " San Francisco
RO	" " at Los Angeles
SHI	" " Seattle
PO	" " Portland
SHI(K)	" " Chicago
NYU	" " General at New York
PAN	" " at Vancouver
SEI	" " General at Sao Paulo
RI	" Sub-Consulate at Ribeirao Preto
SA	" Consulate Field Station at Santos
U	" " at Bauru
LI	" " Lima
BOKU	" " General at Mexico
MA	" " at Mazatlan and Tia Juana - Agent's Office
CHI	" Legation at Chile
HAV	" Consulate at Havana
PA	" " Panama
BU	" " Buenos Aires
GO	" " General at Sydney
FUTSU	" " Embassy in France
DOKU	" " in Germany
RIN	" Consulate General at London
KAN	" " " Hamburg
KOO	" " at Lyon
MI	" " Milan

F. In the first section, the associations have been divided according to areas they properly belong in, and their names have been listed in the respective areas in "i, ro, ha" order -- equivalent to the English a, b, c, order.

In the second section, the associations have been divided into six groups according to their nature, and in each of these groups, following the example of the first section, they have been divided according to areas and their names have been listed in "i, ro, ha" order.

November 1932

Section 73, Trade Bureau

SECTION #1

"JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS"ASIA

1. Netherlands East Indies
2. India, British Malaya, Borneo
3. Philippines, Guam (U. S. possessions)
4. Others

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
(Java, Sumatra, etc.)

JAVA

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
PANJOEWANGI JAPANESE ASSOCIATION c/o Mr. S. MAYEDA, Srono, S. S. 6/L, Java	53		SU
BATAVIA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Noordweijk 41, Batavia, Contrum, Java	300	BUN, KU	BA
BANDOENG JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Bandoeng, Java			BA
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF BONDOWOSO Bondowoso, Java	23		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, PONOROGO c/c Toko Kawate, Madioen	46		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF TOELONG-AGOENG Toelong-Agoeng	63		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF EAST JAVA, Soerabaya	427	KI a federation of Japanese asso- ciations in the eastern part of Java	SU
TJIRATJAP JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Tjiratjap			BA

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
THE MIDDLE JAVA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Seteran, 3 Semarang	190	BUN	BA
CHERIBON JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Cheribon			BA
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF LOEMADJANG Loemadjang	97		SU
GAROET JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Garret			BA
SOLO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Djodjakarta			BA
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MALANG Malang	71		SU
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION KEDIRI Kediri	57		SU
BLITAR JAPANESE ASSOCIATION c/o Onderneming Njamil, Lodje, Blitar	16		SU
PROBOLINGGO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION c/o Mr. T. TAKAUCHI, Probolinggo	44		SU
DJOCDDJA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Djocddja			BA
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, DJEMBLER c/o S. NAKAMOTO, Djember	48		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, DJEMBLER c/o E. HATTORI, Djember	30		SU
SOEKABOEMI JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Soekaboemi			BA
DE JAPANSCH VEREENIGING SOERABAYA (Soerabaya Nipponjin-Kwai) Soerabaya	367	BUN, KU	SU

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	SUMATRA		JURIS- DICTION
	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	
BANKA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION c/o TOKO NORO, Soengeiliat, Banka			BA
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, PAKAN Pakan Baroe, O. K.	33		ME
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, PADANG Padang, W. K.	94		ME
PALEMBANG JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Palembang			BA
JAPANSCH VEREENIGING, PANGKALAN BRANDAN Pangkalan Brandan, O. K.	24		ME
DJAMBI JAPANESE ASSOCIATION (DJAMBI NIPPONJINKAI)			BA
DJAMBI JAPANESE ASSOCIATION (DJAMBI NIPPONJINKYOKAI) Djambi			BA
NOTE: Tendency is toward union of above two associations.			
TANDJONG KARANG JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Tandjong Karang			BA
TEBING TINGGI NIPPONJINKAI Tebing Tinggi, Deli, O. K.	56		ME
ATJEH NIPPONDJINKAI Kota Radja, Atjeh	23		ME
JAPANSCH VEREENIGING, ASAHAN Tandjong Balei, Asahan, O. K.	43		ME
SABANG NIPPONJIN-KAI No. 45 Passar Weg, Sabang, Atjeh	30		ME
SIANTER NIPPONDJIN-KAI Pematang Siantar, O. K.	25		ME
BINDJEI NIPPONDJIN-KAI No. 52 Bindjei Straat, Bindjei, O. K.	16		ME
SUMATRA NIPPONDJIN-KAI No. 14 Kroesen Straat, Medan, O. K.	340		ME
		BUN, BO Formed by residents in vicinity of City of Medan.	

BORNEO, CELEBES, ETC.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	JURIS- DICTION
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION LOMBOK c/o K. Itoh, Ampenan, Lombok	8		SU
BALIKPAPAN NIPPONDJIN-KAI (THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION BALIKPAPAN) Balikpapan, Borneo	36		SU
BANDJERMASIN NIHONJINKAI (THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION BANDJERMASIN) c/o Nomura Rubber Refinery Bandjermasin, Borneo	60		SU
THE WEST BORNEO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Pontianak, Borneo			BA
BENCOELEN SHU NIPPONDJIN-KAI Bencoelen, Borneo			BA
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, TARAKAN Tarakan, Borneo	36		SU
LANDAK JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Landak, Pontianak, Borneo			BA
NIHONJINKAI, THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION MAKASSER Mamoedjoe Straat No. 3 A Makasser, Celebes	134		SU
BOETON JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Boeton, Celebes	25		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION KOTA-BAROE Kota-Baroe, Poeloeleuet, Borneo	13		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF TERNATE Ternate, Halmahera	23		SU
AROE ISLAND NIHONJINKAI (THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION DOBO) Dobo, Aroe Island	94		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMBOINA Amboina	30		SU
THE SAMBODJA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Sambodja, Balikpapan, Borneo	7		SU

11

CONFIDENTIAL

II. Growth and Composition of the Japanese Community
in the Hawaiian Islands

(1) History

16. Japanese immigration to Hawaii originally was fostered by Hawaiian sugar planters, who were seeking a solution to the problems presented by their shortage of cheap labor. One shipload of Japanese, signed under a three-year contract, arrived in 1868, but there was some unpleasantness between the governments of Japan and Hawaii about the matter, and the real tide of immigration did not begin until nearly two decades later.

17. The year 1868 was the first of Meiji; Japan was still shaking from the internal crisis caused by restoration, was still suspicious of the Western world which had pried her open for trade, and was still preparing herself for that frenetic plunge from an agricultural, feudalistic economy to industrialization. In the next decade and a half, political forces were at work. In 1874 the Hawaiian legislature elected as constitutional monarch the bumptious, merry, politically ambitious David Kalakaua. In 1880 Kalakaua, chafing under constitutionalism and scheming for absolutism, lost a political fracas in which his prime minister was forced to resign. He determined to sooth his pique with a trip around the world, and his first stop was Japan. As Kalakaua approached Japan, he began to speak of himself as an Asiatic -- an opinion previously unheard. He was received with honor by the Japanese Emperor, and subsequently the two rulers held a secret interview. There is some evidence that at this meeting Kalakaua's six year old niece, Kiiulani, was affianced to the Emperor's nephew. Also discussed was a proposal by Kalakaua that a Union and Federation of the Asiatic nations and sovereigns be promoted under the leadership of the Emperor of Japan. The latter replied to this over a year later in a letter dated January 22, 1882. Without rejecting the proposal, the Son of Heaven explained that he was otherwise occupied with internal affairs at the moment; however, he "ardently hoped" such a union might be realized and he would keep it constantly in mind. He further proposed future exchanges of views on what might be "not only the fortune of Japan and Hawaii but also of all Asia."

18. In 1885 the Japanese Government concluded a labor convention with the Kingdom of Hawaii permitting emigration of Japanese to Hawaii providing the Hawaiian government would

- (a) Furnish free steerage passage, including ordinary food, on the voyage from Yokohama to Honolulu, for laborers, their wives, and their children;
- (b) Guarantee employment of laborers on their arrival without the signing of advance contracts;

- (c) Guarantee a minimum wage rate of \$9 a month with food, or \$15 a month without food;
- (d) Furnish immigrants good medical attendance free of charge; and
- (e) Guarantee immigrants should be exempted from any kind of personal tax for three years from their date of arrival in Honolulu.

19. From the beginning, the Japanese government maintained supervision of the flow of Japanese nationals into Hawaii. With the first shipload came the first Japanese Consul, one Jiro KIKIURA. He established the Consulate at Honolulu in January, 1885, and the following year his status was raised to that of Consul General. Since that time the Japanese Government demonstrated, by the calibre of men sent to fill the post, that the Honolulu Consulate was considered one of the most important of the Japanese consular stations.

20. Almost immediately upon the arrival of the first shipload of immigrants, disputes and misunderstandings which threatened to disrupt immigration, arose between the Japanese Consul, the Hawaiian Government, and the plantation employers. Special inspectors were sent by the Japanese Government to settle the disputes. Eventually a satisfactory settlement was reached, and immigration was resumed.

21. In 1893, when Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown and a provisional government set up, followed two years later by the Republic of Hawaii, further friction arose. The source of this dispute was the clash between the resident Japanese aliens and the Hawaiian Government over the question of civil rights.

22. Under the Hawaiian constitution of 1864, promulgated by King Kamehameha V, Japanese immigrants had the right of naturalization and franchise. However, in 1887, King Kalakaua promulgated a new constitution which, in effect, completely denied electoral and naturalization rights to all Orientals. At the time this constitution was promulgated, the Japanese Consul General requested the Japanese Government to protest, but evidently his request was tabled in the press of other affairs.

23. However the 1893 revolution presented another opportunity for protest. In that year the Japanese residents of Hawaii sent a petition to their home government in which they pointed out, among other things that,

- (a) Hawaii was "the Gibraltar of the Pacific", and was strategically of great importance;
- (b) Hawaii was the center of Pacific trade;

CONFIDENTIAL

- (c) Americans, although forming less than 10% of the population, were the most powerful and influential group in Hawaii, and ran things as they pleased;
- (d) The Japanese residents were not pleased with this state of affairs, and their patriotic spirit caused them to turn to their home government for redress. The Japanese, more than 20,000 in number, constituted nearly one-fourth of the population, were physically and intellectually equal to any other racial group, and therefore they should be the dominant element in the islands;
- (e) The Japanese residents wanted political equality, and they thought that this moment of political confusion was a favorable moment to press their demands.

24. This time the Tokyo government brought pressure to bear on President Sanford B. Dole's provisional government. With the excuse that 20,000 Japanese nationals in Hawaii needed protection, Japan sent to Hawaii the cruiser NANIWA, commanded by Captain Heihachiro TŌGŌ. TŌGŌ later became one of Japan's great national heroes when, as Admiral, he defeated the Russians in the decisive battle of Tsushima Straits in 1905.

25. It appears that TŌGŌ was sniffing the political winds, hoping for a chance to annex Hawaii for Japan. On board the NANIWA was the Emperor's nephew, betrothed to Kaiulani, who was then in England. There is also evidence that the deposed Queen Liliuokalani was negotiating with TŌGŌ for her restoration, and the following year wrote Kaiulani that she was pleased with the plan for Kaiulani to marry the Emperor's nephew.

26. However, the NANIWA found herself anticipated by other warships. Although the Japanese training vessel KONGŌ was in the harbor, warships from the United States and other nations were there as well. The NANIWA remained at Honolulu from February to May, 1893, and her stay was not without friction. The principal cause of trouble was TŌGŌ's harboring an escaped murderer, a Japanese, on board ship. The murderer was turned over to Hawaiian authorities only after the Japanese Foreign Office had caused orders to be given to TŌGŌ to do so. TŌGŌ and the NANIWA returned again in December of the same year, and remained until February, 1894. No real opportunity for annexation appeared, and in spite of the pressure exerted, the Dole government refused to give way on the point of civil rights.

27. In 1894, the Japanese Government ceased directly supervising the Japanese emigration to Hawaii, and turned the job over to private companies who operated under Japanese law. During the period of government supervision (1885-1894), 29,139 Japanese (23,340 men and 5,799 women) came to Hawaii.

28. The Hawaiian Government became alarmed, fearing that a prepon-

derance of Japanese would upset the nation's racial balance. Furthermore, the troubles of 1893 had left a strong suspicion that Japan at some future date might use the excuse of a large Japanese population to annex the islands. (During this period, it must be remembered, the Hawaiian Islands were not only autonomous, but had been denied annexation to the United States by the second Cleveland administration). The Hawaiian Government therefore radically tightened restrictions. Hundreds of Japanese arriving at Honolulu were returned to Japan without being permitted to set foot on Hawaiian soil. The Japanese Government protested. In 1897, a Japanese cruiser, the *MAKURA-KAN*, arrived at Honolulu to give weight to this protest, but discovered that she had been anticipated for three weeks by the U.S.S. *PHILADELPHIA*. Japan then demanded indemnity for the losses incurred by the Japanese emigration companies. The Republic refused, but suggested that the whole question be arbitrated by the King of Belgium. However the two governments could not agree on the scope of the issue to be submitted, and the matter was dropped. Finally, as a preliminary to Hawaii's annexation to the United States, the discussion was transferred to Washington, and to clear the matter off the books, Hawaii paid Japan an indemnity of \$75,000.00.

29. Under the auspices of the Japanese private companies, the flow of Japanese to Hawaii accelerated. In 1896, there were 22,329 Japanese in Hawaii, constituting 20.5% of the population; in 1900, there were 61,115 Japanese, constituting 39.7% of the population.

30. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898, Japan protested the move. However, she was forced to be satisfied with assurance of Japanese treaty rights. Incidentally, this diplomatic protest has never been formally withdrawn.

31. Hawaii's new status as a United States territory completely changed the situation. United States immigration laws superseded those of Hawaii, and contract labor was prohibited by Act of Congress. Many Japanese took this opportunity to proceed to the United States Mainland, and even newcomers often stayed in Hawaii only long enough to earn a stake with which to continue to the Mainland.

32. Immigration was again checked by the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907, by which Japan agreed to issue passports only to certain classes. Hawaii's labor needs prevented the total exclusion of Japanese labor, and a liberal Japanese interpretation of the agreement permitted numerous Japanese other than laborers to enter the Territory. Priests, teachers, relatives of Japanese residents in Hawaii, former residents of Hawaii, and "picture brides" were all permitted to enter.

33. "Picture brides" form an important chapter of Japanese history in Hawaii. These brides came in increasing numbers between 1908 and 1924. "Picture brides" were the solution to the Japanese immigrants' desires to

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marry, inasmuch as the Japanese had a strong aversion to marrying outside their own race. Although excluded from the Mainland in 1920, "picture brides" were still permitted to enter Hawaii until Japanese immigration was completely stopped in 1924. The availability of "picture brides", of course, greatly increased the birth rate among the Japanese in the Territory.

34. Following the abolition of contract labor, the Japanese plantation workers began to show signs of restlessness and discontent with plantation conditions. This sentiment eventually crystallized into an island-wide strike of the Japanese plantation employees on Oahu in 1909. However, this strike did not have the support of the entire Japanese community. One Japanese group chose to negotiate for higher wages rather than to strike. Furthermore, the Japanese merchants were hard hit, inasmuch as the strike seriously crippled the purchasing power of the Japanese community. Improperly organized, the strike lasted three months and collapsed for lack of finances.

35. Rising prices during and immediately following World War I again caused economic hardship to the Japanese. In 1920, Japanese employed on the sugar plantations on Oahu joined forces with the Filipino employees and struck. Japanese on the outside islands remained at work, but contributed to the support of strikers on Oahu. Bitterly fought, the strike lasted about five months. The sugar planters charged that the Japanese were intent on Japanizing the Islands, whereas the Japanese insisted that the struggle was based purely on capital-labor economic difficulties. The strike ended when the planters promised that concessions would be made after the strikers returned to work.

36. The most violent controversy affecting the Japanese community in the 1920's was the Japanese language school legislation and subsequent litigation. Following the first World War, a wave of sentiment against all foreign language schools swept the American community in Hawaii, and an act was passed by the Territorial legislature which created machinery for public regulation of these schools. Furthermore, the lower grades were to be eliminated.

37. Fred MAKINO, a labor leader, and publisher of a bilingual (Japanese-English) daily newspaper in Honolulu, the HAWAII KOCHI, saw in this controversy an opportunity to regain the prestige which he had lost in the unsuccessful Japanese cane workers' strike of 1909, and, incidentally, to expand the circulation of his newspaper. A number of the Japanese schools instituted legal action to restrain the enforcement of the regulatory act, while the HAWAII KOCHI gave them editorial support and helped gather financial assistance. The litigation finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, which held the act unconstitutional (FARRINGTON vs. TOKUSUIGE, 273 U. S. 284). Following this decision, the schools were permitted to operate without supervision by the Territorial government.

38. The Japanese in Hawaii protested the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924, which prohibited further Japanese immigration into the United States. Their protest took the form of a petition to President Coolidge, requesting that he not sign the bill.

39. The principal developments in the Japanese community between 1927 and 1937 were the coming of age of the Nisei (second-generation Japanese) group, the entry of American citizens of Japanese ancestry into local politics, and the slow blending and development of a unique part-Japanese, part-American, part-Hawaiian culture. The activities of the Japanese in Hawaii between 1937 and 1941 will be covered in a later section of this survey.

40. The most noticeable trend in the history of Japanese in Hawaii is the ever-present antagonism between the Japanese and the white American elements. In the earlier period, this took the form of clashes between plantation owners and plantation laborers. More recently, this has had other manifestations.

41. In earlier days, the Japanese were prone to call on the Japanese Government for aid. In more recent times they have preferred to make use of their own political, social, and economic power.

42. Withal, there has been a slow but steady process of Americanization, or more properly, Hawaiianization of the Japanese in the Islands. For the most part, the Japanese in Hawaii are not really aware of America. Hawaii to them is America. Most of them are deeply attached to Hawaii, and consider it their home. Here they have developed a culture entirely their own, essentially a part of Hawaii, and at the same time a separate entity.

(2) The Prefectural Groups

43. Although approximately 25 of the 46 prefectures in Japan are now represented in Hawaii, most of the Japanese who came here as contract laborers in the years following 1885 were farm workers or fishermen from six prefectures in southwestern Japan - Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Okayama, Okinawa, Wakayama, and Yamaguchi. Opportunities for people of the lower classes in these areas to attain business or professional success - or even economic security - were extremely limited as compared with those in other sections of Japan. Land holdings were small, soil was unproductive and agricultural methods were primitive and inefficient. Fishing provided a precarious and meager livelihood at best. The great industrial and commercial enterprises then beginning to develop in central and northern Japan left these poorer and less accessible sections largely unaffected. All this is borne out by the fact that thousands of Japanese were enticed from their homes to a tiny group of islands more than 4,000 miles

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distant by the offer of "a minimum wage of \$9 monthly with food or \$15 without food", and expected to be able to return to Japan at the expiration of their contract period with a stake putting them well on their way to financial security. (Although most of the immigrants intended to return to Japan, it is a matter of record that comparatively few of them ever went back for permanent residence, preferring for themselves and their families the greater advantages offered by remaining in Hawaii.)

44. Throughout the 58 years since the first mass Japanese immigration to Hawaii, most of the Japanese have maintained their identity as sons of the prefecture of their origin. This is particularly true of the Issei (first-generation Japanese) and of the Kibei (American-born Japanese who have lived in or received a substantial part of their education in Japan). By Japanese law the legal domicile of an individual is his home village, or his family's home village, even though that individual may never have visited Japan. Consequently even Nisei, a majority of whom were dual citizens, were conscious of their prefectural origin. Over one-fourth of the approximately 1600 Japanese organizations in Hawaii were societies of individuals who came from the same village, county or prefecture. Visiting Japanese sailors, naval officers and government officials have been entertained by those local Japanese whose ancestral homes were in the same prefecture as the visitors. Many donations have been made by people from a certain prefecture to some cause in their home prefecture. Many of those who left the plantations for other work in Hawaii took up the principal occupation of their home prefecture. Even sectional prejudices existing between certain prefectures in Japan are in evidence among the Japanese in Hawaii.

45. Many of the small Japanese merchants and shopkeepers in Hawaii originally came from Hiroshima prefecture. These people are generally regarded as shrewd traders and sharp business men. By adopting low standards of living and other cost-cutting short-cuts and by skillful bargaining in all their business transactions, many Japanese from Hiroshima have not only made a living for themselves and their families out of their small enterprises, but in many cases have become wealthy even by American standards.

46. Most of the Japanese fishermen in Hawaii originated from Wakayama or Okinawa prefecture. Much of the commercial fishing which supplies Japan with seafood takes place off Wakayama prefecture. Although there is much fishing in the islands of the Ryukyu group south of Japan proper, which comprise Okinawa prefecture, it is subsistence fishing to a greater extent than in Wakayama.

47. Yamaguchi prefecture provided a larger number of immigrants to Hawaii than did any other prefecture. The OSHIMA GUNJINKAI (OSHIMA COUNTY PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) boasted of having a larger group of people in Hawaii than any other county of Japan. Oshima is located in Yamaguchi. Not only

were there more Japanese from Yamaguchi, but they probably constituted the most strongly nationalistic and militaristic Japanese group in the Islands. Many of the most prominent pro-Japanese individuals in Hawaii, now in custodial detention, were from Yamaguchi. More than 20% of all the Japanese "place-of-origin" societies were Yamaguchi groups, and the files of this office show that they were active in all the pro-Japanese affairs of the Territory. A large number of these societies, particularly on the Island of Hawaii, bore the designation BOCHO KAIGAI KYOKAI (YAMAGUCHI OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION). This name indicates that the organization was affiliated with a parent organization of the same name in Yamaguchi, one of whose purposes was to maintain close contact with and influence over all Yamaguchi people abroad. The avowed purpose of the Hilo branch of the organization as stated in 1937 was " . . . to comfort our youths who are soldiers volunteering to die for our country, to aid their families . . . to do our best in the comfort and relief of those wounded soldiers who received heavy blows mentally and economically, and also to transmit from generation to generation everlastingly, the pride of the Bocho Damashii (Yamaguchi spirit) of heroic and noble heartedness We believe that it is the duty for us members of the Bocho Kaigai Kyokai to support in the raising of funds for the Imperial Military Supporters' Association, Yamaguchi Branch, and to do (act) as a member of the nation at home."

48. Although some of the Japanese in Hawaii from Okinawa prefecture have been notably successful, the Okinawans in general have long been the object of prejudice on the part of the other Japanese. Many of them are unprosperous fishermen or plantation laborers or hold such inferior positions as yardmen or other domestics; the hog-raising industry in Hawaii is run almost exclusively by Okinawans. This prejudice exists largely because of the following factors:

- (a) There is enough difference between the physical characteristics of the Okinawans and other Japanese to make the former recognizable. The Okinawans have darker complexions and a less-pronounced epicanthic fold in their eyes, making them less Mongoloid in appearance. It is believed that the Okinawans have an admixture of Indonesian, and possibly Chinese, in their ethnological history.
- (b) There is a distinct dialectal difference in the spoken tongue of the Okinawans and other Japanese. Although true Japanese is now being taught in the schools of Okinawa, the dialect has not disappeared even there, and is heard on all sides in Hawaii from those who came from Okinawa years ago.
- (c) The Okinawans have shown themselves to be aggressive and industrious and they are in Hawaii in such large numbers

to constitute a real or imagined threat to the economic position of the other Japanese.

lands, comprising Okinawa prefecture string in a south-between the main Japanese islands and Formosa (Taiwan). The Ryukyu Islands, a Japanization of the Chinese name, but they were a semi-independent kingdom, supporting but acknowledging at various times the suzerainty of China. Not until about 1870 did Japan gain clear title to what was accomplished by a military expedition followed by annexation.

Of this history, the Okinawans have, to a degree, developed Okinawan nationalism. This has been manifested in part by a sharp split in the prefectural group prior to 1945, one was extremely pro-Japanese. The other was either nationalistically apathetic or else anti-Japanese.

First, Okinawans are a lusty and vigorous people, forceful in expression than most Japanese. In Japan, writers and editors are Okinawans, and a number of them are engaged in writing and publishing in Hawaii. Of interest is the fact of Communism in Hawaii stemming from Japanese sources (as contrasted with the Communist Party of the United States) and led by Okinawans.

(3) Population Statistics

Total estimated at 61,111 in 1900, the number of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Territory of Hawaii increased to about 194,000 in 1940. This increase was occasioned not only by the influx of Japanese seeking a higher standard of living in Hawaii (after the passage of the Exclusion Act of 1924), but by the high birth rate of the race.

Of the classification of persons of Japanese ancestry (having Japanese citizenship only), citizens (those having United States citizenship only), and dual citizens (those having both Japanese and United States citizenship), and there being no method of determining the number of such dual citizens, an exact breakdown of the population into these three categories cannot be made. However, in conjunction with the registration of aliens under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 showed a total of 38,149 Japanese aliens in Hawaii, leaving 119,841 persons of Japanese ancestry who are citizens or dual citizens. (It should be noted that not all are required to register under the Act, but some may

54. Every five years, the Japanese Government makes a census enumeration of Japanese nationals abroad. In the Territory, the Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu, handled the census of all persons of Japanese ancestry through Japanese enumerators, each of whom was assigned a small town or district to canvass. From a highly confidential and reliable source, it has been learned that the 1935 quinquennial census figures, as gathered by enumerators designated by the Consulate, were /sic/:

POPULATION

Total Japanese Population of Hawaii.	145,024
Composed of groups (as above defined):	
Aliens	42,067
Dual Citizens	71,668
Citizens	34,287

(In 1935, the total population of Hawaii was reliably estimated at 378,948. Thus, at that time, the Japanese were slightly more than 39% of the total population of Hawaii; and, alien Japanese comprised more than 11% of the entire population.)

55. The Governor of the Territory of Hawaii has estimated the total population of Hawaii (as of July 1, 1941) to be 455,309, of whom 35,183 were alien Japanese and 124,351 citizen Japanese. These figures, based on normally reliable estimates of the Territorial Board of Health would indicate that the Japanese population is 34.3% of the total and the alien Japanese constitute about 7.5% of the total population.

56. With the great influx of war workers into the Territory in 1941 and 1942, and the vast increase in the number of troops station in the Islands since the outbreak of war, the ratio of persons of Japanese ancestry or alien Japanese to the total population has steadily decreased. While no official estimates are at hand, it can be conservatively stated that the Japanese in Hawaii now comprise less than 30% of the entire population in the Islands, including Army and Navy personnel and war workers.

57. Based on 1940 census figures (a complete breakdown of which, by race, is not yet available), it has been determined that 1.88% of the male population of the Territory of Hawaii is composed of alien Japanese of effective military age (16-44 years, inclusive). This percentage figure has also shrunk due to the influx of war workers and military personnel into the Territory.

(4) Economic Position of the Japanese

58. Although the Japanese originally were brought to Hawaii to work

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on sugar plantations, their drift towards other occupations began at an early date. The following occupational breakdown is taken from the 1940 census:

OCCUPATION	TOTAL WORKERS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
		JAPANESE WORKERS	JAPANESE WORKERS
Agriculture	67,992	16,064	23.8
Transportation and Commerce	10,562	3,110	29.5
Domestic and personal service	14,377	8,054	56.0
Clerical	6,549	1,508	23.2
Professional	9,053	2,077	23.0
Trades	11,629	4,889	42.1
Forestry-Fishing	1,952	1,038	53.0
Manufacturing and Industry	25,319	11,107	43.9
Minerals	195	77	40.0
Public Service	22,057	272	1.2

59. The largest single group of employed Japanese still work for the sugar plantations. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association census for 1940 gives the following figures:

TOTAL WORKERS		CITIZENS	ALIEN
All races	98,669	63,245	35,424
Japanese	44,762	32,966	11,796
Men	13,320	6,910	6,320
Women	10,136	4,764	5,372
Children	21,306	21,292	14

60. By these figures, 45.3% of all persons on sugar plantations are of Japanese ancestry, but only 33.3% of all men on the plantations are of Japanese ancestry. The great majority of the workers of other races which are classed above as aliens are Filipinos.

61. The remainder of the agricultural workers, unaccounted for in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association census, are chiefly workers in the pineapple fields, truck gardeners, and coffee planters.

62. Many Japanese turned to small businesses as a livelihood. With painstakingly accumulated capital, they have opened small retail stores covering almost every category of merchandise. This usually has become a family project, with all members working. More often than not, the family lives in the same building in which the store is located. The store provides a livelihood only because of long hours of work and low standards of living. In these stores it is rare to find a high quality of merchandising or salesmanship, in the American sense of the word.

63. Prior to the outbreak of war, Japanese controlled the Hawaiian fishing industry, which subject is more fully covered elsewhere in this report. They still control the majority of the produce markets, the flower growing industry, and are a powerful group among liquor wholesalers. Many Japanese are working as dairymen, restaurant proprietors, garage mechanics, contractors, and domestics.

64. One of the biggest factors to be considered in any study of the Japanese situation in Hawaii is the predominance of alien economic control in the Japanese community. While the citizen group has had the buying power due to sheer weight of numbers, the employing power has been tightly held by the alien Japanese.

65. At least 147 business organizations in Hawaii were operated and controlled by Japanese aliens residing in the Territory or in Japan. In 1940, these firms did a gross business of approximately \$27,000,000.00 and their assets totaled approximately \$27,000,000.00. Fourteen of these organizations were controlled by Japanese aliens residing in Japan, or by Japanese controlled corporations. These 14, all of which were corporations, did a gross business during 1940 of approximately \$4,700,000.00, and their assets were valued at \$13,500,000.00. The majority of the remaining organizations were controlled by Japanese aliens residing in the Territory of Hawaii. On the 147 above mentioned organizations, all but four were corporations. These four were partnerships. One hundred and forty-one of these 143 corporations are domestic corporations incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. The remaining two were incorporated under Japanese law.

66. There were three Japanese controlled banks in the Territory of Hawaii, all located in Honolulu. The largest of these was the Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., with total assets of \$7,400,000.00. The local Sumitomo Bank was incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, but was an almost wholly owned subsidiary of the parent bank in Japan. Of the 2,000 shares of the stock of the local bank, 1,960 were owned by the Sumitomo Bank of Japan.

67. The Yokohama Specie Bank, with assets of \$3,600,000.00 was a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan. The Pacific Bank, with assets of \$3,500,000.00 was controlled and operated by alien Japanese living

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in the Territory, although some of the stockholders lived in Japan.

66. Both the Sumitomo Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank engaged in a profitable business of selling yen certificates of deposit. These yen certificates, although purchased in Hawaii, could be redeemed only in Japan. This process provided an extremely favorable balance of trade for the banks in Japan. Aside from this feature, the banks generally engaged in normal, conservative banking practices.

69. Additional figures further reveal this situation of alien control. Of the 130 Japanese contractors in Honolulu, only about 10 are United States citizens. All of the nine Japanese owned fish markets are in alien Japanese hands. Of the 62 retail groceries in Honolulu owned by Japanese, most were in alien hands. Every Japanese newspaper, magazine and other periodical was in alien Japanese control on December 7, 1941. All Japanese owned wholesale and importing firms were completely under alien control on that date. Almost all retail, as well as wholesale, liquor firms owned by Japanese, were in alien Japanese hands. The two largest Japanese owned loan companies were alien controlled. In summary, Japanese aliens, on December 7, 1941, had a complete grip on the Japanese language press, the three Japanese banks, the two large Japanese finance companies, and all the large Japanese wholesale, importing, and retail business houses.

70. Only in the professions do the citizen Japanese outnumber the alien Japanese. This is due to legislation passed in recent years making citizenship a prerequisite to practicing in such professions as public school teaching, government employment, dentistry, medicine, and law.

71. In recent years, the Japanese community has developed some excellent Nisei lawyers. Originally, legal work was done for the Japanese by individuals who had worked in American law firms as "runners", and who, through this experience, had gained a smattering of law. Although these men were wholly inadequate in their training, language difficulties, prevented the Japanese from coming to the more competent haole lawyers.

72. About 1925, however, the first Nisei qualified to practice law in all courts of the Territory, and eventually others followed his path. By their very position, however, the Nisei lawyer group was forced to become a party to the alien Japanese control, although it is believed that in personal sentiment the Nisei lawyers preferred to see more citizen control. However, the wealth of the Japanese community, and the bulk of the legal business of the Japanese community, rested in alien hands. The Nisei attorneys were not quixotic enough to let a matter of personal inclination deprive them of their livelihood.

73. Japanese medical doctors appeared in the Japanese community of Hawaii early in its history. One is known to have arrived in Hawaii in the

late 1880's, and about 1900 two alien Japanese, educated in American universities, set up practice. In 1921, the first citizen doctor returned from the Mainland. In 1930, for the first time, citizen Japanese doctors outnumbered the aliens.

74. Now, in Honolulu, there are about 18 alien and 34 Nisei physicians. Of the 18 aliens, eight were trained in Japan. The other 10 were brought to Hawaii in early childhood, were raised in Hawaii, and received their professional training on the Mainland.

75. Almost all Japanese physicians are members of the Honolulu County Medical Society, or of their respective county medical societies, and are able to use the general hospitals. All reports indicate that any friction between Japanese physicians and those of other races is not on a racial basis.

76. On December 6, 1941, there were 356 physicians in the Territory of Hawaii, of which 82 were of Japanese ancestry.

77. In the Territory of Hawaii there are about 93 dentists of Japanese ancestry, comprising about 50% of the profession. Most of these are American citizens, and they draw their practice from all racial groups. It is reported that in some instances the practice of Japanese dentists has been 90% haoles.

78. As architects, engineers, and land surveyors, however, the Japanese are greatly in the minority. In the entire Territory there are only three Japanese architects of a total of 37. There are 19 engineers of a total of 151. There are 15 surveyors out of 67.

79. Along with economic control, the aliens hold the social prestige of the Japanese community. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese Consulate General, and the financial and business leaders of the alien Japanese community, constituted Japanese "society", due, in the most part, to their favored financial position.

80. Examples of this are easily found. The JAPANESE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY operating the Japanese Hospital, the Japanese Old Age Home, and also engaging in other activities, drew less than 10% of its board of directors from the citizen group. Of the 262 members of the HONOLULU JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, about 216 were alien Japanese. The roster of the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY showed an alien membership of over 90%, and members of this society were all leaders in some phase of Japanese activity. The HONOLULU JAPANESE WOMEN'S SOCIETY, with the women of the Japanese Consulate General as the background, included the wives of the more prominent alien Japanese together with a scattering of citizen Japanese women.

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81. This extensive alien control made a definite split in the Japanese community between Nisei and aliens. One prominent Nisei writes:

"The alien Japanese on December 7, 1941, in economic control of the Japanese community in Hawaii, living in a standard unknown to them in Japan, and enjoying the protection of the United States, had no part in the building and enriching the Territory of Hawaii. Those alien Japanese were rather the educated and higher type not suitable for agriculture or opening new lands. To them the United States owes nothing. The obligations we, as Americans, owe are only to those laborers who came here years ago and have settled here as residents after assisting in enriching the Territory from a barren country into a productive and rich sugar and pineapple country."

82. The following statistics concerning alien economic control of the Japanese community in Honolulu as it existed prior to the outbreak of war were submitted by a reliable Nisei informant:

<u>Business or Profession</u>	<u>Citizen Japanese</u>	<u>Alien Japanese</u>	<u>Total</u>
Contractors	10	120	130
Real Estate	19	12	31
Dentists and physicians	74	26	100
Membership - Japanese Chamber of Commerce	36	216	252
Soda works	3	12	15
Confectioners	0	6	6
Auto top shops	2	4	6
" accessories	4	3	7
" dealers	3	3	6
" painting	4	1	5
" repairers	18	10	28
" Service stations	24	22	46
Bakeries	3	7	10
Banks	0	3	3
Finance companies	0	2	2
Candy factories	0	5	5
Fish markets	0	9	9
Florists	12	12	24
Fruits and vegetables	4	12	16
Retail groceries	1	82	83
Daily Japanese language papers	0	2	2

(continued)

On Oahu - Japanese operated:

91% truck farms
60% retail druggists
58% retail grocery employees
54% retail liquor
80% dairy employees
75% food handling
60% Oahu Railway employees

83. The extent of alien control in Hawaii, however, must be set against the entire Hawaiian economic pattern to be seen in its proper perspective. The sugar industry, the pineapple industry, the tourist trade, and shipping between Hawaii and the Mainland United States are all controlled by local and Mainland American interests, and these form the dominant economy of the Islands.

84. As there is no legal disability against the acquisition and ownership of land by alien Japanese other than with respect to homestead land, many Japanese own real property in the Territory. Although no accurate figures are available showing the extent of Japanese land holdings, it is the estimate of a responsible official in the Territorial Tax Office that of 30,000 real property taxpayers, 6,000 are alien Japanese. However, almost without exception, this ownership represents small holdings in both rural and urban areas, and is only a small amount (in value) of the total land area of the Territory. Approximately 90% of the privately owned land is held by large owners, trust estates, corporations, and individuals who maintain a policy against selling any part of their holdings.

85. Inasmuch as only about 12% of the entire land area in the Territory is arable, and the great mass of the arable land is divided into large sugar and pineapple plantations, there is little room in Hawaii for the small farmer. Undoubtedly many more Japanese would turn to the land as a livelihood if they were able to purchase their own plots. However, the existing land situation discourages this trend, and many of those who do engage in truck and other farming are tenants of the large land owners.

86. On the other hand, the Japanese white collar class is paid less, and has far less opportunity for advancement, than have haoles. Most of this white collar class are Nisei, and their predicament arises from their position between alien Japanese and haole control. As has been demonstrated, most of the Japanese interests in Hawaii are controlled by first generation aliens, and these interests, through the HONOLULU JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have consistently opposed any wage and hour regulation. Because of this policy, haole firms have been able to employ all the Nisei they desire at lower wages than they would have to pay haoles of comparable ability, and this in spite of the slim opportunity offered

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Nisei to attain executive positions.

(5) The Fishing Industry

87. The sampan fleet in Hawaii has long been an object of suspicion. In the Territory of Hawaii, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, there were more than 700 craft owned and operated by persons of Japanese ancestry. However, probably not more than 400 of these were commercial fishing vessels.

88. Aside from small, inshore fishing vessels, there were two principal types of fishing sampans, the aku (the Hawaiian term for tuna) boats and the ahi (yellow-finned tuna) boats. The aku boats were the larger, ranging from ten to twenty net tons. They usually stayed within 100 miles of land, but are reported to have a much longer cruising radius, estimates ranging from 500 to 1800 miles. It has been reported that these boats, almost without exception, returned to port with their catch each night.

89. The ahi boats, somewhat smaller, averaging from four to ten net tons, stayed out for longer periods, usually from one to two weeks, and are reported to have confined their fishing activities to offshore areas around the various islands of the Hawaiian group.

90. Various reliable estimates indicate that special preparation for the storage of extra fuel would have been necessary before any of these sampans would have been able to undertake a trip to Japan. At least one experienced sampan operator, an Hawaiian, believes that such a trip would be impossible. However, other reports, unverified, indicate that not only is such a trip possible, but that it has actually been made.

91. The crews of the fishing vessels were composed largely of Japanese, though a small percentage of Hawaiians and Filipinos also engaged in the fishing industry. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were employed as crew members on fishing sampans. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war, the majority of the Japanese engaged in the fishing industry were the older aliens. From time to time, the Japanese press expressed concern over this situation, pointing out that the Nisei were not taking to fishing as an occupation, and suggesting that some sort of marine school be established. Some efforts to establish such a school were made by Kwansaburo AGENO of Maui, who has been evacuated to the mainland. Under the sponsorship of the Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., AGENO actually conducted such a school from time to time, but he was never able to establish a permanent institution.

92. The majority of the Japanese alien fishermen came to the Ter-

ritory as youths and have been engaged in the fishing industry for many years. Though most of these men have had very little formal education, their many years of experience has developed for them a thorough knowledge of Hawaiian waters. It has been reliably reported that very few Japanese fishermen made use of charts or of the compass.

93. The Japanese fishermen were extremely clannish and seldom held membership in any organizations outside the pale of their small communities. The societies or kumiais which grew up within the Japanese fishing communities were originally intended to be mutual aid organizations, but, as in the cases of so many other such Japanese groups, have deviated from their former aims. They are known to have made numerous and sizeable contributions to the Japanese War Relief Fund, and their leaders played an active part in the entertainment of visiting Japanese dignitaries and naval personnel. The TAIHEIYO GYOSEN KUMIAI, the HAWAII SUISAN KUMIAI, and the HONOLULU SENSEI KUMIAI, were the three outstanding Japanese fishermen's organizations on the Island of Oahu. All of these societies were affiliated with the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU, an organization known to have been operating in very close liaison with the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu.

94. Being of limited education and low intelligence, the Japanese fisherman was very superstitious and hence his religion played an important role in his daily life. Japanese fishermen often made a practice of enshrining their god in their vessels, and prayed to him constantly for success in their daily fishing ventures. The formal religious life of the Japanese fishermen on the Island of Oahu centered around the Kuwai Kotohira (Shinto) Shrine, located in the Kakako district of Honolulu, and dedicated to Koppin, the god of the sea. Misao and Shigemizu ISOBE, priests of this temple, have been interned.

95. The Japanese have had absolute control of the sale of fresh fish in Hawaii. On the Island of Oahu, all commercial fishing was controlled by four companies, three of which, the Honolulu Fishing Company, the Hawaii Suisan Kaisha, and the Pacific Fishing Company, were controlled by alien Japanese, although a few Chinese were represented among the stronger stockholders. One Caucasian, Paul BEIER, recently deceased, also maintained considerable control of the policies of these companies. These alien-owned concerns maintained complete control of the market prices of all types of fish except the iku or tuna, whose price was established by the Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., a non-Japanese concern. These three Japanese-owned companies were not wholesalers, but rather acted as brokers or middle-agents, auctioning the fisherman's catch with a charge of ten percent for their services. The companies did not purchase the fish outright, but made their profit through commissions which they charged for the service of auctioning, from transportation and storage charges, and from the sale of supplies and provisions. Though it was the prerogative of each individual fisherman to deal with the

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company of his choice, the majority dealt with one company exclusively, quite often because of financial indebtedness to the concern. The companies had grown to such an extent that they wielded almost dictatorial power over the fishermen with whom they dealt. For this reason, no outside fishing interest has ever been able to seize a share of the market.

96. During the past few years, the Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd. has gained complete control of the uku market by contracting with uku fishermen to purchase their catches at a set rate. The Hawaiian Tuna Packers use most of their fish for canning purposes and for such by-products as fertilizer. The Tuna Packers owned no sampans, but held mortgages on the majority of vessels under contract to the company. As a matter of policy, the company refused to assume ownership, on the theory that the holding of mortgages on the vessels was the best and most effective inducement to continued good catches.

97. Prior to December 7, 1941, on the Island of Hawaii, nine of the twelve documented boats (boats of more than five net tons) were owned by Japanese, and all of the documented boats were manned by Japanese crews, either alien or Nisei. The twelve documented boats employed a total of from sixty to seventy-five men. Of the undocumented fleet (boats of less than five net tons), fifty-four of a total of seventy-nine boats marketed their catch under Japanese supervision. On the small boats, there were employed approximately ninety Japanese fishermen and forty non-Japanese.

98. Ninety-five percent of the catch on the Island of Hawaii was marketed through two Japanese fishing companies at Hilo, and Suizan Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd. and the Hawaii Fishing Company, Ltd. The former firm sold the catch of seven of the documented vessels and forty-one of the undocumented vessels. These companies acted as agents for the boats with which they dealt, and as in Honolulu, they received a commission of ten percent on the gross sales.

99. A portion of the catch was auctioned each day to peddlers grouped under the JAPANESE FISH PEDDLERS' ASSOCIATION, an organization of approximately thirty-five members, who peddled fish from house to house. Other retail outlets for the fish were three fish markets in Hilo, two of which were Japanese controlled. The third market was Chinese controlled. It purchased fish from the independent Hawaiian fishermen of the Kiu, Kona, and Kohala districts of the Island of Hawaii.

100. It is estimated that the fishing business on the Island of Hawaii alone grossed more than \$200,000.00 annually before the war.

101. Similar control existed on the Islands of Maui and Kauai, with local variations. However, these matters will not be discussed here.

102. The sampan fleet of the Hawaiian Islands has long been suspected of engaging in espionage activities, exchanging crews with Japanese vessels in mid-ocean, and refueling Japanese submarines off shore. Although none of this has ever been proved, it is of interest to note that a number of reports have come into this office every year for the past few years to the effect that sampans were seen near fleet maneuvers or near targets during bombing practice. In many cases these sampans were identified.

103. On the other hand, a thorough investigation made by this office of the amount of fuel sold to the sampan fleet based on all the island in 1941 produced no evidence that this fuel was in excess of requirements, and it is very unlikely that the fleet could have refueled even one submarine during the year.

104. Another point of interest in the sampan fleet is the report that it has been a refuge for many years for deserters from visiting Japanese vessels and for others who have entered the Territory illegally. A number of these illegal entrants have been discovered working in the sampan fleet and have been deported. By law, however, those aliens who entered prior to the enactment of the Quota Act of July 1, 1924 are not subject to deportation by reason of their illegal entry.

105. At least two informants of this office, one known to be highly reliable, have taken cruises on fishing sampans. One informant (reliability unknown) reported that before the war the sampans definitely engaged in smuggling narcotics, indulged in pitched battles and boarding parties among themselves, and made passage between Japan and Hawaii. The other informant observed only that there was sufficient space to carry fuel drums necessary for a trip to Japan. Both commented upon the number of aliens and Kibei included in the crews and on the few crew members who could speak English. Neither noticed any evidence of the presence of Japanese naval officers.

106. On May 31, 1939, Pearl Harbor and adjacent waters were declared a defensive sea area by Presidential Proclamation. This affected the Hawaiian fishing industry to an extent, for in some seasons of the year Oahu fishermen gathered one-hundred percent of their bait fish in Pearl Harbor, which is a productive feeding ground for nohu, a small fish used for bait. The order also directly affected a few fishermen whose boats were berthed along the Aiea, Pearl City, and Waipahu shores of Pearl Harbor. Since the time the Presidential Proclamation was issued, there have been a number of cases of trespass in the defensive sea area, off the entrance to Pearl Harbor. Fishermen had been accustomed to cross this area on passage from Barber's Point to Kowalo Basin, and found it difficult to break this habit. For a time, there was an abortive movement, supported by the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY, to have this area marked with signs, but nothing came of it. The Federal Bureau of Investigation

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investigated violations of these restrictions and secured conviction for trespass. However, no espionage activity was uncovered.

107. Perhaps the most interesting of these trespass cases arose in 1940 when one Ichiro DEKI, a professional photographer, and three companions were arrested while shore fishing from the Waipahu shore of Pearl Harbor at the time the fleet was putting to sea. After pleading guilty, and claiming ignorance of the law, the four received suspended sentences. Following the outbreak of hostilities, DEKI's home was searched and certain photographs declared to be of military importance were found in his possession. DEKI was sentenced to five years at hard labor by the Provost Court of Honolulu.

108. It is of interest to note that when the Imperial Japanese Training Squadron visited Hilo in 1939, it was greeted by a large fleet of sampans. These sampans sailed to the entrance of Hilo Bay to greet the visitors, all the craft flying both the Japanese and American flags. A photograph on file in this office indicates that the flags were correctly flown, the American flag being the higher.

109. In February, 1941, as the result of almost a year's investigation by the United States Custom Service, a Federal grand jury at Honolulu rendered indictments against the three large fishing companies heretofore named and against seventy-one individuals, charging conspiracy to violate the navigation laws of the United States. The United States Attorney also filed libels to condemn nineteen fishing vessels. Specifically, it was discovered that many fishing vessels were alien owned and operated, and that profits were accruing to this alien ownership. However, to evade United States navigation laws prohibiting alien ownership of vessels, these craft had been registered in the names of citizen Japanese. The Honolulu Advertiser, a local newspaper, headlined this case by calling it an espionage investigation, and for this fabrication was cited and fined for contempt of court.

110. A considerable portion of the Japanese sampan fleet was at sea when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. However, the sampans were rapidly brought in, and no evidence has been uncovered which would indicate that any of these sampans acted in a subversive manner on these last trips.

111. Most of the sampans have been tied up since the outbreak of war. The few which have been permitted to put to sea for fishing purposes have been under strict observation and control, and no person of Japanese ancestry is permitted to fish off shore.

(6) Japanese Newspapers

112. Prior to the present war, the Japanese community in Hawaii

was served by a well established and comparatively large foreign language press, the newspapers principally being bilingual (Japanese and English). This press was alien owned for the most part and completely alien controlled.

113. The Japanese press subsisted principally on three sources of advertising:

- (a) From firms operated by members of the Japanese community. (As already pointed out, these firms were largely alien controlled.)
- (b) Local haole firms. (Most of the influence coming from this source stemmed directly or indirectly from the sugar interests.)
- (c) National advertisers; that is, advertising placed from the Mainland by firms producing nationally distributed products.

114. The backbone of the language press was local Japanese business. The latter was the most sensitive to criticism, the quickest to complain, and consequently best able to exert pressure on the newspapers. The reason for this lay in the bilingual composition of the papers. Most of the pro-Japanese nationalistic sentiments expressed--the sentiments most likely to offend the haole community and national advertisers--were to be found in the Japanese section of the papers, which haole advertisers did not bother to have translated. Consequently, the Japanese section could be used to express sentiments most pleasing to the alien Japanese community and alien readers generally. In this manner, the Japanese newspapers could retain normally large circulation among Japanese readers, at the same time basing advertising rates charged haole firms on this circulation. Needless to say, the English section of the newspapers generally was so written as not to offend haole advertisers and readers.

115. From a broad intelligence viewpoint, the chief question concerning these newspapers are two: How much did the Japanese language press lead public opinion? And, How much did it reflect public opinion?

116. On the whole, the newspapers were far too concerned with the activities and sentiments of the alien Japanese group, and failed deplorably to realize the scope and nature of the problems confronting the Nisei. These newspapers vainly editorialized in favor of Japanese-American amity, but, until 1941, continually took the position that Americans misunderstood Japan. (And, while Nisei are known to have expressed the thought that Japan misunderstood the United States, the Japanese language press is not known to have ever taken that position.)

The Japanese newspapers repeatedly expressed the opinion that if the Japanese residents would bring up their children to be good Japanese, it would follow that they would be good Americans. Paradoxical as it may seem, this position is not as illogical as it sounds. It is, however, indicative of an abysmal failure to comprehend American ideals and institutions. The basis for this belief was the thought that if a Japanese child were to absorb such traditional Japanese ideals of respect for authority and filial piety, it would naturally follow that he would become a good American citizen. While this is true, to the extent that the Japanese, as a race, are law-abiding, industrious persons, such training in Japanese traditions gives them no background to assume the responsibilities of a citizen of a democracy.

117. The Japanese bilingual newspapers, reflecting the attitude of most alien Japanese in the community, begged the problem of deciding ultimate loyalty. This was as much as anything due to a failure to realize that the problem existed. The alien Japanese (and, to a lesser degree, the Nisei) felt, not without just cause, that they were treated as social inferiors, and were extremely conscious of the fact. Their reaction was to seek psychological shelter in a feeling of pride in the feats of their own race. When Japanese forces moved into China in 1937, the alien Japanese community in Hawaii cheered Japan. Those aliens were not anti-American, but they were pro-Japanese. As long as loyalties could be divided, they remained divided. But, as it became more and more apparent that Japanese aggression in China would ultimately bring the United States and Japan to a clash, this cheering died down and was replaced by apprehension and considerable reflection.

118. These newspapers, even when their cry of Japanese nationalism had faded to a whisper, still remained conscious of the ever-present conflict of Japanese and American ideals, respectively, held by the Japanese aliens and the haoles in Hawaii. Expressions of loyalty to the United States set forth in the Japanese press virtually were ignored by the citizen community, which realized that those protestations lacked the fervor which characterized that press's expressions of sympathy for the Japanese cause in the "China Incident" in 1937 and 1938.

119. It is difficult to estimate properly the actual influence of the Japanese language press in Hawaii. Undoubtedly, it had greater influence with the older, alien Japanese, most of whom could read only Japanese, if they could read at all; whereas the Nisei, who were educated in American schools and had been more openly exposed to American influences and could in most cases read more English than Japanese, favored the English section of the bilingual newspapers, if they read them at all.

120. Circulation figures are one indication of the influence of a newspaper. In 1939, the combined daily circulation of the Honolulu Advertiser and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the two English dailies in Honolulu,

lulu, averaged between 55,000 and 60,000; and, the combined circulation of the Nippu Jiji and the Hawaii Hochi, Honolulu bilingual afternoon dailies, ran between 20,000 and 25,000. (Figures for 1939 are cited because 1939 can more nearly be considered a normal year. Thereafter, with the great influx of defense workers and the increase in service personnel, the circulation of the English language papers approximately doubled in two years.)

121. Nisei informants of this office have stated that the Japanese language newspapers had far more influence in rural areas than in the relatively more sophisticated metropolitan Honolulu area.

122. Listed below are the Japanese newspapers and other publications that were regularly issued in the Territory of Hawaii prior to December 7, 1941, together with a few comments concerning each.

- (a) The NIPPUN JIJI (Oahu) -- A bilingual daily with a circulation of about 15,000, the Nippu Jiji was, until 1941, one of the most nationalistic (pro-Japanese) newspapers in the Territory. It undoubtedly was the most influential of the local Japanese newspapers, and carried both the Domei News and United Press news. Its publisher, Yasutaro SOGA, now interned, was a leader in the local Japanese community for more than 40 years. Among other activities, SOGA was an advisor to the Japanese Consul General, and there is evidence that the Consulate worked much more closely with the Nippu Jiji than it did with the latter's rival, the Hawaii Hochi. The Nippu Jiji editorially solicited and collected money for Japanese war relief causes, commended the various Japanese donation drives in the Territory, and published a number of disgruntled editorials when the sale of Japanese war bonds in the Territory was enjoined by Federal action in 1939. In 1941, the tenor of this newspaper's editorials became apprehensive. It began to urge Japanese-American amity and repeatedly suggested a conciliatory attitude on the part of the Japanese community, in contrast to its former bellicose policy.
- (b) The HAWAII HOCHI (Oahu) -- Second only to the Nippu Jiji in importance, the Hawaii Hochi claimed a circulation of more than 10,000. Fred Kinsaburo MAKINO, the publisher, is half-Caucasian, half-Japanese. He has been a leader among the Japanese of Hawaii since at least 1909, and was active in plantation labor agitation until 1920. He gained tremendous prestige in the Japanese community for his championing of the cause of the Japanese language schools in the early 1920's. The policy of the Hawaii Hochi con-

sistently has been not so much pro-Japanese as it has been "pro-Japanese community". However, the newspaper solicited and collected funds for Japanese war relief causes, and displayed sympathy for the Japanese war effort against China.

- (c) The JITSUGYO-KO-HAWAII (Oahu) -- A bi-weekly newspaper, and later a magazine, published at Honolulu, this publication was more editorial than reportorial. It was beligerently and sentimentally pro-Japanese until 1941. Its publisher and editor, Tetsuo TOYAMA, has been interned.
- (d) The HAWAII SHIMPO (Oahu) -- Once a powerful newspaper in the Japanese community, the Shimpō declined badly during the 1920s, and finally became defunct. It was revived in the early thirties as a weekly organ of opinion published in Japanese. Pro-Japanese until 1941, it made a quick change of policy in that year. Masao SOGAKA, the editor, has been interned.
- (e) The COMMERCIAL TIMES (Oahu) -- A small, weekly magazine of miscellanea written in Japanese, this magazine was published from 1920 until December, 1941. Circulation was about 600. The publisher, Seiichi TSUCHIYA, has been interned.
- (f) The HAWAII IMAHICHI (Hawaii) -- A bilingual daily published at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, this newspaper was thoroughly pro-Japanese. It sponsored collections of Japanese war funds, initiated a drive (successful in April 1939) to purchase an airplane for the Japanese Navy, and was blatantly and nationalistically Japanese. Nobuji TOKUMIZO, its manager and editor, has been interned.
- (g) The KWAZAK (Hawaii) -- This publication, a bilingual daily, published more violently pro-Japanese editorials than any other Japanese language newspaper in the Territory. Its circulation was about 2,100, mostly among alien Japanese. Its president and manager, Yaeoku TANAKA, has been interned.
- (h) The HAWAII SHOGYO (Hawaii) -- This was a bilingual bi-weekly paper, and its successor, the Hawaii Sunday News, was a weekly. Its circulation and influence was relatively small.
- (i) The KONA ECHO (Hawaii) -- A small publication, serving chiefly the heavily Japanese-populated district of Kona, this newspaper originally was published twice weekly in Japanese and English, and later, in English only. Prior to the outbreak of war, it appeared only in Japanese, and as a monthly.

- (j) The MAUI SHIMBUN (Maui) -- The leading representative of the Japanese press on the Island of Maui, this newspaper, published twice a week, was only passively pro-Japanese. Two of its officers have been interned.
- (k) The MAUI RECORD (Maui) -- This was another bilingual semi-weekly publication with a mildly pro-Japanese policy. Its managing editor has been interned.
- (l) The SHIN JIDAI (Maui) -- This newspaper ("The New Era"), published by an Okinawan with Communistic leanings, was of relatively minor influence.
- (m) KAUAI SHIMPO (Kauai) -- A bilingual weekly with about 2,000 circulation, this was the leading Japanese newspaper on the Island of Kauai. It pursued the most intelligent and realistic policy concerning the actual problems of the Japanese in Hawaii of any Japanese publication in the Territory. Its editor, Wichi FUJITA (who has not been interned), editorially explored such problems for different viewpoints, and is not considered to have been pro-Japanese in the nationalistic sense.
- (n) YEON JIRO (Kauai) -- A Japanese language weekly with more radical tendencies and but little circulation, this publication gained some notice in 1939 when its manager, Chinoi KIMJO, then in Japan, was arrested on suspicion of being a Communist. KIMJO has been interned.

(7) Religion

123. To study the Japanese in Hawaii, it is essential to understand their religion and its position in the community as it existed prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Religion has always played an important part in the life of the Japanese. It has existed as an inherent quality in the Japanese race and mind, and often governs the very minutiae of an individual's daily existence.

124. That this quality has been perverted to nationalist ends is beyond question. It has been said that Shintō is not a religion, and that its original character has been twisted to make it a tool of the state. This is in fact a half-truth. Shintō is a religion in a very real sense, but the Japanese state has exploited it tremendously. Shintō was overshadowed by the ascendancy of the great Buddhist sects in Japan until the Meiji Restoration (1868), at which time it was found useful to revive it and make use of its doctrine of Emperor worship to strengthen the unifying power of the throne. Later it was used to dignify and gain support.

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for the policy of war and aggression. For these ends the Japanese government has found Shintō an invaluable aid, and appreciation has been shown by granting State subsidies to the great Shintō shrines in Japan.

125. In Hawaii, too, religion has been used for the ends of the Japanese nationalists. The support given by Japanese in Hawaii to Japan's war effort in China between 1937 and 1941 was active and popular with certain Shintō shrines in the Territory as it was, to an even greater extent, with many organizations connected with the local Buddhist sects. Priests and supporters of both religions saw to it that their congregations, grouped as they were into definite societal bodies, supported the Greater East Asia Movement with contributions of money, clothing, imon-bukuro, and prayers for the souls of those departed. This fact alone would preclude the common belief that Shintōism in Hawaii has figured more strongly than Buddhism as a pro-Japanese influence. The records show that Buddhist temples throughout the islands donated to Japanese causes just as faithfully as did the Shintōists.

126. In considering the nature of the threat to the internal security of the United States presented by the existence of these two religions in the Territory of Hawaii, it is essential that the background of each be discussed.

(a) Shintō

127. Shintō embodies doctrines of ancestor worship, hero worship, Emperor-worship, a deep-rooted awareness and veneration for nature, and a tenacious unreasoning faith in the glory and greatness of the Yamato people. These doctrines are symbolized in rituals and ceremony of the highest degree -- ceremony which is not confined merely to the temple or shrine, but which exists also in the social etiquette of every day existence.

128. Shintōism is the first religion of Japan, dating back to the pre-historic times of the Empire. It is believed originally to have been a primitive worship and fear of the dead, particularly of one's ancestors. Into this logically came a worship of nature, as being the abode of the spirits of the dead. The tight, closely knit, primitive communities of the early Japanese also began to worship and deify the communal leaders after death, and from this springs the hero-worshipping aspects of the religion. The ultimate development of this phase was, of course, Emperor worship, for the Emperor is the ultimate leader of all Japanese. Supporting this worship is a gloomy and curious mythology which has been described as the dullest in the world. The founders of the Japanese race are the gods Izanagi and Izanami. The Japanese archipelago was created when Izanagi plunged his spear into the foaming ocean; as he withdrew it,

congealed drops fell from the spear point and became islands. Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess, was born from the left eye of Izanagi during an act of ablution, and she is alleged to be the direct antecedent of Jimmu Tennō, the first Emperor of Japan. From him are descended all the Emperors of Japan, including the present one.

129. The deification of the Royal House, fundamental to Shintō, is also, in a sense, a deification of the entire race, for it follows from the above related legend that all Japanese are related to the Emperor, since they are descendants of a collateral branch of the same family. The Emperor, too, worships his royal ancestors, both for himself and in the name of the nation, and in this latter capacity he acts as high priest of Shintō.

130. All Shintō sects embody in their doctrine and ritual the worship of the Emperor. However, the sect dedicated to the Emperor's divine progenitor, Amaterasu Omikami, is the Dai Jingu. The mother temple of this sect is the Great Shrine at Ise, whence Premier TOJŌ hastened to pay devotion and pray for guidance and success immediately upon the outbreak of war. Dai Jingu temples in the Hawaiian Islands were located at Honolulu and Wahiawa on the Island of Oahu; at Hilo, Hakalau, Kealahou, and Olaa 14-mile on the Island of Hawaii; at Lihua and Wailuku on the Island of Maui; and at Lihua and Lawai on the Island of Kauai.

131. Outward aspects of Emperor worship, as noted among the Japanese in Hawaii, are curious. The prime thought in relation to the Emperor appears to be that he is so great and so divine that one should think of him only with reverence. After the outbreak of war, one Japanese under interrogation was shown a picture of the Emperor. He stood up and bowed, and was forthwith interned. Another was asked how he regarded the Emperor; he replied that it was sacrilegious to speak of the Emperor in ordinary terms, whereupon he put his hands together and gave a little bow. Alien Japanese and Kibei are often asked to give the name of the current Emperor; often they "do not know", or else reply, "Showa Tennō." It is quite possible that they are telling the truth when they say they do not know; it is sacrilegious to call the Emperor by his name, Hirohito. Showa is the name by which Hirohito will be known after his death, as Iutsuhito is known as Meiji, and Yoshihito is known as Taishō. The Emperor is usually referred to as Tennō Heika, translated roughly as His Majesty the Emperor.

132. This Shintōistic concept of the Emperor may be transferred. For example, when President Roosevelt came to Hawaii in 1934, many of the local Japanese were seen to bow deeply from the waist as his car passed, the same bow accorded to the Emperor on the theory that an ordinary individual should not look upon such majesty.

133. Ancestors are usually worshipped at the personal shrine in

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the home, the Kamidana. In Japan, the village shrine is often dedicated to the communal dead. Special shrines are dedicated to heroes and other great ones, as is the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo where the ashes of those who have died a noble death in battle are preserved. These heroes are considered gods and are so enshrined. The famous Admiral TUGO, who defeated the Russian at Tsushima, has been deified. In Hawaii, his spirit was enshrined at the Dai Jingu temple in Honolulu.

134. In the hierarchy of Shintō gods, the number of which is said to be 8,000,000, one finds deities of nature - of the sea, rivers, wind, fire, and of the earth. These are the ancient gods of nature, the gods from which the cult of Shintō, "the Way of the Gods", stems and which makes it an indigenous Japanese religion. Besides the gods of nature, there are the ancestral gods of history and the heroes of past wars some of which are represented in the Shintō shrines of Hawaii. The Izumo Taisha Shrine has as its patron god Okuninushi-no-nikoto, the god of marriage and good luck; the Kotokira Shrines venerate Kumpira, god of the sea, a popular sect with local Japanese fishermen; the Iato Shrines worship Kato Kiyomasa, a 16th century warrior who invaded China and became a great national hero. This sect was locally powerful and influential having among its adherents Japanese with strong nationalistic tendencies. In 1940, a new shrine was completed in Honolulu. The event was celebrated with much festivity and ritual. The Ishizuchi Sect, dedicated to the spirit of the mountain in Japan for which it is named, was also represented in Hawaii. The Konkōkyo sect was also to be found though it did not hold a position of prominence. A large and popular sect was the Tenrikyo, a form of Shintoism that incorporates points of Christianity and Buddhism in its creed. Tenrikyo is said to have a definite appeal to the masses in that it teaches that health and the good life are obtainable by all who obey its doctrines. Although founded less than a hundred years ago, its spread throughout Japan and abroad has been tremendous, attaining such a large number of followers as to be considered among the foremost of all Shintō sects. One authentic source has stated of the Tenrikyo Sect that "it lays emphasis on personal conduct and mental discipline in addition to patriotism and obedience to the Emperor and imperial ordinances". The sect preaches the greatness and divinity of the Emperor and admonishes its adherents to "serve the Emperor as we do our gods".

135. The Inari Sect is a cruder, more elementary sect of Shintō, dedicated to the goddess of rice who is attended by foxes. Worship in the sect has degenerated into a belief in the magic powers of the fox and followers of the sect are very often persons with little education who believe in the restorative powers of the fox. The belief in the healing forces of nature and of certain gods is an inherent part of Shintōism since good health is a condition for which supplication is commonly made. This belief exists in Buddhism too, especially in the Nichiren and Saicho Sects.

136. Three Shintō sects of less importance in Hawaii remain to be mentioned. They are the Kadzumi Sect, the Suitengu Sect, and the Eisha Mon Sect. The last of these is dedicated to Eisha Mon, a disciple of Buddha and a patron saint of war and warriors. Another minor Shintō sect that did not have an independent shrine in the Territory is dedicated to Nachiman, god of war. There were still other smaller sects in the Territory that were dedicated to certain nature spirits.

137. Some of the Shintō sects in the Territory had numerous shrines. This was especially true with the Inari and Tenrikyo sects. Some of these shrines were located in private homes and were operated for the personal benefit of the self-ordained priest or priestess. This local brand of Shintōism often capitalized upon the gullibility of its followers in promising cures and prosperity to those who furnished adequate monetary support to the priest. The larger Shintō shrines: the Dai Jingu, Izumo Taisha, Kotohira Jinsha, and Kato Jinsha, were responsible for the propagation of Japanese thought. The priests of these shrines received instructions from the mother temple in Japan which, in turn, was acting upon orders of the state. Since the outbreak of war, the major shrines have ceased to function and their priests have been interned. It is believed, however, that certain of the small shrines in the home continue to be tended and enjoy a small number of followers.

138. The nationalistic trend of Shintōism in Japan particularly during the past fifty years has indeed resulted from a forceful, conscious effort on the part of the nation's leaders to make it the great national religion and faith and to instill into the minds of all the belief that it is Japan's duty and obligation to spread her culture and militarism throughout the world. In Japan the Shintō shrine has come to be a government agency and it is known that to some degree such was the status of certain Shintō shrines in the Hawaiian Islands. A recent example of the close unity between the government and the Shintō creed is seen in the death and subsequent state funeral of Admiral Isoroku YAMAMOTO. The Emperor HIROHITO called upon the entire nation to unite in prayer and lead them in a minute of silent tribute to the "Soul Hero". Premier Hideki TOJO, who himself worshipped at the Admiral's tomb, issued a statement which urged the people to pattern their lives after that of their great Admiral. YAMAMOTO, the man who once stated that he expected to dictate the peace at Washington, D. C., has assumed his place in the Shintō hierarchy analogous to that of TŌGŌ. Americans may be amused at this, but the Japanese people are sincere in their veneration of this hero. The government and the people achieve an even greater unity of purpose in the war through the medium of a religion that has made a god of one who has sacrificed himself for the nation.

139. Shintō, because it is so intimately tied up with the Japanese throne, and with Japanese national life, is not a religion for missionaries. Unlike Christianity, Buddhism, and other proselyting religions, it has no

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basis for cutting across nationalistic lines. It belongs only in Japan, and even there must be regarded as one of the unifying forces by which Japan has brought her people to follow her policy of nationalistic militarism. It certainly has no place in Hawaii. To adapt itself to America, it must teach the Japanese (as some priests are reported to have done) to regard American national heroes such as Washington and Lincoln as Shintō gods -- an obviously perverted Americanism. On the other hand, the evidence indicates that Shintōism in Hawaii maintained the traditional form of Emperor worship. It has been reported that Kyonosuke IUGE, formerly a secretary with the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu, made the following statement concerning Shintōism in 1939:

"Shintōism is positively based entirely upon the premise that the Emperor is a divine being, placed upon earth to rule Japan in accordance with the divine will. Shintōism revolves entirely around the Emperor as the central and important figure now ruling as the descendant of the Sun Goddess (Amaterasu Omikami). Any deviation from this idea is positively not Shintōism."

140. Another statement which bears out this contention is the one attributed to Nagato IKKAI, former priest of the Izumo Taisha Shrine at Hilo, Hawaii, now in Japan:

"The fundamental principle of Shintōism requires the Japanese to conquer the entire world in order to impose Japanese culture in accordance with the divine will. We cannot, of course, publicize this in Hawaii, or Shintōism would be expelled from American soil; thus we must hide this feature from the non-Japanese particularly."

141. This is why the continued existence of Shintōism in Hawaii is considered dangerous to the best interests of the United States, and why its priests and prominent advocates are considered dangerous to internal security.

(b) Buddhism

142. The history of Buddhism in Japan is a long and involved story, filled with strife and struggle that is ages old. The doctrine of Buddha came to Japan about the middle of the sixth century during the reign of the Emperor Kimmei. It came from Korea and China where it had originally spread from India. The position of Buddhism in Japan was, from the outset, one of tremendous importance. In the sixth century, Japan was a backward, uncivilized feudal country. Its religion was the early Shintō worship of nature gods and veneration of ancestral spirits -- a crude, almost primeval form of morality. Buddhism brought with it something new and dazzling to the untutored Japanese mind.

The arts and culture of China and India were introduced and the people of Nippon began to learn the ways of civilization under the tutelage of this new religion. Through the ensuing centuries, Buddhism came to be identified as one with Shintōism, growing in power and prestige and developing a war-like and aggressive spirit as one finds in Saint Nichiren during the 13th century. Followers of the Nichiren Buddhist sect are today among the more nationalistic, fanatical Buddhists. This militant Buddhism at one time threatened the very integrity and power of the government itself. With the advent of the Meiji era, Shintō was reinstated as the recognized state religion. Buddhism lost its hold and yielded to Shintōism which once again assumed its native, pure form, becoming a bulwark for government propaganda and an agency for the promotion of Japanese expansion.

143. The great majority of the Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii are Buddhists. They are divided into five sects of prominence, and several small sects of relative unimportance. In Hawaii, as in Japan, the Shin sect with its two divisions of Nishi (West), commonly known as the Hongwanji, and Higashi (East) Hongwanji, has the greatest number of followers. The Hongwanji Mission at Honolulu under the leadership of its Bishop, Gikyo KUCHIDA, who has been interned, was the most powerful Buddhist organization in the Territory. It exercised a wide control over certain Japanese language schools throughout the Territory which functioned directly under the supervision of the Mission in Honolulu. There is little doubt that the headquarters of the Hongwanji in Japan maintained close contact with the local Mission which in turn attended to the supervision of the schools and the many lesser priests and affiliated temples in the Islands. The structural organization of the Hongwanji was composed of several departments or bureaus as well as supporting organizations that looked to the financial welfare of the Mission.

144. It is known that particularly since 1937, the Japanese government made full use of the Hongwanji to propagandize. A great quantity of literature was sent to Hawaii from the headquarters in Japan the subjects of which were the Greater East Asia policy, the glory of the soldier's life, the divine mission and heritage of the Japanese people, and other allied topics. This employment of the Buddhist church towards the furthering and justification of Japanese aggression is another example of Japan's subverting religion to nationalistic ends. While Shintōism is the established worship of the state, participation in which is expected as the patriotic duty of every Japanese, Buddhism remains a proselytizing faith, a philosophy of life based upon faith in the after-life and in the reincarnation of the soul. In keeping with the strict governmental regimentation of all agencies for the benefit of the state, Japan seized upon the Buddhist church as well.

145. The Buddhist churches in Hawaii can justifiably be accused of having demonstrated an intense loyalty to Japan. Large quantities of inchi-bukuro and money were sent to Japan through the churches to aid in the war

effort against China. Visiting dignitaries and personnel from Japanese training squadrons were always warmly received. On these occasions lectures of a definitely pro-Japanese character were often sponsored. The ties with Japan were strong and it is known that the priests, intelligent and educated Japanese, exerted a vigorous pro-Japanese influence on the members of their congregations. As in Shintōism in Hawaii, the love of fatherland was demonstrated over and over again in the Buddhist groups as well.

146. The other four Buddhist sects that held a position of popularity in Hawaii were the Jodo, the Shingon, the Soto (a sub-sect of Zen Buddhism), and the Nichiren. Miscellaneous Buddhist sects in the Territory of a more or less independent character are the Soto Kyokai, Tendai, Chowado Monjo, Dainichi, and Bodaiji. It is believed that these latter sects were located in Honolulu only. Buddhism in Hawaii was not free from personal "rackets". Like some of the smaller Shintō shrines in the home, similar Buddhist groups were organized by an influential person in the community who, either for the purpose of monetary gain or with a desire to enlighten the people, would gather about him a flock of supporters.

147. Since the outbreak of war, organized Buddhist worship in the Territory has continued to a minimum degree and is generally confined to marriage and burial services only. There have been some unverified reports of a recent, bolder participation in Buddhist worship but it is felt that this is limited to gatherings in the home where worship is conducted at the Butsudan, the small gold and lacquer shrine that is generally a part of the well organized Japanese household.

148. It is admitted that the staunchest support for Shintōism and Buddhism in the Territory was to be found among the alien groups. It was natural that they try to impress their offspring with the importance and necessity of adhering to these established creeds. In many cases, however, the Kisei performed what was nothing more than a lip service to the Shintō gods. They did this to please their parents and to avoid arguments. A great many of them were married with a Shintō ceremony, usually at the Izumo Taisha Shrine, but this, too, was usually a formality. The Kisei group's reaction to Shintōism has been varied. Some of them have returned from Japan thoroughly inculcated with the spirit of a greater Japan under the divine leadership of the Emperor while others have not been so easily influenced and have returned to the United States quite disillusioned and desirous of breaking with the old ties.

(c) Christianity

149. With the slow passing of the alien group and the concurrent growth of the Kisei and Sansei groups, there has been a steady rise of membership and following in Christianity. Christianity among the Japanese

in Hawaii first appeared with the founding of the Japanese Congregational Church in Hilo, Hawaii, in 1891. From that time onward, Christianity among the Japanese in the Territory has grown and expanded to embrace a considerable number of the Japanese in the Islands, especially among the Nisei and Sansei classes. It is thoroughly understandable that with the Americanization and education of the local Japanese along lines of occidental thought, Christianity would become a popular religion. It is impossible to say whether or not Christianity will ever attain the large membership that Buddhism has locally, but it is logical that, with the passage of time, more and more Japanese have become Christians and will continue to become so.

150. It is rather surprising to find that a number of Issei have adopted Christianity. Doubtless this has sometimes occurred for business reasons and to enhance a social position among the laaie elements in the community.

151. The Christian sects in the Territory that have their own churches for the Japanese are the Congregational, Methodist, Episcopalian, Seventh Day Adventist, and Holiness Church. There are also about eight hundred Japanese Roman Catholics in the Territory and some Mormons. No separate church exists exclusively for these; the Japanese worship at the same church as all the other races.

152. All Japanese Christian churches belong to the Hawaii Japanese Christian Church Federation which has its headquarters at the Nuuanu Young Men's Christian Association in Honolulu. The Japanese Christians maintain a Y.M.C.A. and a Y.W.C.A. affiliated with the national organizations of the same name. There is also a Japanese division of the Salvation Army on the larger Islands of the Hawaiian group.

153. The Congregational sect has the greatest number of followers among the local Japanese. Prior to the war it managed a number of Japanese language schools in Honolulu known as the Japanese Education Federation's Chain Schools. These schools did not have buildings of their own but utilized the classrooms of various public schools in the city. The other Christian sects are smaller in size of following.

154. It must be remembered that the Japanese are a religious people. Worship in the Shintō, Buddhist, and Christian faiths is an active force in the lives of the Japanese for, as a race, they have always relied upon religion to answer their problems. Religion has inspired the arts and promoted the cultural welfare of the nation. It has shaped and moulded public thought. As has been pointed out, the government was fully aware of the power and influence of Shintōism on the people and set out to use it as a weapon for the philosophy of aggrandisement that has brought about the present conflict. This profound reverence for the Emperor and vigorous aid to the fatherland found strong support among the Japanese

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in the Territory and was always furthered by the Shintō shrines and Buddhist temples, and even by the Christian churches to a lesser degree.

(8) Japanese Language Schools

155. The first Japanese language school in Hawaii was founded in 1896 by Reverend Takie OKUMURA, a Christian minister who still resides in Honolulu. OKUMURA, it is said, was horrified at the Japanese-English-Hawaiian jargon which the young Japanese were speaking. In this attitude he was not alone, for Japanese parents were experiencing difficulty in communicating with and understanding their offspring. OKUMURA's institution therefore gathered strong support in the Japanese community, and the schools multiplied.

156. Language schools were a prominent activity of various Buddhist sects, especially the Hongwanji, and in a lesser way, Jodo, Soto, and Shin-gon. However, in 1941, only about 20% of the language schools were conducted by Buddhist missions. The remainder were operated either by local Nihonjin Kai (Japanese Associations) or as a group enterprise by the Japanese community in which they were located.

157. The central Japanese language school organization in Hawaii was the HAWAII KYOIKU KAI (Hawaii /Japanese/ Educational Association). This organization dealt largely with broad matters of policy, and its principal work lay in revising and editing the text books used by the language schools. Most of the Japanese language schools in the Territory used Kyoiku Kai textbooks. A few of the Hongwanji schools used their own textbooks and "Professor" Kikujiro KONDO's chain schools used books written by himself.

158. Every summer the Kyoiku Kai held a convention in Honolulu. The delegates to this convention were selected from intermediate organizations on various islands. On Kauai, these were the WEST KAUAI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, the CENTRAL KAUAI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, and the EAST KAUAI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Oahu had the OAHU EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION and the EAST OAHU EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Maui had organizations for the East, West and Central sections, while the island of Hawaii had one central organization, the HAWAII ISLAND KYOIKU KAI. Lanai likewise had one central organization. The purposes of these organizations were to deal with regional problems peculiar to the various language schools, and it is possible that these organizations were also social in nature.

159. For more than two decades language schools have been the source of bitter controversy between the Japanese and American communities in Hawaii. In the surge of patriotism which followed World War I, great agitation developed for governmental regulation of Japanese language schools in Hawaii. At that time, textbooks used by the schools

were examined and translated. Anti-American material found therein was purely negative in nature. Not only was there no disparagement of American institutions in the textbooks; but, there was no mention of them whatsoever. Many of the textbooks were identical with those used in Japan. The material was largely of story and legend type, but there were occasional references to "our army" and "our navy" when speaking of the Japanese armed services.

160. The control legislation passed in 1920 limited the hours of study, eliminated the lower grades, and required that all foreign language school teachers take a course of study and pass an examination concerning American history and institutions before they be permitted to teach. It was further arranged that the textbooks would be Americanized.

161. This state of affairs ended in 1927 when the Supreme Court of the United States ended a long and bitterly fought legal battle with a decision in favor of the Japanese language schools. The Japanese community, once the decision was won, made efforts to remove the bases of charges of un-Americanism that had been made against the schools. The Kyoiku Kai carefully edited the textbooks, and gradually Hawaiian material, and eventually American history and events, were included in the texts. However, there was still a heavy Japanese tinge to the volumes.

162. The darkening situation in 1940 once more brought the language school situation into prominence. In August, 1940, the Hawaii branch of the AMERICAN LEGION voted unanimously to go on record against the continued existence of the language schools. The Japanese press fervently contended that the decision of the Supreme Court protected the schools, but the agitation continued. The Kyoiku Kai called an emergency meeting, and decided that some show of loyalty must be made. After conferences, all Japanese schools were advised to fly the American flag while classes were in session, and also to put pictures of great Americans on the walls of the schools. With much publicity, flagpoles were hastily repaired and the Stars and Stripes run up, while the agitation died down.

163. As of January 1, 1941, there were 185 Japanese language schools, educating approximately 39,500 pupils, in the Territory of Hawaii. In 1926, there were 150 schools, educating 25,246 pupils; in 1932, 174 schools and 39,873 pupils). All but 86 of these pupils were United States citizens. There are no figures available to show how many were dual citizens.

164. Although the expenses incurred in the operation of the language schools were met in a variety of ways, their most important source of income was the tuition paid by the students. These fees, which were paid monthly, ranged from \$1.50 on the elementary school level to \$3.75 on the high school level. Other means of support took the form of donations made either by wealthy Japanese of the community or by plantation owners. The annual sale of textbooks proved to be the Kyoiku Kai's

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greatest source of income, and the individual schools were able to gain some small support from the admissions charged at their frequent showing of Japanese movies.

165. In 1941, several natural trends were noticeable in the ordinary functioning of the language schools:

- (a) Decrease in attendance: Shichiro WATANABE, principal of the Waikiki Japanese Language School, estimated that attendance at the schools would drop about 1,500 a year until 1947, due to the natural fall in birthrate in the Japanese community after 1924.
- (b) Increase in citizen instructors: As of January 1, 1941, there were 686 Japanese language school teachers in the Territory. Of these 344 were aliens, while 342 were citizens. The ratio of citizens to aliens was naturally increasing all the time. However, it is probable that most of the citizens were dual citizens, and it is known that many were Kibei.
- (c) The tendency of the teachers to regard their work as transient employment: This was due to the poor wages paid the teachers. Sixty dollars a month was high pay for a Japanese language school teacher. Consequently, such employment was taken as a part-time position, or else as a temporary position until better employment could be obtained.
- (d) Lack of interest on the part of the children: Most of the children spent several hours a day in American schools, and one hour a day and Saturday mornings in language school. Experiences of various agencies in securing translators shows that the Japanese schools here were not doing a good job of teaching the language, inasmuch as most Kibei, unless they have had higher education in Japan, are extremely inept in both written and spoken Japanese.

166. There is no evidence that the Japanese government exerted any direct control over Japanese language schools in Hawaii, although there is abundant evidence that they attempted to use these schools as a channel of pro-Japanese influence during the past few years. Evidence has come to light which indicates that the Japanese Government, through the Japanese Consulate, subsidized these schools when they were first organized, but it is not known how long this practice continued.

167. The most direct method of influence, of course, was through the Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu. It is known that various members

of the Consulate staff were well acquainted with a number of the priests at the Honpa Hongwanji Headquarters in Honolulu. It is also known that two clerks at the Consulate secured their positions through the recommendation of Eimu MIAKE, vice-principal of the Honolulu Japanese High School, who was also a Hongwanji priest.

168. In 1938 and 1939 Consul General HIZUSAKI, and in 1940 Consul General GUNJI delivered opening addresses at the annual conventions of the HAWAII KYOIKU KAI. Many language school principals, too, acted as toritsuginin (Consular Agents) for their respective districts.

169. It was obvious that the language schools were included in a broad program of propagandizing Japanese in Hawaii, which program Japan launched about 1938. On October 30, 1938, Shujiro MIKASA, president of the IMPERIAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, in a congratulatory address at the First Commendation Ceremony for those having done meritorious service in Japanese education abroad, delivered in Osaka, Japan, stressed the following points:

- (a) Those possessing citizenship of America or Brazil be loyal to America or Brazil, for that is the high moral precept of Japan.
- (b) Even if you possess a foreign citizenship, do not forget the high virtue of the Japanese race, or the spirit of diligence.
- (c) Even if you possess a foreign citizenship, do your best to bring about good will between that country and the Japanese Empire, the mother country.

170. In 1936, Kuniyoshi OMIYA, principal of the Tokyo Tamagawa Gakuen, made a tour of the Territory lecturing on education. Early in 1940, Honolulu Japanese newspapers reported the arrival of Toyotaro TAMAKA, an instructor at the Tokyo Higher School, and an authority on Japanese education. TAMAKA, the papers stated, had been sent to Hawaii by the Educational Office of Japan to inspect the educational system overseas. In his tour of the various islands, TAMAKA gave a series of lectures to Japanese language school teachers. This was reported in the same year by Taka-uki ASANO of Tokyo, who at one time had been principal of the Japanese High School in Honolulu.

171. However, this sort of propagandizing was not always carried on by representatives of the Japanese Ministry of Education. The Japanese language schools provided meeting places for all sorts of lectures given by other visiting Japanese. This phase will be covered later.

172. The most direct influence, of course, is to be found in the

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teacher-pupil relationship. The textbooks used, although printed in Japan, were carefully edited by the HAWAII KYOIKU KAI before printing, and the Kyoiku Kai, knowing the attitude of the non-Japanese community, was careful to make the texts as innocuous as possible. However, a teacher can twist a text into many meanings, and the amount of Japanese nationalism instilled into young Japanese undoubtedly varied from school to school according to the teacher. Many of the teachers had been in Hawaii only a few years, having entered as priests, and were completely Japanese in their outlook.

173. Most language school principals are now in custody, but not alone for their educational activities. In most cases, it was discovered that they had participated in other pro-Japanese activities. As a class, the language school principals were found to be extremely pro-Japanese.

174. It is of interest to note that while various Buddhist sects operated language schools, no Shintō sect did so. Few Shintō priests even acted as language school teachers. The reason for this is that Shintōism, as has already been explained, is not a proselyting religion. In the educational field of Japanese activity, there were two other enterprises worthy of note. The NIPPON GO KYOIKU KYOKAI (Japanese Language Education Association) was commonly known as the "chain schools". These were a group of seven schools operated by "Professor" Kikujiro ("Clifford") KONDO. These schools operated after public school hours in classrooms borrowed from the Hawaii Territorial Department of Public Instruction, and were reported to be more Americanized than those of the HAWAII KYOIKU KAI. However, KONDO has been interned.

175. The second enterprise is the FUSHIMI-INO-MIYA KIMEN SHOGAKKAI (Prince Fushimi Scholarship Fund). This fund was managed by a committee composed of a number of individuals prominent in the Japanese community, many of whom have been interned. This society came into existence about thirty years ago when Prince Fushimi, while visiting in Honolulu, donated a sum of money to the Japanese community. With this as a basis, a fund was established for the purpose of assisting worthy Nisei through American Universities. With money secured from this fund, a number of Nisei were able to attend mainland universities, and it is known that in later years the society contributed about \$600.00 a year to the University of Hawaii for scholarships for Nisei.

(9) Japanese Organizations

176. Japanese organizations in the Territory of Hawaii prior to December 7, 1941, were numerous (more than 1800 have been identified). Some existed solely for the furtherance of religious principles or for educational purposes, many were for the banding together of Japanese who came from certain towns, counties, or prefectures in Japan, or who lived

in certain communities in the Territory, some were formed on behalf of business or professional groups, and others were for the promotion and enjoyment of sports or other social activities.

177. For working purposes, this office has adopted the following classifications in dealing with Japanese organizations:

- Religious
- Educational
- Place-of-Origin
- Place-of-Local-Residence
- Business and Professional
- Sports
- Women's
- Young Men's
- Miscellaneous

178. One of the characteristics noted about most Japanese males in Hawaii is that they have a "big shot" complex. Their great ambition is to be known as a "big shot." When Japanese being interrogated by representatives of the intelligence agencies are accused of being "big shots", they usually beam appreciatively, and modestly deny the charge with a depreciating wave of hand.

179. The structure of Japanese organizations is indicative of this characteristic. The theory on which they operated might be stated as "every member a big shot." Almost all Japanese organizations classed a large percentage of their members as officers. It is not unusual to find an organization of 50 members having 40 or more holding some sort of office. The outstanding example known is the Kyodan (Fraternity) of the Izumo Taisha (Shinto) temple in Honolulu. Nearly 400 members were listed as "directors."

180. Most of the Japanese organizations in the Territory had the following officers:

- Counsellors (one or more, up to as many as ten or twelve in larger organizations)
- President
- Vice-President (one or more)
- Treasurer (sometimes as Assistant Treasurer)
- Japanese Secretary (chosen for proficiency in Japanese language)
- English Secretary (chosen for proficiency in English language)
- Auditors (two or more, up to ten or twelve in large organizations)
- Directors (four or five or more, up to 100 or more in the largest associations)

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Committees (number and size depending on the size and purposes of organization)

181. Usually the counsellors were leading community figures, often former presidents. They often acted as a sort of executive committee, in the nature of the genro or elder statesmen, exercising great influence. The theory underlying the selection of two or more auditors is interesting. It would be impolite and embarrassing for one man to accuse the treasurer of embezzling club funds; two or more auditors could make a community project of the charge, sharing the responsibility, and preserving decorum.

182. Since the beginning of the war, most purely Japanese organizations functioning in the Territory have been disbanded or have become inactive. Those still active are sports or civic organizations. Some organizations had no other purposes or activities than those indicated by their names. Many however do reflect strong ties with Japan, and a deeply-rooted sympathy with Japan's military ambitions. Although it has not been established that any Japanese organization has actually promoted or carried out subversive activities or committed any overt acts of espionage or sabotage, many of these organizations constituted over a period of years a large and fertile field for the sowing of Japanese propaganda. (In 1939, the Japanese Consul General, apparently acting under instructions from Tokyo, began to compile a comprehensive directory of all Japanese organizations in the Territory, giving complete information about each. This apparently lead to organization of the OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY).

183. Brief summaries of the background, activities and interests of each classification of Japanese organizations, (with the exception of the religious and educational groups, which are treated as separate phases of this survey), follow.

(a) Place-of-Origin Organizations

184. There are listed in the files of this office nearly 400 of these organizations in the Territory of Hawaii. They bore the names of the prefectures, counties, towns, areas, or districts in Japan from which originated the people who made up the membership of these organizations. Their original purpose was to promote social intercourse, lend assistance to newly-arrived immigrants, provide relief for needy Japanese, and organize a system of mutual help in financial and legal matters. They possibly reflected the feeling of insecurity of a people in a strange land. The first of these societies were formed around 1900. Most of them are known as Kenjin Kai, Gunjin Kai, Shijin Kai, Chojin Kai, and Sonjin Kai (respectively, societies of people from the same prefecture, county, city, town, and village).

185. The Kaigai Kyokai (Overseas Association), formed another important, but comparatively small, group of place-of-origin societies. In Japan, about 1913, the various prefectures began to organize these Kaigai Kyokai in order to encourage colonization. The Japanese prefectures which provided the largest numbers of emigrants were Hiroshima, Wakayama, Kumamoto, Okayama, Okinawa, and Yamaguchi. Hence, these provided the first overseas organizations. As contact grew between the overseas associations in Japan and the prefectural and other place-of-origin clubs in this country, many of the prefectural clubs changed their names, while others formed overseas committees which in some cases later separated from the original clubs and formed overseas associations. In some instances, people who had belonged to the overseas associations in Japan organized branches of the home associations when they arrived in this country. The overseas associations for a number of years maintained a closer relationship with Japan than the prefectural clubs, but in recent years they have become almost identical in purpose and activities, namely, to maintain unity and promote the general welfare, and to encourage social activities.

186. The majority of the members and officers of these societies (Kenjin Kai, etc., and Kaigai Kyokai) were first-generation Japanese, that is, those who were born in Japan. They are intended to include the second- and third-generation Japanese (each person joining the society to which his parents or other relatives belong), but in general the Nisei and Sansei have not enthusiastically aligned themselves with the place-of-origin organizations. As a result of this, and the fact that the Immigration Act of 1924 prevented further mass immigration of Japanese to this country, the organizations were dwindling in size and influence and would probably have disappeared altogether within a few years.

187. Of the approximately 400 place-of-origin organizations in the Territory, about 275 were on the Island of Oahu, about 50 on each of the Islands of Hawaii and Maui, and about 15 on the Island of Kauai. All but a negligible few of these organizations on the first three Islands named were affiliated with the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU, the HILO (HAWAII) JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, or the MAUI UNITED JAPANESE ASSOCIATION. There apparently was no central association on the Island of Kauai.

188. Approximately two-thirds of these organizations on one or more occasions donated cash, comfort kits, or scrap material to some agency of the Japanese Government, or participated in some capacity in the entertainment of the personnel of Japanese naval vessels visiting the Territory of Hawaii. Most of these donations were in the form of contributions to a fund for the relief of families of Japanese who had been sent to the war front. Many donations, however, especially on the Island of Hawaii, were contributions to a fund which was used to purchase a fighter plane for the Japanese Navy, and for the purchase of Japanese Government bonds (similar to U. S. Defense Bonds). Organized drives for donations were continued well into 1941, although the bulk of the contributions were made in 1937 to 1939.

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189. Those societies which participated in the entertainment of Japanese naval personnel have done one or more of the following things in this connection: provided sub-committees of the general reception committees (usually directed by the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU, or its counterpart on Hawaii or Maui); donated or raised money to defray the cost of entertainment; sponsored picnics, banquets, or other types of entertainment; provided guides and transportation to scenic spots; or actually received and entertained visiting officers, cadets, and sailors in their homes. A number of place-of-origin clubs entertained visitors from their own prefectures or towns in Japan.

(b) Place-of-Local-Residence Organizations

190. There were in the Territory approximately 425 of these district organizations, which were composed of people of Japanese birth or descent living in various residential sections, towns or rural communities. These organizations were distributed approximately as follows: Island of Oahu, 185; Island of Hawaii, 175; Island of Maui, 40; Island of Kauai, 25.

191. The aims, purposes and intended activities of these societies closely paralleled those of the place-of-origin societies - to maintain unity and promote the general welfare of the community and of the individual through cooperation and mutual assistance, and for social gatherings. A number of them, particularly the "Doshikai" (common interests societies) were organized to provide sickness or burial benefits, or other types of "insurance".

192. The UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU constitutes the most important factor in consideration of the place-of-local-residence societies. This society was organized in 1933 at the instigation of a small, tightly-knit group of alien Japanese business and professional men of Honolulu, most of whom had business connections in Japan and were closely affiliated with the Japanese Consulate. The UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY was designed to control all Japanese affairs in the community, to act as the agent of the Consulate in promoting and directing such activities as collection of funds for war relief and other Japanese causes, coordinating the entertainment of the personnel of Japanese naval vessels visiting Hawaii and providing a channel for the smooth flow of pro-Japanese propaganda to the Japanese populace of Honolulu. Altogether at least 150 Japanese organizations, including place-of-origin societies, place-of-local residence societies and business or trade groups, were affiliated with the Society. Each of these organizations had its representatives on the Society's "executive committee", which was empowered to elect the thirty directors who, in turn, transacted the business of the organization and directed its activities. The original group of aliens retained their power by means of a provision in the constitution which allotted five representatives on the "executive committee"

to the HONOLULU JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and three each, to the HONOLULU JAPANESE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION and the HONOLULU JAPANESE CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, which organizations were already directed by this group of aliens.

193. The backbone of the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY was the place-of-local-residence societies, including about 15 "branch" organizations of the Society which were formed by the Society in localities where there was no general Japanese organization or where an organization already existing did not choose to affiliate with the Society. These "branches", for all practical purposes, conducted themselves exactly as did the place-of-local residence, or district, organizations.

194. The UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY established a pattern of organization and activity which was followed to a great extent by other associations on the other islands of the Territory. The MAILO (KAHILAI) JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, the KONA (KAHILAI) JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, the KAUAI UNITED JAPANESE ASSOCIATION and the WEST MAUI UNITED JAPANESE ASSOCIATION established similar control over many of the Japanese organizations in their communities and followed a similar program of activities, using the place-of-local-residence societies as their principal medium. Approximately three-fourths of the place-of-local-residence societies were affiliated with one of these associations.

195. Thus it can be seen that in the years between 1933 and 1939 or 1940, when there was a noticeable lessening of publicized pro-Japanese influence throughout Hawaii. Donations and contributions collected by these organizations were especially large on the Island of Hawaii and in Honolulu. After August, 1940, when the last Japanese public vessel visiting the Territory, the SHIRIYA MARU, was entertained, and in October, 1940, when about 50 of these organizations were represented at or made donations to the Tokyo celebration of the 2000th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, there was little pro-Japanese activity on the part of these societies. In fact, in the year or two prior to December 7, 1941, the place-of-local-residence societies were apparently coming more and more under the influence of second- and third-generation Japanese, who are younger and more Americanized than their alien parents. There was a noticeable and publicized trend, beginning in 1940 and becoming more apparent in 1941, to elect second- and third-generation Japanese, U. S. citizens, to positions of responsibility in some of these organizations, this undoubtedly being an effort to effect good will toward the Japanese on the part of the local white population in the face of the strained state of international affairs. (It is a matter of speculation, however, as to whether the actual control of the policies of these organizations was relinquished by the older element to the extent they wished others to believe.) In addition, a number of the place-of-local-residence organizations, during that period, advocated the purchase of United States Defense Bonds by members, and some of the organizations purchased these bonds in the name of the organizations themselves. Some of them encouraged non-

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bers to cooperate with their community civilian defense programs, and hold send-off parties for their members or sons of members who were drafted into the United States Army.

(c) Sports Organizations

196. The Japanese have always been a sports-loving people. Although small in stature and light in weight, they are lithe, agile, strong, and believe in keeping themselves in prime physical condition. From earliest times, they have been proficient in what they call the "military virtues" -- jūdō (self defense), kendō (fencing), and kyūdō (archery).

197. Since Japan was opened to association with Western civilization, her people have readily taken to Occidental sports -- baseball, football, tennis, golf, and others. To the promotion and enjoyment of these Western sports can be attributed the organization of approximately one-third of the Japanese athletic organizations in the Territory. Most of the clubs are composed of younger men, Nisei and Sansei, and it can be noted that they have had little to do with any pro-Japanese activities.

198. The picture becomes somewhat more complex, however, when the organizations devoted to the traditional Japanese sports are considered. It is generally accepted that the majority of the Japanese sports organizations are primarily interested in promoting the sports of wrestling, fencing, and archery, there being no evidence to show that they have made contributions to Japanese causes or otherwise evidenced pro-Japanese sympathies. Some have even invited and accepted white Americans as members, despite the protest of certain elements in their membership.

199. Nevertheless, the DAI NIPPON EITOKU KAI, which maintained supervision over most of the Japanese sports organizations in Hawaii, however innocuous it may appear locally, was affiliated with one of the strongest, most nationalistic, most militaristic organizations in Japan. The BUDO REIKAI, another influential local Japanese sports organization, was founded and operated by Gikyo KUCHEA, Bishop of Honpa Hongwanji in Hawaii. Many of the instructors in the arts of wrestling, fencing, and archery were Buddhist or Shintō priests or Japanese language school teachers.

(d) Women's Organizations

200. There were about 45 Japanese women's organizations in the Territory which were not affiliated with a religious sect. About half of these were Y.W.C.A. or sorority-type organizations, modeled after American girls' and women's societies. They still exist. The others seem to have been purely Japanese groups and to have participated in

the entertainment of personnel of Japanese public vessels and to have made donations to Japanese causes. There were "women's associations" on Oahu and Maui composed of the wives of leaders in the Japanese communities. These associations were particularly active in soliciting donations of cash and in the making of comfort kits. Most Buddhist or Shintō temples had at least one women's organization. These, too, were actively sympathetic with Japan.

(c) Young Men's Organizations

201. The Young Buddhist Associations were the most prominent of the Japanese young men's associations in the Territory. These associations were large and closely knit, and were affiliated with and controlled by the Buddhist sects. Virtually every Buddhist temple had one or more Young Buddhist Associations, and approximately half these made donations to Japanese war relief funds.

202. There were about 45 non-religious Japanese young men's organizations. These were composed principally of Nisei and Sansei young men, and were devoted to recreation or to the more serious pursuits of studying community problems and assuming civic responsibilities. They apparently were not affiliated with the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU or with any similar organization on the other Islands, nor (with few exceptions) is there evidence of pro-Japanese tendencies or activities on the part of members of these groups.

(f) Miscellaneous Organizations

203. There were approximately 100 Japanese organizations in the Territory of Hawaii which are classified as "miscellaneous". They are so classified because they were unique, temporary, or "special purpose" organizations; or, in the case of the majority of these organizations, the information about them in the files of this office is so incomplete that their purposes and activities cannot be determined.

204. A few of these organizations, such as the donation drive societies, were large and initiated or participated in systematic campaigns for contributions to be made to some agency of the Japanese Government for war relief or for the prosecution of Japan's war effort in East Asia.

205. Some, such as the HONOLULU CIVIC ASSOCIATION, were or are Americanized civic clubs. This association (formerly known as the HAWAIIAN-JAPANESE CIVIC ASSOCIATION) is a Nisei organization whose prime interest lies in the civic and cultural improvement of the Japanese community and the Americanization of Japanese in Hawaii.

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206. Some were purely social, as the THURSDAY NOON INTER-CLUB CLUB; others were political in character, as the IMPEI REPUBLICAN CLUB.

(10) Japanese Ex-Servicemen

207. No evidence has been noted which would indicate the existence in the Territory of Hawaii of any Japanese ex-servicemen's organizations comparable to the HEIMUSHA KAI, the JAPANESE MILITARY SERVICEMEN'S LEAGUE, the IMPERIAL COMRADESHIP LEAGUE, or other similar organizations which have been found on the Mainland. An explanation for this situation may be that other types of organizations in the Territory carried out such functions of the ex-servicemen's organizations, as the collection of funds and inmon-bukuro to be sent to Japan, and acted as a focal point for pro-Japanese activity.

208. Only one organization of ex-servicemen has been uncovered in Hawaii. This was an organization of ex-servicemen living and working on Ewa Plantation, Oahu. Called OCHU KAI (Cherry Blossom Society), the organization is reported to have met but once a year, and it appears to have been social in nature.

209. All enemy aliens who served in the armed forces of a country at war with the United States were required to register such service following the outbreak of war. Accordingly, 629 Japanese who had served in the Japanese Army or Navy reported such service. This figure does not include such ex-servicemen as had been taken into custody in the first few days of the war. Neither does it include a number of Japanese who failed to register such service, and who have since been discovered. A rough tabulation of the registrants made by this office indicated that the average age of the ex-servicemen was 61, and less than 3% were under 50. Most of these ex-soldiers are veterans of the Russo-Japanese War, 1905, and a few are veterans of the Sino-Japanese War of 1895-96.

210. Only four known Japanese reserve officers on the active list have been identified and interned. Clerks of the Japanese Consulate, when interrogated, remembered seeing a list of Japanese reserve officers at one time, and variously estimated the number on that list to be from eight to fifteen. However, they were unable to name any reserve officer not already known to the intelligence agencies. A number of Japanese known to be reserve officers departed from the Territory prior to the outbreak of war.

211. Some light was shed on the subject by one Gotaro MIREI, a 64-year old alien residing at Mountain View, Hawaii, T. H. He was discovered to be a member of the HEIMUSHA KAI (IMPERIAL JAPANESE RESERVE ASSOCIATION.) MIREI stated that he had served in the Japanese Army from

1898 to the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, and had been a member of the reserve association since his discharge from the army. He further stated that all former Japanese servicemen are members of this association, that no dues were required for membership, that there was no organized branch of the organization in Hawaii to his knowledge, and that he had not corresponded with the association since his arrival in Hawaii in 1906.

212. Probably the most interesting ex-serviceman encountered so far in Hawaii is Yojiro OSAKI, a prosperous and congenial alien merchant of Honolulu, who was a fireman aboard Admiral Heihachiro TŌGŌ's flagship during the famous battle of Tsushima Straits. OSAKI, who has been interned, did not appear to share the sense of reverence for TŌGŌ held by most Japanese. When asked about TŌGŌ he laughed and said that he had seen the Admiral walking around the deck of the ship, but of course he could not speak to such a "big shot."

213. A few Kibei who served with the Japanese army or navy during more recent periods have been found. Evidence has been uncovered which proved that at least one of these actually traveled to Japan for the purpose of serving his time in the army. However, this is believed to be an exceptional case.

(11) The Japanese Consulate General, Honolulu

214. The hub of the Japanese community in the Hawaiian Islands was the Japanese Consulate. A Japanese Consul arrived with the first large shipment of Japanese laborers in 1885, and the Consulate functioned continuously from that date until December 7, 1941, when the entire staff (except for six locally hired Nisei) was taken into protective custody.

215. On December 7, 1941 the staff of the Consulate consisted of the Consul General, the Vice Consul, four secretaries who were sent from the Japanese Foreign Office, five clerks who were Hawaiian born Japanese hired locally, an office girl, and various domestics, some of whom were brought from Japan and some of whom were hired in Honolulu. Between the secretaries and the clerks was a wide social gulf, and the clerks were continually made conscious of this distinction. The clerks were paid extremely low salaries. One had 14 years of service at the Consulate, and received the highest salary, \$93.00 a month.

216. The routine duties of the Consulate were:

- (a) Expatriation from Japanese citizenship of individuals who, by operation of Japanese and United States law, were citizens of both the United States and Japan. The expatriation process was an involved one, and usually took from several

months to a year or more for completion. Following the outbreak of the "China Incident", the process took longer, probably due to the press of other work on Japanese officialdom. The steps in expatriation were:

- (i) The person to be expatriated had to prove that he had received the citizenship of a country other than Japan (that is, in addition to his Japanese citizenship). A copy of his birth certificate had to be secured;
- (ii) The koseki tōhon, or family record, (or an excerpt thereof known as the koseki shōhon) had to be obtained from the home village in Japan;
- (iii) When these papers were secured they were filed, together with an application for permission to expatriate, with the Japanese Consulate;
- (iv) The Consulate then sent the application and papers to the Foreign Office, Tokyo, which in turn passed them on to the Home Ministry. In due course of time the Home Secretary forwarded permission to expatriate to the applicant through the Consulate;
- (v) The applicant, having been granted permission to expatriate, would then submit his formal petition for expatriation through the Consulate. This would be sent to the Home Secretary through regular channels, and eventually the name of the applicant would be duly gazetted in an official publication of the Japanese government. On the day of gazetting, expatriation was officially consummated. The Home Secretary would thereafter notify the Consulate of the gazetted notice of expatriation.

Registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces of Japanese subjects. This information was eventually made part of the koseki tōhon in the individual's home village in Japan. (Even though born in Hawaii, the individual was considered a native of the same village as his father). After December 1, 1924, registration of a child born in the United States of Japanese parents, if it were made within two weeks of the child's birth, made the child dual citizen. If there were no registration, the child did not acquire Japanese citizenship.

(c) Accepting and forwarding applications for exemption from Japanese military service by male Japanese subjects between the ages of 21 and 37, including dual citizens. The Japanese term loosely applied to this application is yūyo negai. The original application is, in fact, the only application for exemption. It is entitled zai teikokugai choshu enkinagai (request for exemption of military service /for those who/ are living outside the empire). All subsequent applications, which had to be filed annually, were merely reaffirmations of continued residence abroad. These were called gairyū shinkokusho. Most dual citizens filed their applications regularly. Although their filing such applications was a tacit recognition of Japanese authority, the applicants seldom looked at it in that light. In many cases, the application was filed without the applicant's knowledge by relatives. In most cases, it was done because the applicant was told that it must be done, and he personally gave no thought to the implications of his act. In some cases, the application was filed because the applicant did not want to serve in the Japanese Army, and the act, was in fact, an expression of the Nisei's American status.

(d) Conducting a quinquennial census of Japanese citizens in the Hawaiian Islands. This census was a thorough survey of all Japanese citizens in the Territory of Hawaii. The following was the information desired during the 1940 census:

1. Name
2. Position in household
3. Sex (Has or has not)
(Husband - wife)
4. Age
5. Number of years in foreign country
6. Occupation
7. Extent of property
 - a Approximate value of real property
 - b Movable property:
 - Cash deposits and negotiable securities
 - Approximate value of other movable properties
8. Degree of education
9. Language Education
 - a Japanese Language
 - b Foreign Language
 - (1) Name of Foreign Language
 - (2) Proficiency
10. Military Duty Connections (continued)

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11. Birthplace
12. Place of origin domicile
13. Nationality

In addition to this census of individuals, which was well publicized among the Japanese community, the Consulate also conducted a census of Japanese business firms in the Territory. This census was taken with less publicity.

- (c) Arranging the routine details of passports, visas, etc., for both American and Japanese citizens traveling to Japan.

217. In addition to these routine matters, the Consul General also indulged in a certain amount of formal social activity. The Emperor's birthday, New Year's Day, and the arrival of a new Consul General were all occasions for receptions. Cordial formal relations were maintained with the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet; the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District; the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department; the Governor of the Territory; the Mayor of Honolulu; and other representatives of American officialdom. In addition, there were often dinners with leaders of the Japanese community, and other formal affairs when various Japanese dignitaries passed through Honolulu.

218. All of the recent Japanese Consuls General were also seen on many occasions frequenting the various tea houses in Honolulu. Sometimes more or less formal affairs were given at the tea houses. Other occasions were less formal and more boisterous.

219. For many years the resident Consul General made trips to other islands of the Hawaiian group to determine how the Japanese in those areas were faring. However, Consul General KITA (1941) made no such trip, probably because of the strained condition of Japanese-American relations.

220. Throughout the Hawaiian Islands the Consulate had a system which, it is believed, is unique among Consular activities. This was the institution of the toritsuginin. This word generally is translated as "Consular Agent", although there is some question of whether the term "agent" is accurate, or whether the toritsuginin were actually "agents" of the Consulate (and thereby of the Japanese Government). A literal translation of the word is "go-between man". In practice, they received no remuneration from the Consulate for their work. Occasionally, they charged their Japanese clients small sums for work done, but this charge varied according to the individual.

221. The work of the toritsuginin consisted in aiding the less educated Japanese in filling out various forms required of Japanese citizens by the Japanese Government, i.e. military deferment, report of

attainment of military age, and registration of marriages, divorces, births, and deaths. They are known to have helped the Consul General locate an individual, and it is also known that some of them have supplied reports of an economic nature concerning conditions in their respective neighborhoods. There is one known instance of a toritsuginin having supplied information to the Consulate concerning movements of the United States Fleet, in 1940. Another one is reported to have attempted to recruit a Nisei to be a Japanese spy in 1935.

222. Normally, there were about 230 toritsuginin in the Territory of Hawaii, although many of these resigned in 1941, due both to the growing tenseness of the situation and coincidental with the investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There was a strong representation of priests and language school principals and teachers in this group, although a great variety of occupations were represented. Replacements were usually suggested by other toritsuginin nearby, and it is believed that their degree of loyalty for Japan, as well as their education, played a part in their selection.

223. In addition to individual toritsuginin, there were cases where an organization undertook these duties. In each instance this organization was a local Nipponjin Kai (West Maui, Hanalei, Lilo, Paia, and Kona Japanese Societies).

224. Of great aid to the Consulate in the process of aiding Japanese nationals was the HONOLULU JAPANESE HOTEL ASSOCIATION. The fourteen member hotels of this association all acted as de facto toritsuginin, although they were never officially appointed as such. The member hotels of the Association were especially helpful to travelers going to Japan. It was their practice to arrange the details of a trip for the individual--his ticket, his hotel accommodations in Japan, and all things necessary to satisfy both American and Japanese government regulations. The hotels also helped residents in the various matters, already detailed, in which Japanese nationals and the Japanese Consulate had relations. For these services, the hotels charged comparatively high prices.

225. Another association which assisted the Consulate in many ways was the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU. Being a central organization of numerous smaller Japanese organizations in Honolulu, the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY was in a position to determine policy for a large portion of the Japanese community. This organization was extremely active in collecting imoubukuro (comfort kits) and funds for Japanese war relief. When Japanese public vessels visited Honolulu, the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY made all the arrangements for the entertainment of the officers and men of those vessels. It also played an active part in numerous social functions of the Consulate, especially the celebration of the Emperor's birthday, the celebration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire, in 1940, and other such events.

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226. It is known that the Consulate had considerable control over this organization. The executive secretary of the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY was one of the Consulate's most frequent visitors. That pressure could be exerted by the Consulate on occasions was demonstrated in 1941, when the newly elected president of the HONOLULU JAPANESE CONTRACTOR'S ASSOCIATION (one of the most powerful of the organizations represented by the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY) was deposed and a new election called because he had not attended a meeting at the Japanese Consulate.

227. Inasmuch as the president, first vice-president, and executive secretary of the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY held identical positions in the HONOLULU JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, the Consulate was also able to exert considerable pressure upon the entire Japanese business community through the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY.

228. Another unofficial function of the Consulate was the collection of funds for transmission to Japan. Usually, the Consulate preferred to have the Japanese newspapers or the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY act as "fronts" in collecting these donations, but the Consulate accepted such donations as were brought there. It is known that one of the Consulate secretaries acted as head of the JAPANESE RED CROSS in Hawaii, and received the funds collected for this society.

(12) Nisei in Hawaii

229. In dealing with Nisei as a group, the same problems occur as when any collection of individuals is discussed. Their common tie is the fact that they are second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry. The influences to which they have been subject have been similar in kind, but vary tremendously in degree, and vary even more in the reaction of the individual to those influences.

230. Generally speaking, the Nisei is the product of a Japanese home life, an American educational system, and the Japanese language school. But each of these three prime influences had considerable latitudes of intensity. Some families were distressed to see the Americanization of their children, and bitterly fought the process. Others were anxious that the children grow up to be good American citizens. Many, of course, just let nature take its course.

231. All the children were required to have a certain amount of American education. Some, however, continued on to school at the University of Hawaii, or even at mainland universities. Others went to Japan for their higher education, not always because of Japanese sympathies, but because of the financial considerations involved. It was much less expensive to be educated in Japan. Furthermore, many parents

sincerely believed that the boy had a better chance for success in Hawaii if he had a good foundation of both Japanese and American education.

232. Almost all Nisei have attended Japanese language schools, but apparently these left much to be desired in their educational methods. They admittedly gave the great majority of their students little more than a speaking knowledge of Japanese, and even that little was more of a pidgin than a pure variety. Much of their influence depended on the eloquence of the individual teacher.

233. Some distinction must be made, too, between Nisei and Kibei. Technically a Kibei (the word is translated "return to America") is any American born Japanese who has made a trip to Japan and has returned to America. In practice, a Kibei is considered to be an American born Japanese who has had several years of residence and education in Japan at the formative age. Naturally Kibei are, as a class, far less Americanized and far more Japanized than Nisei.

234. The Nisei have adopted many of the superficialities of American life, but as yet they have not produced many leaders who have a real grasp of their position and responsibilities in a functioning democracy. With exceptions they are, as a group, politically immature. They have retained many of the Japanese virtues such as thrift, industry, filial respect, and respect for authority. To a degree they also have the inferiority complex which is such a national trait of the Japanese, and which manifests itself in strange and sometimes brutal ways. Some of the fatalism of Buddhist teachings is noticeable in their attitude too, although many have drawn away from active membership in the Buddhist church. (Analogous is the American who seldom attends church but still holds "Christian" ideas, because the society in which he lives holds them.)

235. Most Nisei have a very hazy conception of America. Comparatively few of them have traveled to the mainland United States. America to them is a land beyond the sea; their concrete conception of America is Hawaii.

236. Prior to the war, the Nisei were economically trapped between the millstones of alien economic control in the Japanese community, and preponderant white economic domination of the Territory as a whole. The alien community could not supply jobs for all the Nisei, and those that have entered the commercial life of the Japanese community have often started at unbelievably low wages. Consulate clerks, when interviewed, stated they had clung to their jobs, which paid them between \$60 and \$90 a month, because they could find no better jobs in the Japanese community. It is known, for example, that the Kippu Jiji, the largest Japanese newspaper in the Territory, started their employees with salaries as low as \$30 a month. The HONOLULU JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE publicly and consistently opposed Territorial wage-hour legislation.

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237. With this situation prevailing in the Japanese community, the haoles found that they could get all the competent Japanese help they wanted at wages lower than those paid to comparable haoles employees. However these wages were generally higher than those paid in the Japanese community. Although this was some attraction to the Nisei, there was only an infinitesimal chance for a Nisei to advance to a responsible position in the haoles economic community.

238. The sugar interests, which dominate the economic life of Hawaii, gave serious attention to the problem of keeping Nisei on the plantation. Plantation life, despite the efforts of plantation managers, is not particularly attractive. When a Japanese works on the land, he prefers to be working a small plot of his own. However, due to the agricultural nature of the Hawaiian Islands, the relative scarcity of arable land, and the ownership of the majority of this land by large estates with an adamant policy against sale in fee simple, there is little opportunity for a Japanese to acquire a plot of his own.

239. The plantations do offer a degree of security. Wages, while not large, are high in comparison with overall United States averages of wages paid to agricultural workers, and most plantations offer in addition various perquisites such as free housing, fuel allowance, reduced prices at plantation stores, and recreational facilities. In spite of this many Nisei, impregnated by their education with a taste of American manners and American material desires, find life on a plantation an unattractive prospect.

240. Socially the Nisei have found it difficult to break away from their own race. The alien Japanese have maintained a strong sense of racial integrity, and to some degree have passed this sense on to their sons and daughters. (This may also be said of other races in the Territory as well. Except for political reasons, none of the other races in the Territory have been accepted by the haoles as social equals.)

(13) Japanese-Americans and American Politics

241. For years a chief concern of politicians in Hawaii has been the Japanese vote. The reason for this is obvious. The Japanese form the largest single racial bloc in the Territory of Hawaii. (It is probable that under the present conditions this situation has changed, and it may be that the haoles now have the largest racial bloc, but this was not true even in the 1942 election).

242. However, on the whole, the Japanese, as a race, have not shown the taste and aptitude for politics as have some of the other races, the Chinese and the Hawaii, for example. Neither have the Japanese sons in

for bloc voting along strictly racial lines. Informal surveys have shown that on the contrary, the Chinese and the haoles have been more prone to vote along racial lines than have the Japanese.

243. No Japanese politician has ever been able to conduct a successful campaign on the basis of a race issue. In 1938, Dr. Harry I. KURISAKI, a Nisei dentist, running for the board of supervisors of Honolulu, attempted to organize the Japanese behind him, but failed dismally in his efforts.

244. A number of Japanese have been elected to various political offices. There have been numerous supervisors, a sprinkling of representatives, and one Territorial senator, Sanji ABE, who was elected despite opposition arising from his failure to expatriate until a few days before the election. His expatriation was finally achieved by wireless, the only case on record in which the Japanese Foreign Office and Japanese Home Ministry have extended this accommodation. Because of the circumstances surrounding his expatriation, and because of many other pro-Japanese indications in his record, ABE was taken into custody and interned.

245. Two other Hilo politicians of Japanese ancestry, one a county supervisor and the other a member of the Territorial House of representatives, were placed in custody following the outbreak of war. However, one has since been released, and a thorough investigation of the other indicates (in the opinion of this office) that while his political morals are questionable, evidences of his disloyalty are meager.

246. Prior to the 1942 election, George HIGUCHI of Honolulu, who had served several terms in the Territorial House of representatives, announced that he would not run for office in 1942. His public statement read: "Our first job is to kick the Japs and Germans back where they belong, and we don't want either party jealousies or racial factors to check us on that job". Following the primaries, all nominees of Japanese ancestry voluntarily withdrew from their various political races even though nominated. Noboru MIYAKE of Maui stated that he withdrew because of his unwillingness to be a cause of unfavorable comment against the Territory and the other nominees made statements in a similar vein. Sakuichi SAKAI, who was re-elected outright in the primary as a supervisor of the county of Hawaii, publicly refused to resign his office.

247. The following excellent analysis has been prepared by an American of Japanese ancestry who is thoroughly familiar with Hawaiian politics. The word "plunkin" is commonly accepted in Hawaii to mean voting along strict racial lines, and voting only for candidates of a certain race. By Hawaiian election laws it is permissible to vote for less than the required number of candidates.

"There are at least three myths concerning the 'Japanese' vote

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in Hawaii. They somehow persist in the face of obvious facts and expert analyses published in Honolulu newspapers from time to time.

- "1. They say the 'Japanese' will control the electorate.
- "2. They say the 'Japanese' vote in a racial bloc.
- "3. They say the 'Japanese' resort to wholesale plunking.

"First. Let us consider each of these charges. From a most casual study of population figures, the Japanese will never, at any time, attain a majority of racial votes.

"Long before the present influx of Caucasian war workers from the mainland United States, the Japanese never possessed more than about a third of Hawaii's voting strength. True, on the Island of Kauai, the Japanese had a clear plurality of racial votes, but never even remotely a majority.

"Since the arrival of the Mainland war workers, the racial complex of the island population has been sharply revised. On the Island of Oahu, the Caucasian population is now neck and neck with the Japanese. What does this mean? It simply means that the haoles (or whites) now have a preponderant plurality of votes on Oahu because the Japanese population includes many aliens who cannot vote.

"Second. As to racial bloc voting, election results every two years show conclusively that the Japanese are the least offenders. Two off-hand examples should suffice.

"On Oahu, only one citizen of Japanese ancestry has been able to win election in any year, although there have been more candidates of that race. In the 1938 campaign, three Japanese ran for the house of representatives from the 5th District of Oahu. Only one was elected. In 1940 two ran for the same office. Again only one got elected.

"On Kauai, 'Japanese' candidates have sought various elective offices--county and territorial--but the batting average has been low, considering the clearcut plurality of votes which Japanese of that island have. In the past several campaigns, Japanese candidates tried to occupy county posts held by Chinese. They failed each time--miserably too, because the Chinese incumbents are widely liked.

"Third. Regarding plunking, Japanese in Hawaii have resorted

to the practice as everywhere else on the mainland. But their plunking, not necessarily along racial lines, has been on a rather restricted scale. They were forced to do it because they learned that all other racial groups have been doing so unashamedly for years. Chinese have been particularly notorious when it comes to plunking, but the haoles give them a good competition.

"In 1940 one Japanese Republican ran for the board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu. He was one of the seven Republicans nominated in the primary and was out in the general election, confident that he could win. But the haole element in such rockribbed Republican strongholds as Manoa upset the applecart.

"One would presume that the 'Japanese' candidate, being a Republican and having made a colorful, intelligent campaign, would receive substantial support in the haole Republican areas, despite his racial ancestry. In every one of the haole precincts, however, he made a poor showing. Otherwise, he would have been elected, for he was nosed out for seventh place on the board of supervisors by a 5% margin--about 900 votes.

"In a special election held in the 5th District, Oahu, in 1935 to fill a House vacancy caused by the death of Representative-Elect James Hattie, only two candidates ran. They were nominated in convention. The Republican party put up George L. EGUCHI against Charles HOLT of the Democratic Party.

"The gross income tax proposal was the issue that year. Both EGUCHI and HOLT assured their friends they would fight the tax plan if it hit the small merchants. Japanese businessmen, however, openly rallied to the support of HOLT. They supplied automobiles bearing HOLT banners to get voters out to the election booths. They contributed money to the HOLT cause. Needless to say, EGUCHI lost the election because he did not get the Japanese support.

"When it comes to voting, citizens of Japanese blood are no different from haoles or other voters. They have their likes and dislikes. They weigh the qualifications of the candidates. They are especially critical of the qualifications of candidates of their own race. No amount of political propaganda can influence them if they do not like certain candidates, whether those candidates are 'Japanese', haoles, or 'Chinese'. I know of one 'Chinese', who is a high elective official, who has a powerful following among 'Japanese' throughout Oahu. Nobody can tell these 'Japanese' not to vote for him whenever he runs. They like him immensely, and that's that."

(14) Japanese Relations with Other Races

248. Although the Japanese have had little friction with any of the other races, they have consistently shown less inclination for inter-racial marriage than any other race in the Hawaiian Islands, including haoles. This was especially true of the Issei. Few of the early immigrants married women of other races, although there was a scarcity of Japanese women in Hawaii at that time. Instead, they turned to "picture brides".

249. This prejudice on the part of the Issei has controlled the situation almost up to the present time. Now, however, marriage statistics indicate that more and more Nisei and Sansei are freeing themselves from the influences of the Issei group, and are marrying outside the Japanese race.

250. The Issei have tended to keep aloof in other ways as well, although it is probable that language difficulties may have had much to do with this attitude. In schools and group activities, Nisei mingle freely with other racial groups.

251. The heterogeneous racial composition of the population of Hawaii has made all racial groups conscious of the necessity of keeping peace among the various groups. This was strikingly demonstrated at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese "incident". No race repercussions were felt in Hawaii; Chinese and Japanese residents carefully avoided making a local issue of the Asiatic war, although both groups were raising money for their respective ancestral countries.

252. Prior to December 7, 1941, there was great concern on the part of the authorities that Filipinos and Japanese would clash in the event of war. The Japanese themselves were worried about this possibility. However, this clash did not occur, possibly due to the prompt measures of population control instituted by the Military authorities.

(15) Attitude of the Sugar Planters and the
Hawaii Department of Public Instruction

253. Americanization of the Japanese population of the Hawaiian Islands has been impeded not only by certain efforts of Japanese Government elements, but to some degree by the policy of both the sugar plantations and the Hawaii Department of Public Instruction.

254. The sugar plantations first and foremost wanted a plentiful, docile labor supply. To gain this end they were willing to make certain concessions provided that they were not too expensive. As a matter of

policy they passively encouraged the growth of the various Japanese associations and organizations. It is known, for example, that the Oahu Sugar Company subsidized the WAIPAHU SOCIAL CLUB, probably the most powerful Japanese organization in Waipahu. This organization has a long record of donating to Japanese War Relief, entertaining visiting Japanese dignitaries, entertaining visiting personnel from Japanese public vessels, and generally displaying strong pro-Japanese sentiments. Yet the plantation subsidized this organization to the extent of \$50 a month, permitted time off for the annual celebration of the Emperor's birthday, and encouraged the organization in other ways. Waialua Plantation, also on Oahu, permitted their personnel manager to help entertain Vice Admiral Yorio SAKAMOTO when that officer commanded the Imperial Japanese Training Squadron which visited Honolulu in October, 1939. In the official Japanese photograph album, which was published to document the cruise of this squadron, is a picture of the personnel manager of the plantation, Vice Admiral SAKAMOTO, and Acting Consul General Benjiro KUDO sitting in a row, while two Japanese plantation youngsters, one dressed in the uniform of the Japanese Navy, and the other dressed in the uniform of the Japanese Army, pose in front of the three dignitaries.

255. Puunene Plantation, on the Island of Maui, donated land for the erection of a Nichiren Temple, although this sect is probably one of the most nationalistic of all Japanese religious groups.

256. These cases are authenticated instances, and it is known that the practice was prevalent throughout the Territory. Economically speaking, the plantations looked with disfavor on Americanization of the Japanese, for they felt that this process would automatically bring demands for higher wages and a higher standard of living.

257. How far this attitude on the part of the sugar interests (which are the most powerful economic interests in the Territory) was reflected in the Hawaii Department of Public Instruction, is unknown. However, it is well known that the subject of American history and institutions has been a neglected portion of the educational system of Hawaii. One Nisei girl, a graduate of McKinley High School, who spoke perfect English and in all ways appeared to be intelligent and far above average, was unable to name the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, when interrogated by intelligence agents. She stated that Chicago was the largest state in the Union, and declared that the Bill of Rights was legislation recently passed by the United States Senate. This case is not unusual. Certain Nisei who have been interrogated have never heard of the Constitution of the United States, and many have only the most rudimentary conception of the history of this country.

258. Furthermore, little or no effort has been made to introduce courses of adult education. It has been said that many alien Japanese who

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were not only willing, but anxious, to learn English at one time or another, were denied this opportunity due to lack of facilities.

259. These factors must be carefully considered when studying the Japanese problem in Hawaii as it relates to internal security.

III. Japanese Activities Between 1937 and 1941

(1) Visits by Japanese Public Vessels

260. Shortly after the first World War, visits of Japanese public vessels to the Hawaiian Islands became a subject of steadily increasing concern to the United States. These ships were one of the principal means by which the Japanese government disseminated propaganda in the Islands, and this campaign was stepped up greatly at the start of the "China Incident". The ships also served as an espionage system which gathered information of military value concerning the Islands.

261. The term "public vessels", as used here, includes three classes of ships: (1) Japanese non-of-war, usually carrying midshipmen on training cruises, (2) Japanese naval tankers, which regularly plied back and forth between Japan and the West Coast of North America, and (3) Japanese merchant marine training ships, which for the most part were operated in the name of private merchant marine colleges but were controlled by the Japanese Government.

262. From 1921 to 1936, inclusive, there were only six years in which a Japanese Naval Training Squadron did not visit Honolulu. On occasions, members of the Imperial Family were among the visitors. This meant gala celebrations, affecting as many as 10,000 of the local Japanese population at a time, recurring year after year. During that period, Japanese naval tankers were making regular runs across the Pacific, sometimes three or four trips a year each, stopping at Honolulu, or Lilo (the principal port of the Island of Hawaii). It is significant that, whereas Japanese cargo ships and privately-owned tankers seldom remained in port more than 24 hours, the visits of naval tankers averaged three days in duration, even during the 1920s. Merchant marine training vessels came less frequently, but usually stayed for a week or 10 days.

263. After 1936, only one Japanese training squadron visited the Islands, that in 1939. However, there were 40 visits by other Japanese

public vessels between January 1, 1937, and August, 1940, when the last naval tanker called at Honolulu. Fifteen calls were made in 1937; six in 1938; ten in 1939; nine in 1940. More than half were made to Honolulu; 14 were made to Hilo; and, two each to the Islands of Kauai and Maui. Fifteen of the visits were by merchant marine training ships, frequently sailing vessels; and another 25 calls were made by naval tankers. Three of the tankers, the ERILO, the SHIRIYA, and the IRO, were then regulars on this run, averaging two stops a year for this period. It was noticed that the captains of these ships frequently had just come from duty in the Navy Ministry, from the Embassy in London, or from the Japanese Office of Naval Intelligence.

264. In general, it was the training squadrons, with their hundreds of enthusiastic young midshipmen, and the merchant marine training ships, which usually carried 35 or 50 equally enthusiastic merchant marine cadets, who carried on the brunt of the propaganda activities. However, the officer personnel of the tankers, who were entertained with almost equal ceremony, were perhaps the most effective propagandists of all in the years following the start of the "China Incident".

265. In Honolulu, the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY arranged all details of the receptions for visiting ships. Committees were appointed, usually including the most prominent men in the Japanese community, and, in the case of the training squadrons, many sub-committees were named. There was always at least one big reception sponsored by the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY, and frequently others given by prefectural organizations, or the Japanese club of a particular section of the Island at which the ship's officers might be visiting. In return, the visiting ship always held an "at home", at which the local Japanese community turned out in mass to drink and mingle with the officers and crew aboard ship. Enthusiasm ran high during these visits. The number of people to visit a training ship, or even a naval tanker, in Honolulu, ran from 3,000 to 7,000 a ship, depending on the length of the visit. It should be noted that the local Japanese considered these naval tankers as a part of the Japanese Navy, and entitled to a corresponding amount of respect.

266. Thousands of dollars were expended by the local Japanese upon these receptions. For the entertainment of the training squadron that visited Hawaii in 1939 it was reliably estimated that more than \$32,000.00 was contributed by the Japanese residents of Oahu, Kauai, and Maui alone. More than \$8,000.00 was raised on Oahu by contributions of \$1.00, the sum required for one to become an "honorary committeeman". This illustrates the broad appeal of these ship visits, which were a sort of oft-repeated Roman holiday for the local Japanese. The latter could not help but be affected by this frequent close association with personnel of the Imperial Japanese Navy. Not infrequently, there were Hawaiian-born Japanese in these ships, or crew members with relatives in the Islands, and this, naturally, helped to promote a sense of affinity with Japan.

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267. One of the most effective methods of spreading Japanese propaganda was the lecturing done by the various ships' officers and by the visiting cadets and midshipmen. Particularly after the "China Incident" developed, "veterans" of this conflict appeared as officers and crew members of tankers. The officers delivered eloquent and vivid accounts of their experiences, frequently reported in the local Japanese press. At the time of the tanker SHIRIYA's visit in December, 1936, ten lectures in all were given by various members of the crew. The captain, who soon assumed proportions of a hero in the eyes of the local populace, gave one lecture in the grounds of a Shinto shrine before 3,000 persons. He later delivered a 15-minute talk at a Japanese language school, after which the principal is reported to have said that the talk was more effective than 10 years' training.

268. There was clearly an attempt to catch the imagination of young persons of Japanese descent. Not only were these lectures continually given in the Japanese language schools, and in the halls of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, Honolulu, but, on at least two occasions, young Japanese were invited aboard ship as a group and were lectured to for two hours or more.

269. Time and again, gratitude was expressed by the departing Japanese tanker's captain for the "behind-the-front patriotism" exhibited by the Japanese residents of Hawaii. Officers of the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY would then lead banzais for "our Navy" and its men.

270. Motion pictures were often brought to the Islands for showing aboard ship or ashore. It is reported that films were sometimes smuggled ashore and left here for use in the rural areas after the ship had departed. Many of the films were thoroughly militaristic in character, glorifying the Japanese army and navy. Quite a few dealt with episodes in the "China Incident".

271. The more elementary, but none the less effective, methods of propaganda were used in abundance. Small Japanese flags, postcard pictures of the Japanese naval hero, Admiral TOGO, and of Japanese naval vessels, were given to visitors who came to the ships. When the ERILLO left Hilo in June, 1940, maps of China, of the world situation and of Europe -- 40 of each kind -- were given to the HILO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION for distribution to Japanese language schools. Similar attempts to inculcate the Japanese viewpoint towards world affairs were observed in the part of Honolulu.

272. One principal object of the training squadron visits, which was not particularly the concern of the tankers, was promotion of better American-Japanese relations. American officialdom always joined the welcome for the training squadrons. The Japanese officers and midshipmen were entertained at Pearl Harbor by the Commandant, and a

military review usually was held in their honor at Schofield Barracks. This attempt at friendliness by the Japanese reached its high-water mark in 1933 when Vice Admiral Gengo IYAKUTAKE, commanding the training squadron in that year, publicly urged American citizens of Japanese descent to fight for, and be loyal to, the United States. Admiral IYAKUTAKE was recently appointed Grand Chamberlain to the Imperial Court. The last training squadron to visit the Islands, that of 1939, failed signally to better relations between the two countries. It succeeded only in furthering the estrangement, through the unhappy "salute incident", where a Japanese sentry posted on the dock attempted, in Honolulu, and as in in Hilo, to obtain a salute from white American official visitors before allowing them aboard. The case of the runaway seaman, Mario Saito, a Peruvian citizen of Japanese descent who deserted ship in Hilo and sought (and received) refuge under the American flag, added further fuel to the flames.

273. The espionage activity carried on by personnel of these visiting Japanese public vessels was open enough in one respect. This was the observation conducted on tours of the Islands, invariably a part of the program for officers from every ship. Usually the same local Japanese escorted these round-the-island tours as "guides", and these parties are known to have stopped at spots of strategic military importance. In recent years, a police escort accompanied these tours, but even then, on one occasion, Japanese officers were observed using a telescopic lens, seemingly to photograph Pearl Harbor from Aiea Heights. Visiting Japanese naval officers were frequently trailed to the home of a Japanese alien who resides on Aiea Heights, and whose home has an unparalleled view of Pearl Harbor. A favorite pastime for visiting cadets was to hike up Mount Tantalus, the top of which commands an excellent panoramic view of the southern coast of Oahu from Barber's Point to Koko Head.

274. A different kind of observation was commonly practiced as the ships entered or departed from a Hawaiian port. The naval tankers which made the regular run were equipped with range finders, which were always in constant use coming into or leaving the port of Honolulu. Tankers were sometimes found miles off their proper course, when in the vicinity of the Islands, and often came in ahead or behind schedule, without offering satisfactory explanation for the change. Although not required for safe navigation, soundings were taken regularly as they entered or left the harbor. The merchant marine training ships gathered information concerning the winds, currents, tides and shore line of the Islands.

275. The practice of constantly changing the personnel, officer and crew alike, of these tankers, enabled the Japanese Navy to acquaint large numbers of its officers and men with the Hawaiian Islands. It also made possible another method of espionage, although it has never been possible to prove that this actually occurred. This method consisted of giving a false crew list to the port boarding officer -- or none at all -- and having officers and enlisted men walk ashore to remain ashore until the next

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tanker stopped a month or more later and picked them up. After June, 1935, it was never possible to obtain an accurate list of the personnel of visiting Japanese public vessels. When the OMDO called in January, 1936, there was a discrepancy of 68 men between the number shown by the ship's medical certificate to have left San Pedro with the ship, and the number given by the tanker's captain when his ship entered Honolulu.

276. A corollary to the above, but infinitely more difficult of proof, was the operation of a well-regulated courier service, whereby information gathered by resident Japanese (not necessarily all agents) was transmitted to the Japanese Government. There is little positive evidence of this, but it is known that a tremendous mass of detailed information concerning the Hawaiian Islands is in the possession of the Japanese Government, and this appears to have been one excellent method of delivery. On several occasions, inconspicuous civilian members of the local Japanese community were saluted and treated with an inordinate amount of respect by officers and crew when they visited aboard ships. Ishichi IATSUDA, Honolulu merchant, was photographed carrying two large mail bags aboard the MAYATOMO in 1937 -- a seemingly menial task for one of his prominence and advanced years.

277. An additional duty was that of carrying back to Japan donations from Japanese residents of the Islands. Between the start of the "China Incident" and the effective date of the new customs regulations early in 1940, prohibiting such shipments, gifts of every sort -- scrap metal, tin foil, waste cotton, sewing machines, comfort kits and food-stuffs -- went out on nearly every Japanese public vessel to touch a Hawaiian port.

278. Ship receptions on the Island of Hawaii were arranged by the HILO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION in much the same manner as the UNITED JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HONOLULU handled matters for Oahu. Because of the larger percentage of Japanese, and the absence of a strict surveillance, propaganda activities were perhaps even less restricted on Hawaii than on Oahu. The pattern of reception programs, however, was essentially the same.

279. No tankers called at Kauai or Maui, but the Merchant Marine training ships were welcomed there with much enthusiasm. When the TAISEI MARU stopped at Port Allen, Kauai, in August, 1940, between \$20,000.00 and \$40,000.00 in contributions to the Japanese war chest was collected in a small office on the pier where the ship was tied up, and was carried back to Japan.

280. In July, 1940, the State Department notified the Japanese Government that future visits of Japanese public vessels to Hawaiian ports other than Honolulu, would be inconvenient. The Consul General in Honolulu, was requested to inform captains of the visiting vessels that liberty was to be restricted to "organized shore parties". This

last request was not adhered to by the crew of the SHIMIZU, the last one to call (August, 1940) before the outbreak of hostilities.

(2) Japanese Donation Drives

281. The Japanese attack on China on July 7, 1937, was greeted with great approval by the articulate portion of the Japanese community in Hawaii, and the immediate reaction was to gather financial support for the mother country from the local Japanese. Within a short time various Japanese newspapers on all the islands sponsored drives for the collection of war relief funds, publicized these drives, and collected and forwarded funds to Japan. In this project the newspapers were given considerable aid by Japanese organizations throughout the Territory. It is known that at least 500 Japanese organizations contributed varying amounts to Japanese war relief, and this figure must be taken only as a minimum. All types of organizations, Nihonjin Kais, Kenjin Kais, Ganjin Kais, educational and religious organizations, district societies, Doshi Kais -- there is scarcely a classification that was not represented.

282. The first flood of enthusiastic contributions to Japanese war relief died down after a few months, and stronger efforts at collection were made. Benefit Shows, at which contributions were collected, and similar means were used.

283. Coincident with this drive for money, was a second drive for scrap -- metal, tin foil, old rubber, paper, etc. -- to be shipped to Japan. Visiting Japanese public vessels carried much of this material back to Japan.

284. A third popular idea was the sending of imoubukuro (comfort kits). These were small packages containing cigarettes, canned food, flea powder, and other small items which would be of use to a soldier on field duty. Probably the majority of Japanese families in the Territory of Hawaii contributed at least one imoubukuro. They were still being sent to Japan early in 1941.

285. Another fund which received considerable support from the Japanese of Hawaii was that of the Japanese Red Cross. This particular approach often proved effective with Japanese who would not contribute to Japanese army and navy relief, but who considered the Japanese Red Cross to be a branch of an international philanthropy. In point of fact, it was as nationalistic as the other causes. It is known that the head of the Japanese Red Cross in Hawaii was the treasurer of the Japanese Consulate.

286. The Japanese on the Island of Hawaii were the most active and the most imaginative in collecting funds for Japan, and had considerable

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success in their efforts. The primary factor in this success was the HILO JAPANESE SOCIETY, an organization which represented the dominant economic and social influence in the Japanese community on the island. This association had built up an organization which embraced the entire island.

287. About October, 1938, certain members of the HILO JAPANESE SOCIETY determined to tap several millions of dollars in savings held by the Japanese on the Island of Hawaii. To this end, the AIKOKU KOSAI OBO DOSHIKAI (Patriotic Bonds Subscription Society) was organized. The purpose of this society was to take subscriptions for Japanese war bonds. So successful was this effort, that by December, 1938, more than ¥360,000 in subscriptions, and \$56,000 in cash, was collected. In December, 1938, Roger KEAT, an attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission, held hearings, conducted an investigation of activities of the Society, and in January he secured an injunction against the Society on the ground that the securities offered for sale were not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as was required by law. This effectively put a stop to any further sales of Japanese bonds.

288. Just prior to the organization of the Patriotic Bonds Subscription Society, Nobuji TOKUSHIRO, publisher of the Hawaii Mainichi, a Hilo bilingual (Japanese-English) daily newspaper, launched a drive for funds with which to contribute a hospital plane to the Japanese Navy. TOKUSHIRO at first attempted to carry out this drive with his own organization, but quickly collided with the efforts of the Patriotic Bonds Subscription Society. None too graciously, he avoided taking issue with the HILO JAPANESE SOCIETY on this account, and although he pushed both efforts in his paper, collection for his Airplane Donation Fund came in slowly. By March, 1939, after nearly six months of effort, he had collected only \$7,600.00. At that time the HILO JAPANESE SOCIETY, having been frustrated in its effort to sell Japanese bonds, was casting about for other means of tapping the Japanese savings. Because the lure looked promising, and because it was necessary at the time to save a good deal of face, it took over the Airplane Donation Drive. A "Society for the Realization of the Airplane Donation Fund" was organized, canvassers were sent out, and by the middle of April, 1939, the Society was able to send in excess of \$23,000.00 to the Japanese Navy. Later that year, the Japanese Navy christened a Navy fighting plane the SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF THE ISLAND OF HAWAII, with appropriate ceremonies.

289. However, this drive was only an interlude in the efforts of the HILO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION. In a series of "dissolution meetings", the PATRIOTIC BONDS SUBSCRIPTION SOCIETY transformed itself into the HAWAII CHOKU IKU SHOREI KAI (HAWAII ISLAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SAVINGS). The purpose of this society was to encourage the Japanese to put aside a set amount every month, to be deposited in Japanese banks. By this scheme, the money would be made available to the Japanese Government.

However, this scheme did not prove nearly so successful as the war bonds idea. It is interesting to note that at the 1941 annual meeting of the HAWAII CHOKUJIKU SHOREI KAI the officers advocated the buying of United States Defense Bonds.

290. There was nothing comparable to this organized island-wide effort on any of the other islands. However on Oahu, in 1938, one Kazuaki TakaKa, a storekeeper at Waiialua, instituted a movement in the Haleiwa-Waiialua district which resulted in eight new trucks being sent to Japan. A considerable number of Japanese families in that area agreed to put aside \$2.50 a month for 10 months. After about a third of the necessary sum had been raised, TakaKa and several other Japanese, obligating themselves by means of a personal note, borrowed the remainder.

291. On Kauai, a strong Japanese Red Cross association, together with the local KUMALOTO KENJIN KAI, combined their efforts to raise sufficient money to donate two ambulances to Japan in 1940.

292. During 1940, even the instigators of these various donation drives lost their pristine enthusiasm, and by 1941 most Japanese were too apprehensive of the future to engage in any further activity along these lines.

(3) Japanese Dollar Bonds

293. Between 1937 and 1941 there were on sale in the Honolulu investment market securities known as Japanese dollar bonds. These were bonds issued in dollar exchange rather than yen exchange by such firms in Japan as Tokyo Electric Light Company, Oriental Development Company, Ujigawa Electric Company, and the City of Tokyo. These bonds were sold far below their face value -- sometimes as much as fifty percent less -- and carried a guarantee of six percent interest on the par value. They were issued, of course, because of the desperate need for money in Japan. In some aspects they were an attractive investment, and numerous Japanese throughout the Territory (and some other investors as well) made heavy purchases in the bonds. While no accurate estimate of sales is available, there is no doubt but that several millions of dollars worth of these bonds were sold in the Territory. Many Japanese were still holding these securities at the outbreak of war.

(4) Tour Parties to Japan

294. For a number of years various individuals in the Japanese community in Hawaii banded together into groups and traveled to Japan in

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order to tour that country as sightseers. The advantages to the individual as a member of a tour party lay in the reduced rates received from the steamship lines, the hotels in Japan, and the Japanese Imperial Railways. The practice was encouraged by the N.Y.K. Line; the Japanese Government (for the exchange it brought into the country), the Honolulu Japanese Hotel Association, and by professional tour party leaders.

295. Individuals took these trips from a desire to visit their parents, or their parents' graves; to visit the principal shrines of the religious sect to which they belonged; from curiosity, or the desire for a vacation; or the desire to visit the land which they felt was their spiritual home.

296. Many of the parties broke up after two or three weeks of tour, permitting the members to visit such places as took their fancy. In some instances, sections of the party continued on to China, Korea, and Manchukuo. However, it was often necessary to make "donations" to the Japanese Army or Navy in order to gain permission to visit these "important regions".

297. The largest sponsor of tour parties was the Honolulu Japanese Hotel Association, which organized three or more parties every year. These parties were usually led by one of the hotel managers in the association.

298. The largest group of parties always departed in the spring in order that they might arrive in time for the cherry blossoms festival. Autumn parties were not particularly popular.

299. In 1938, 1939, and even in 1940 a number of the parties were organized as Soldier Relief Parties. These carried with them imoubukuro, and visited hospitals in Japan where they "comforted" the wounded soldiers.

300. 1940 was the biggest year for tour parties, probably due to the 2600th Anniversary of Empire Celebration.

301. In 1940 and 1941 the KAIGAI DŌDŌ CAYO KAI (CENTRAL SOCIETY OF OVERSEAS JAPANESE) began to elaborate on the natural propaganda opportunities offered by the presence of these parties in Japan. In four known instances, leaders were induced to speak to Hawaii over the Tokyo short wave broadcasting station. Various other opportunities were taken to extoll the high purpose of Japan in Asia to the tourists.

302. Between 1938 and 1941 there were 36 known tour parties comprising over 1100 tourists. A little over half these tourists were alien Japanese, but it is not known how many of the citizen tourists were dual citizens. In 1939 and 1940 the split between alien and citizen was about even, but in 1941, after tension had increased, nearly 65% of the tourists were aliens.

303. The Presidential Proclamation establishing control of Japanese funds in the United States brought an end to tour parties. The last one left Hawaii in June, 1941, and many of the members had great difficulty in returning. In fact, some are still in Japan.

(5) Japanese Propaganda in Hawaii

304. By 1941 there were several channels through which Japanese propaganda was funneled into Hawaii, although these were not completely utilized for a considerable time after the outbreak of the "China Incident". In fact, no complete effort was made to inspire mass allegiance to Japan on the part of Japanese of Hawaii until 1940, when it was too late.

305. The principal channels of propaganda (not in any particular order) were:

Visiting Public Vessels
Motion Pictures
Radio Tokyo
Lectures
Magazines
The Overseas Japanese Central Society

All these, of course, are in addition to the strong alien influence -- economic, educational, and religious -- already discussed.

306. Japanese public vessels which called at various ports in Hawaii in 1937 made little effort to propagandize on a large scale. If one of the language schools invited one of the visiting officers to speak, he did so, but on the whole the officers of the vessel made no great effort to widen their audiences. However, the advantage of using the visiting vessels for this purpose was obvious, and the Japanese were not slow to take advantage of it. On successive trips, more and more lectures were arranged for the officers of the visiting ships, and the apex of this effort was reached when the Imperial Japanese Training Squadron called at Honolulu and Hilo in October, 1939. There was scarcely an officer on either of the two ships which constituted the squadron who did not give at least one lecture. Dozens of meetings were held, and the presence of non-Japanese at these lectures was strictly frowned upon. Two members of this office who "crashed" one of the lectures on Hawaii under pretext were asked to leave. Presumably, most of the lectures dealt with the Japanese viewpoint of the "China Incident".

307. After the departure of the 1939 Training Squadron this type of propaganda went into a decline, inasmuch as only nine more public vessels made calls at Hawaiian ports, and visits ceased entirely after August, 1940.

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308. Officers from public vessels were not the only lecturers pointing out the alleged virtues of Japan's foreign policy. A variety of lecturers of all types visited Hawaii. Some of these represented various agencies of the Japanese government; others were "local" aliens who had visited Japan, China, and Manchuria and had returned singing the wonders of Japan's accomplishments. Kaju NAKAMURA, a member of the Japanese Diet, made a number of visits. Others came from the Japanese Ministry of Education to "inspect" the Japanese language schools, and deliver a "refresher course" to the teachers. Others related their observations and experiences in China or Manchuria. It is known that the Japanese Consulate facilitated the progress of a number of these lectures.

309. The Japanese Consulate also made sure that the Japanese population in Hawaii did not have to go without a supply of Japanese magazines. The Consulate itself imported hundreds of copies of certain magazines each month, and distributed them to various strategic points (including the District Intelligence Office!).

310. Motion pictures were another fruitful source of propaganda. In Honolulu alone there were four theaters which showed Japanese pictures exclusively, and many houses of the largest chain of theaters in Hawaii (operated by the Consolidated Amusement Company) devoted at least one night a week to Japanese pictures. Japanese pictures were of two varieties. About half of those produced had a modern theme, while the other half reached into Japanese history. Both types were carriers of propaganda, the first by demonstrating the fearlessness and general nobility of the modern Japanese soldier, and the second by enhancing the Samurai spirit. In addition, Japanese newsreels, which had a comparatively high content of propaganda, were always shown with Japanese pictures.

311. The extent of the Japanese motion picture business in Hawaii is demonstrated by the fact that for a two-month period in 1941, two importers of Japanese films, located on Oahu, were authorized to import \$25,000.00 worth of Japanese motion picture films from Japan. Nisei as well as aliens made up the audience for these pictures.

312. One important channel developed by the Japanese for dissemination of propaganda to Hawaii was Radio Tokyo. Although this station had been operating for a number of years, and there is noted in the files of this office one instance of a tour party leader broadcasting to Hawaii as early as 1936, the Japanese apparently did not begin to make a serious study of the problem of propaganda for Hawaii until 1940. In that year they arranged special programs for Hawaiian consumption, and it is known that the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu had at least two local Japanese amateurs monitor the overseas broadcasts and comment on the quality of both the reception and the material. To create a wider listening audience, the NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI (BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN) published a monthly illustrated pamphlet entitled RADIO TOKYO, setting forth frequencies

of operation and broadcast schedules. Radio Tokyo, by its own statement, was "pointed to 12 parts of the globe, the total transmission time amounting to 41 hours a day in 16 languages". (RADIO TOKYO, August, 1941). Hawaii's special program was on the air from 2000 to 2200 Hawaiian time every evening. The power used was tremendous; even the smallest short-wave sets could pick up the station. RADIC TOKYO, the pamphlet, was distributed in Hawaii through many sources. One supply was found addressed to a Buddhist (Nichiren) Temple, and presumably it was sent any place where it might have a chance of receiving circulation.

313. By 1940 the Japanese were making strenuous efforts not only to propagandize, but also to organize, Japanese who lived overseas. The year 1940 was an excellent one for publicizing Japan. For a time it was believed that the Olympic Games were to be held at Tokyo, and many Japanese in Hawaii planned to return to Japan for this event. More important, 1940 was the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, and for this occasion elaborate ceremonies were planned and duly publicized. As a result, many Japanese from Hawaii visited Japan in that year. Figures show that the number of persons traveling to Japan with tour parties in 1940 was almost twice as large as in 1939 or 1941 (579 in 1940; 282 in 1939; 219 in 1941).

314. Japan's effort to organize her nationals, and descendants of her nationals, overseas, resulted in the Overseas Japanese Convention held in Tokyo in November, 1940. At this convention the KAIGAI DŌBŌ CHŪO KAI (OVERSEAS JAPANESE CENTRAL SOCIETY) was officially organized. Although an effort was made to have this appear to be a "spontaneous" inspiration by the attending delegates, the organization was evidently a well planned move by the Japanese Government, inasmuch as all the officers of the society were members of the Japanese Government in some capacity, and the executive secretary, Lieutenant General Yoshinichi SUZUKI, was well known for organizing fifth columns in China and Manchuria. Furthermore, the Japanese Government subsidized at least 50% -- possibly more -- of the expenses of this organization.

315. A representation of more than 100 individuals was claimed from Hawaii, but a scrutiny of the names revealed that many of these so-called representatives were former residents of Hawaii who had returned to Japan and had taken up permanent residence there.

316. In February, 1941, the KAIGAI DŌBŌ CHŪO KAI sent letters to many Japanese organizations in Hawaii requesting that they give certain information, ostensibly for publication in the Japanese Overseas Yearbook. The KAIGAI DŌBŌ CHŪO KAI was also to act as liaison agency for all the overseas Japanese.

317. In July, 1941, five members of the Japanese Diet passed through Hawaii on their way to the mainland United States and South America. The

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publicized purpose of the mission was to study general conditions and effect goodwill. Actually, the party was far more interested in publicizing the KAIGAI DŌBŌ CHUO KAI. The visit of this mission was a painful event to Japanese leaders in Honolulu, who were all too aware of the tense situation then existing. As a result, the entertainment supplied the members of the Diet in Honolulu was extremely modest. Representatives of the Hilo Japanese community, however, who either were less conscious of the situation, or cared less, gave an enthusiastic welcome. Among other things, the mission recommended that Japanese in Hawaii attempt to acquire control of the sugar plantations by purchasing stock.

316. As a whole, the KAIGAI DŌBŌ CHUO KAI was organized too late to be effective in Hawaii. Japanese in Hawaii were generally cool towards the idea. In 1940 the local Japanese were growing aware of just how difficult their position would be if the United States and Japan were to go to war, and to them the idea of a CENTRAL OVERSEAS JAPANESE SOCIETY seemed inopportune. Even many of those who attended the overseas convention of 1940 appeared to take the whole affair as a good excuse for a trip rather than as serious business.

(6) Espionage Activities

319. It is believed that the espionage activities of Japan in the Hawaiian Islands can be divided into four categories.

(a) Espionage Under the Direction, and Within the Knowledge of, the Japanese Consulate

320. Considerable evidence has been gathered concerning the espionage activities of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu, and all of it points to one conclusion, namely that certain members of the staff of the Japanese Consulate, with the knowledge of, and under the direction of Consul General KITA, gathered as much information as they could without taking risks that might cause them to be compromised.

321. Nagao KITA assumed his duties at the Honolulu post in March, 1941. He was followed shortly by one Tadasi MORIURA, who ostensibly was to assume one of the secretarial posts at the Consulate. However, almost from the first day he arrived, he began spending most of his time outside the Consulate, studying the strategic situation in the Islands, and gathering information on the movements of Naval vessels. MORIURA was able to do this with considerable ease, either from the highway along the shore of Pearl Harbor, or from Aiea Heights, which commands a view of the harbor, or from Pearl City Peninsula, a body of land extending into Pearl Harbor and used as a civilian residential area. None of these

areas was in any way restricted. From these vantage points, MORIMURA was able to keep almost a daily check on warship movements. Beginning on December 2, 1941, this information was transmitted daily to the Japanese Foreign Office by commercial radio.

322. On numerous occasions, MORIMURA toured Oahu, and in company with Richard Masayuki KOTOSHIRODO, a clerk at the Consulate, visited the Islands of Maui and Hawaii. KOTOSHIRODO visited the Island of Kauai by himself. It has been reasonably established that these visits to the outside islands were in the nature of general surveys, and were not made to contact individuals. MORIMURA and KOTOSHIRODO were interested principally in air fields, harbor developments, and any unusual troop concentrations. They were able to obtain all this information either by direct observation or casual conversation.

323. On one occasion, in June, 1940, when relations between the United States and Japan were believed to be tense, and the location of the United States Fleet was a matter of importance to Japan, it is known that Vice Consul OKUDA directed a toritsuginin at Lahaina, Maui, a Honga Long-gwanji priest, to watch the movements of the Fleet at Lahaina Roads. Evidence from other sources indicate that OKUDA maintained a personal observer on Maui, although it has not been established that this individual was identical with the toritsuginin mentioned above.

324. Just prior to the outbreak of war with Japan, the Consulate made arrangements with one Otto KUEHN, a German alien residing at Kalahe, on the windward side of Oahu, to devise a system of shore-ship signals to inform Japanese units at sea of the number of capital ships and aircraft carriers in Pearl Harbor. Apparently this system was to be used when the Consulate ceased to function in Hawaii. KUEHN was taken into custody immediately following the Pearl Harbor attack, and investigation failed to reveal any evidence that this system actually was placed in operation. KUEHN was subsequently tried by a Military Commission for engaging in espionage against the United States, and was sentenced to 50 years imprisonment.

325. It is known that in addition to these activities, the Consulate made daily clippings from local newspapers, and secured new books concerning Hawaii, sending all pertinent information to Japan.

326. Another phase of activity centered around the group identified in LAMP intelligence circles as advisors to the Consulate. This group was composed of a number of prominent Japanese business and professional men, including the managing heads of the three Japanese banks; Yasutaro SOGA, publisher of the Nippon Jiji; Dr. Ichi KORI, a leader in the Japanese community for more than 40 years; and certain other wealthy and influential Japanese businessmen. Although these men may not have been able to provide important information of strictly military value, it is certain that they kept

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the Consul General informed of the internal political, economic, and social issues of the moment.

327. The names of two members of the staff of the Nippon Jiji were found in the notebook of Lieutenant Commander Sadatomo OKADA, IJN, a known espionage agent, uncovered in Seattle, Washington. One of these individuals acted in an extremely suspicious manner on the evening of December 7, 1941, and subsequently attempted to commit suicide; information received at a later date indicated that he was a Consulate contact.

328. Included in this circle of advisors were Kunzi KIMURA, manager of the Honolulu office of the N.Y.K. Line, and Bensaku KAMEKO, passenger agent of that line. These two individuals had an extremely close relationship with the Consulate. Much of this arose in the ordinary course of business, but there is evidence to indicate a far wider field of interest on the part of the N.Y.K. Line officials. It is known, for instance, that early in 1941 Tokitaro KUROKI, newly appointed Japanese Consul for New Caledonia, asked KAMEKO to interest Japanese residing in Hawaii to move to New Caledonia. KAMEKO conferred with the local Consulate on this matter, although there is little evidence that KAMEKO made any great effort to carry out this request.

329. During the early part of 1941, the Consulate requested that masters of the N.Y.K. Line ships passing through Honolulu call at the Consulate. This was arranged through KAMEKO. Presumably, the Consulate was relaying instructions to the various ships as to what they should do in case of emergency. It was noted that during the course of these visits, the Consulate purchased hydrographic charts of the Hawaiian Islands. When visiting the Consulate, the N.Y.K. masters carried portfolios to and from the meetings, and it is assumed that they acted as special couriers.

330. During the visit of the two evacuation ships, the TATUTA MARU and the TAIYO MARU in October and November, 1941, the Consulate worked very closely with the N.Y.K. Line. The reason for this cooperation was the fact that the Japanese Government had chartered the two ships, and they were therefore assimilated to public vessels.

331. The Honolulu Consulate also was charged with keeping the Foreign Office informed on local Korean nationalist movements. It has been established that for about the last 15 years, the Consulate always had one secretary who could speak Korean. There is evidence indicating that Kilsoo HAHN, a purported leader of the Korean independence movement, was supplying information concerning the Korean Nationalist movements to the Consulate; and one Noah CHO, a Korean Christian priest, has admitted giving information to, and doing Korean translation work for, the Consulate. Positive evidence has been uncovered indicating that the Consulate paid a member of Korean informants, including HAHN, between 1931 and 1937.

332. Recent evidence has appeared which conclusively indicates that all Japanese Consulates in the United States, Canada, and Cuba were charged with watching Communist trends in the United States, and with employing paid informants for this purpose if necessary.

333. Apparently the Japanese Consulate had little contact with the German and Italian Consulates in Honolulu, although KITA did entertain Franco MONTALARI, the Italian Consul, at a party just prior to the closing of the Italian Consulate in July, 1941. It has never been established that this party was anything more significant than a social formality.

(b) Espionage by Self-appointed Spies

334. This group includes those individuals who, apparently on their own initiative, have gathered information of unknown value. Presumably this information has been gathered for the use of the Japanese Government, but great difficulties lie in proving that transmission of this information actually took place.

335. At least one well authenticated case of activity of this nature has come to the attention of this office, and there are a number of other cases which might well fit this category, although the evidence is insufficient to make a positive statement. However, all persons suspected of being in this category have been placed in detention.

(c) Espionage Conducted by Officers from Visiting Japanese Public Vessels

336. Undoubtedly a great deal of information concerning the military defenses of the Hawaiian Islands was obtained by these officers. On numerous occasions, they were taken on "sightseeing trips" around the Island of Oahu, and around the other islands as well. Furthermore, a representative of this office has watched officers visiting the home of an alien Japanese whose home on Aiea Heights has an unparalleled view of Pearl Harbor. A detailed study of the outlines and installations of Pearl Harbor could have been made by these officers from this vantage point merely with the aid of a pair of field glasses.

337. Checks of the personnel of the visiting ships revealed that the same officers seldom made the trip to Hawaii twice. Further checks indicate that it would have been entirely possible for a few officers to have remained in Hawaii for a period of time and to have returned to Japan on a vessel calling at Honolulu on a subsequent date. Although there has been no proof adduced that this actually was done, there have been numerous cases

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of aliens having made illegal entry into Hawaii by the simple expedient of "jumping ship". Many of these illegal entrants remained in Hawaii for years before they finally were apprehended and deported.

(d) Espionage Conducted by an Organized Group or Groups Without the Knowledge of, and in No Way Connected With, the Japanese Consulate

338. While available data indicate that such a group or groups may have operated in Hawaii prior to the war, there is no direct evidence of the fact. Interrogation of former Consulate clerks has revealed that it was the opinion of various responsible secretaries at the Consulate that Japan probably had espionage agents in Hawaii of which the Consul General had no cognizance.

339. The problem of Japanese espionage in Hawaii, past and present, has been dealt with more extensively in a separate report.

IV. Japanese Activity Since December 7, 1941

(1) Immediate Measures

340. Almost before the attack on Pearl Harbor had ceased, martial law was declared, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and on every island agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Division, and this office, aided by members of local police forces, began rounding up Japanese already classified as potentially dangerous. Taken into custody were all torituginin, all known reserve officers in the Japanese army, as well as a large number of the prominent advisors to the Japanese Consulate, Shinto priests, Buddhist priests, Japanese language school principals, and other individuals whose past actions indicated either possible espionage activity or definite Japanese sympathies.

341. The sampan fleet was brought into port as quickly as possible and ordered to remain there. All schools, including foreign language schools, were ordered closed, and the language schools have never been permitted to reopen. A general order applying to the entire population established complete blackout at sundown and a rigidly enforced curfew at blackout time. The streets were placed under military guard.

342. Enemy aliens were prohibited from having in their possession at any time firearms; weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof; ammunition; bombs; explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives; short-wave radio receiving sets; transmitting sets; signal devices; codes or ciphers; cameras; papers, documents or books in which there might be invisible writing, photographs, sketches, pictures, drawings, maps or other graphical representation of military installations; binoculars, field glasses, telescopes or similar instruments. Aliens having such articles in their possession were to turn them in to the nearest police station. Subsequently the short-wave band was removed from any radio on premises in which an enemy alien was residing.

343. No enemy alien was to "undertake an air flight" of any nature without consent of the Military Governor. Neither was an alien enemy to change his abode or occupation without first having obtained the approval of the Provost Marshal.

344. The sale of photographic equipment and material, and radio equipment and material, was to be made only on presentation of a purchase permit. Sale of poisons was severely restricted.

345. Numerous searches were conducted, primarily with the object of uncovering any cache of firearms or materials for sabotage. Although a number of weapons (revolvers, rifles, Samurai swords) were confiscated, no abnormal number was uncovered, and no evidence of any attempt to arm any part of the Japanese community was developed.

346. The most suspicious occurrences in the days immediately following the attack were the firing of numerous flares, and the flashing of lights. Investigation proved that many of these were of army origin, or caused by improper blackout. None was found to be inspired by an intent towards subversion, but many of them were never satisfactorily explained.

(2) The Niihau Incident

347. Niihau is a small, privately owned island off Kauai, and is inhabited largely by native Hawaiians. Communication with the other islands is achieved only by small boat. On December 7, 1941 there were only three Japanese on the island. One was an alien named Ishinatsu SHINTANI, a bookkeeper who had lived on the island for many years. He had married an Hawaiian woman and had had children by her. His assistant was an American born Japanese named Ioshi KAKIDA. KAKIDA had been on the island for about a year. With KAKIDA was his wife, also an American born Japanese.

348. On December 7, 1941 a Japanese plane made a crash landing on the island. The Hawaiians captured the Japanese aviator, made him prisoner, and confiscated his papers. On December 12, no help having in the

the attack by the Hawaii Importing Company.

360. There is evidence which indicates that even the staff of the Japanese Consulate General, in Honolulu, was unaware of the specific plans for the Pearl Harbor attack. Whereas the attack commenced at about 7:55 a.m., it is known that the Japanese Consul General was still in bed at 8:30 a.m. Neither before, during, nor after the attack did any member of the Consulate staff evacuate to a safer place. Two bombs or anti-aircraft shells which exploded within a quarter of a mile of the Consulate seemingly were as much a surprise to the staff as to their neighbors.

361. Of the civilians in Honolulu killed by enemy action, the Japanese race suffered the greatest toll. No evacuation by Japanese residents preceded the attack, and no acts of sabotage are known to have accompanied it.

362. Painsstaking investigation by the intelligence agencies has failed to disclose evidence that a single person in the Territory of Hawaii had any prior knowledge of the attack.

(5) Sabotage

363. Contrary to many rumors which have been circulated, principally in mainland publications, since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, there is no evidence that a single person of Japanese ancestry has committed, or attempted or conspired to commit, sabotage in the Territory of Hawaii.

364. It will be recalled that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson issued a statement to the effect that there had not been a single proven case of sabotage in Hawaii since the outbreak of war. With the exception of several minor cases of malicious injury to war materials by disgruntled workmen (with, however, no subversive intent), that statement stands true today.

365. While the opportunity for Japan to plant saboteurs in the polyglot population of the Territory has been excellent, and the strategic value thereof readily apparent, there is as yet no evidence of the existence of any Japanese operated sabotage organization in Hawaii.

(6) Machinery of Internment

366. Within a few days following the attack, machinery for the process of internment was organized. The procedure is:

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- (a) Investigation.
- (b) Consideration of the individual by a board composed of one representative each from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Division, and this office. This board recommends whether or not the individual is to be taken into custody. Although this board has no authority to place an individual in custody, Military Intelligence, as a matter of practice, follows the recommendations of this board in most cases.
- (c) Consideration by an internee hearing board composed of three civilians and one army representative. This board recommends either internment, release, or parole.
- (d) This recommendation, together with a transcript of testimony, is reviewed by a board composed of the Special Agent-in-Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Honolulu; the Assistant A. C. of S., G-2; and the District Intelligence Officer. In practice, this board reviews only those cases in which a recommendation of parole or release is made, for in bringing the individual before the Internee Hearing Board, the three investigative agencies have already declared their view that the individual is dangerous. If the Internee Hearing Board concurs, internment is automatically recommended. However, when the Internee Hearing Board disagrees, the case is reviewed by the above mentioned board. This board's final recommendation in the case has been followed consistently by the Military Governor, who in all cases is the final authority for internment, parole, or release.

(7) Standards of Internment

367. It was necessary, of course, to adopt standards by which it could be determined whether an individual was dangerous, or potentially dangerous, to internal security. The basic principle adopted, and concurred in by the heads of the three intelligence agencies, was that "every Japanese male of effective military age, who admits that he is, or is otherwise found to be, loyal to Japan, should be placed in custodial detention in the interests of internal security." Thus, the basic consideration adopted was that of loyalty.

368. However, if the individual claims loyalty to the United States, other standards must be determined in order to test the truth of this as-

section. The best standard, it was felt, was the individual's past actions. Accordingly, this office listed a number of acts which, it was felt, indicated strong pro-Japanese sympathies in the past. Although any one of these acts alone could easily be explained on grounds other than that of sympathy for Japan, it was felt that a combination of several of these acts could be accepted only as being indicative of strong nationalistic sentiment for Japan. This list follows:

- (1) Close contact with the Japanese Consul General and other members of the staff of the Honolulu Consulate;
- (2) Consistent visiting aboard Japanese public vessels;
- (3) Enthusiastic entertaining of personnel of visiting Japanese public vessels;
- (4) Membership in certain organizations which have long records of expression of Japanese sympathy;
- (5) Prominence in the affairs of Shintō sects, and in certain Buddhist sects, such as Nichiren;
- (6) Consistent meeting of I.Y.K. ships, and entertainment of "tourists" and prominent Japanese visitors passing through Honolulu, or making short stops here as temporary visitors;
- (7) Consistent attendance at functions in honor of distinguished visitors from Japan, or to celebrate victories in China and other events of a patriotic nature;
- (8) Making patriotic (pro-Japanese) speeches, or being quoted in the Japanese language press as having expressed patriotic sentiments;
- (9) Active participation in campaigns to raise money to send to Japan for various patriotic purposes;
- (10) Generous financial contributions or subscriptions to such a campaign, inconsistent with the individual's wealth and income;
- (11) Frequent trips to Japan in recent years;
- (12) Leadership of tour parties to Japan;
- (13) Close friendship with, or relationship by blood or marriage to, prominent persons in Japan, particularly Army or Navy officers;

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- (14) Making application to the Japanese Consulate for exemption from Japanese military service;
- (15) Actual service in the Japanese armed forces, distinguishing between those who returned from Hawaii to serve, and those aliens of advanced years who served prior to the time they emigrated to Hawaii;
- (16) Heavy investment in Japanese securities or other Japan controlled property;
- (17) Refusal of dual citizens to expatriate themselves;
- (18) Registration of a child's birth with the Japanese Consulate, especially in recent years;
- (19) Making pro-Japanese statements in the presence of reliable witnesses who can recall and relate the substance of what was actually said;
- (20) Sending children to Japan to be educated;
- (21) Education or employment in Japan on the part of dual citizens;
- (22) Possession of articles which indicate pro-Japanese sentiments, e.g. a portrait of the Emperor, nationalistic literature, etc.

369. Subsequently another class of Japanese was classified as dangerous. This was the Kibei class. Technically speaking, a Kibei is any Japanese born in America who has spent any time at all in Japan, and then returned to America. In practice this has grown to mean those individuals who, although born in Hawaii, were taken to Japan at an early age, were raised in Japan, received their education there, and are American citizens only by a quirk of law. The passage of the Nationality Act of 1940 brought many of these Kibei back to Hawaii. Most of them merely wanted to make money in Hawaii to send back to Japan, and few of them had any intention of remaining in Hawaii as a permanent residence. Others wanted only to escape serving in the Japanese Army. A few were sincerely disgusted with their lot in Japan, and wanting to try a new life elsewhere, have made efforts to Americanize themselves to some degree. Several hundred Kibei were interned for the duration of the war, although many have now been released from internment by order of the Military Governor and placed in mainland relocation camps.

(8) Number of Japanese Interned

370. As of June 1, 1943, a total of 1,315 Japanese had been apprehended. Of this figure, 812 were aliens, and 503 were citizens. However, 87 aliens and 38 citizens have been released or paroled. An additional number of 7 aliens and 305 citizens have been released from internment by order of the Military Governor and evacuated to Mainland relocation camps. As of the above date, 718 aliens and 160 citizens--a total of 927 Japanese--remained in custody. All citizen Japanese are held in Hawaii, but 619 of the interned aliens have been removed to internment camps on the Mainland.

371. These figures compare with a total of about 2,200 Japanese -- all aliens -- who have been interned on the Mainland, although about 55% of all Japanese in the United States reside in Hawaii.

(9) Repatriation

372. Programs outlined by the State Department for repatriation of Japanese nationals from the United States have naturally involved a certain number of Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands. Two groups of Japanese from Hawaii have already been repatriated. The first group was composed of eleven individuals, most of them officials of Japanese business firms whose headquarters are in Japan, such as the Japanese banks and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (steamship line). This group accompanied the members of the Japanese consular staff aboard the S.S. GRIPSHOLM, which sailed from New York City on June 19, 1942. The second group was composed of 40 families (133 individuals) who left the Territory in August, 1942, for the Mainland, and who later sailed from New York City.

373. The Japanese Government has requested through the Spanish Embassy the repatriation of 375 Japanese who were listed as being residents of Hawaii, and their families. A thorough check of these names against the files of this office brought forth the following facts:

346 are known to be in custodial detention;

7 are not known to be in custodial detention and are believed to be still at large;

3 were identified as residents of the Mainland, not of Hawaii;

2 are in prison;

6 were formerly in custodial detention, but have been re-

leased by order of the Military Governor and evacuated with their families to the Mainland;

11 have not been identified.

374. On several occasions the District Intelligence Officer has expressed his concern about repatriation of Japanese residents of Hawaii. In the first place, it is believed that those Japanese whose repatriation has been requested by the Japanese Government would be those who are most desirable to the Japanese Government from an intelligence viewpoint. In the second place, many Hawaiian Japanese were not taken into custody until well after December 7, 1941. Those who were not arrested on December 7th were free to travel about and observe troop dispositions, gun emplacements, and beach defenses; they were free to observe Pearl Harbor and all vessels therein from several unrestricted vantage points; they knew when convoys came and left; they knew the changing tenor of public opinion. Even most of those who were placed in custody were for a time on Sand Island, in Honolulu harbor, and were able to observe ships in that harbor and, to a lesser extent, vessels entering and leaving Pearl Harbor only a few miles distant. The third consideration is that the families of most of the detainees have been free all the time to make numerous observations and obtain information which would be of undisputed value to Japan's military and naval strategists.

375. The District Intelligence Officer's concern over the matter of repatriation of Japanese residents of Hawaii is justified by consideration of several cases. For example, one Chikao MAKINO of Honolulu was placed in custodial detention after he was found in possession of pro-Japanese propaganda booklets. He was also in possession of a badge belonging to a Filipino, who bore some resemblance to MAKINO, allowing admission to the Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor. He stated that he wanted "God to help Japan to win". When asked if he wanted to go back to Japan, he replied, "I want to go back to Japan . . . When I go back there I will be able to get over a million yen by telling about what happened here in Hawaii since the war started".

376. Kichitaro SEKITA of Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H., was taken into custody and later repatriated to Japan. A reliable informant stated that he heard a broadcast from Japan on August 11, 1942, at about 8:45 p.m., in which a news commentator quoted one K. SEKITA, "who was formerly a storekeeper at Wahiawa, Oahu, and lived for 39 years in Hawaii", as saying the following:

"I was awakened on the morning of December 7th, which was December 8th, 1941, in Japan, by the explosion of bombs at Wheeler Field, and upon getting up and looking out of my window I could see planes, bearing the insignia of the Rising Sun on their wings, bombing the field. I watched this for

some time, and watched the planes zooming over Pearl Harbor, and about two hours later the FBI agent arrived and handcuffed me and took me to Sand Island in Honolulu Harbor. On my way to Sand Island, we passed Pearl Harbor and we could see the terrible damage that our planes had done. What had been the proud American fleet sitting there the night before were now upside down, on their sides or with gaping holes in them. As we passed, one of the flag standards on one of the ships gave way and the American flag took a nose-dive into the water. I realized that this was an omen of good luck for Nippon. Later that day, while on Sand Island, I would hear more bombs and I realized that the Japanese had returned again, and I closed my eyes and issued a silent prayer for the success of my native land, Nippon".

379. The repatriation of John Yoshiye MIKAMI, who is in custodial detention, has been requested by the Japanese Government and "cleared" by the State Department. MIKAMI has been a taxi driver in Honolulu for twenty-five years and for six or seven years prior to the war was the regular taxi driver for the Japanese Consulate. In addition, he was employed as chauffeur at the Japanese Consulate from July to November, 1941, while the regular chauffeur was visiting Japan. When interviewed, MIKAMI exhibited an amazing knowledge of naval matters and demonstrated a generally accurate knowledge of the movements of American naval vessels in and out of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. He stated that for about three years he had been reading the Consulate's discarded copies of Life, Our Navy, and the Naval Institute Proceedings magazines. He admitted that he hoped Japan would win the war, and that he was willing to be shot as a spy. The District Intelligence Officer has recommended that MIKAMI should under no circumstances be repatriated to Japan.

(10) Evacuation

(a) Evacuation from the Territory

380. In October, 1942, plans were made for the selective evacuation of certain classes of Japanese from Hawaii to the mainland, to be carried out as ship accommodations permitted. This evacuation was to be in addition to the removal from the Territory of alien Japanese internees who, under the Geneva Convention, may not be interned in a theater of war. The evacuees were to be delivered at West Coast ports to the War Relocation Authority for transportation to resettlement areas.

381. When these plans were made, the following order of priority was arranged:

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- (a) Families of alien internees who have indicated a desire to be repatriated to Japan
- (b) Families of internees who are on relief
- (c) Interned Kibei and their families
- (d) Interned Kibei who do not have families in Hawaii
- (e) Kibei who have not been interned, both married and single
- (f) Former Japanese fishermen and their families

362. As of June 1, 1943, a total of 1,036 individuals falling into these classifications have been evacuated to mainland relocation camps. Included in this figure are 305 citizen Japanese and 7 alien Japanese who had been interned, but had been released from internment by order of the Military Governor in order that they might be sent to relocation camps. The last large group of evacuees departed from the Territory on March 2, 1943.

363. For many months after the outbreak of war, the Japanese community was periodically disturbed by rumors of compulsory mass evacuation. On November 5, 1942, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor of Hawaii, publicly announced that there would be no mass evacuation of Japanese from the Territory. He stated that the Army had no desire to evacuate all Japanese from the Territory, that transportation facilities for such a move were lacking even if it were desirable, and that such evacuation as occurred would be voluntary, chiefly among those whose presence in Hawaii was not useful to the war effort.

364. However in January, 1943, a brochure of correspondence advocating the evacuation of 100,000 Japanese from the Territory was published by John A. BALCH, chairman of the board of directors of the Mutual Telephone Company of Hawaii. BALCH argued that the Japanese were a potential fifth column, and that economically the Japanese would eventually dominate the islands and force the haoles out. The plan was received with little enthusiasm; the newspapers gave it little publicity, and the economic interests of the islands, believing that such a move would violently disrupt the sugar-pineapple economy of the Territory, were completely opposed to the plan although they made no public statement. The Japanese community, however, was dismayed, and a week after the publication of the brochure the Military Governor again publicly reiterated the statement he had made in November.

(b) The Kaneohe Pocket

385. The Kaneohe Pocket is an area lying between the ocean and the Koolau mountain range, between Makapuu Point and Lac O Ka Oio (about 20 miles apart) on the coast of Windward Oahu. In this area are located the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe, and other important military reservations and installations. Shortly after the outbreak of war, this office made a survey of Japanese males between the ages of 18 and 65 who were then residing in the Kaneohe Pocket. This survey indicated that in this area were residing 415 alien Japanese, 70 Kibei, and 337 Nisei who claimed that they had never been to Japan.

386. The Japanese residing in the Kaneohe Pocket have been suspected by this office for the following reasons:

- (i) Prior to the outbreak of war, the Japanese Consulate arranged for a system of shore-to-ship signaling to be operated in this area. It is believed that this system was never actually placed in operation. However, the selection by the Consulate of this area is believed significant. (See Paragraph 324).
- (ii) One of the midget submarines which participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor traveled from Pearl Harbor completely around to the other (windward) side of the island. There the submarine was grounded on a reef off shore. The commander swam ashore and was subsequently captured. He later stated that he had intended to seek refuge with the Japanese residents of Windward Oahu.
- (iii) About midnight on July 25, 1942, an alien Japanese house-boy, one Giichiro UYENO, was seen prowling along the shoreline in the Waimanalo area on Windward Oahu. He was in the vicinity of a machine gun position. When challenged by a sentry, he turned and fled. In the pursuit that followed he was shot and killed. It was discovered that he was carrying a flashlight which was not dimmed with blue as required by orders of the Military Governor, but there is some evidence to indicate that previously the flashlight had been properly dimmed. UYENO's presence out of doors after curfew was also a violation of the orders of the Military Governor. On the same night, a short time before UYENO was shot, there was evidence indicating the possible presence of an enemy submarine in this vicinity.
- (iv) For a period of several months, the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe, recorded numerous unidentified surface radar plots

It. The most recent of these occurred between
nights of April 5 to April 10, 1943. On the night
April 6, a station crash boat saw the conning tower
of a submarine, with decks awash, off Kaneohe Bay at a
time when no United States submarine was in the area.
On the night of April 10 another enemy submarine was
seen in the illumination of star shells 7,000 yards off
the station, and was fired upon by shore batteries.
The currying presence of enemy submarines off Kaneohe
is something of a mystery. Friendly combat vessels
and merchantmen rarely operate in the Kaneohe area. It does
appear that combat reconnaissance carried on by
submarines in this area could be fruitful enough
to justify the risk. It appears more likely that enemy
submarines operate off Kaneohe in order to effect contact
with agents on shore.

The commanding officer, Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, has
proposed restricted areas of certain sections in the vicin-
ity of Kaneohe. It has also been proposed that all alien
Japanese be removed from the Kaneohe Pocket. The Commanding Gener-
al considered the proposal to evacuate all 401 aliens
from the area.

There is no suitable area within the department to which
they could be made.

There is a shortage of shipping to evacuate personnel to
the mainland.

All of these alien Japanese would have a serious
effect on the agricultural economy of Oahu, inasmuch as
these aliens are farmers.

The investigation conducted by the Intelligence Unit at the Na-
val Air Station indicated that the removal of the alien Japanese
would be a serious blow to the agricultural production of Windward Oahu.

The investigation by another Government agency of two
Kaneohe Bay across from the Naval Air Station
indicated that a number of the residents. Several
other worshippers were included in this group.
The area has yet occurred.

(c) Other Areas

390. From time to time responsible officials have recommended the evacuation of other areas, particularly those adjacent to Pearl Harbor and to Lualualei, on which reservation is situated the Fleet Ammunition Depot. However, no widespread evacuation of Japanese aliens from any vital areas has yet taken place.

(d) Public Opposition to Evacuation

391. The most articulate opposition to the evacuation of alien Japanese has come from Walter F. DILLINGHAM, director of island food production. Mr. DILLINGHAM's thesis, as reported in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on February 25, 1943, is that removal of the alien Japanese would seriously cripple attempts to make the islands self supporting. At that time Mr. DILLINGHAM is reported to have stated to a committee of the Territorial House of Representatives that he had already "plugged" (presumably "prevented") the removal of several thousand alien Japanese. (It should be pointed out that Mr. DILLINGHAM has no personal authority for such a move.)

392. On April 21, 1943 he was reported in the daily papers as referring to an incident at Lualualei. Twenty-three Japanese farmers had been ordered evacuated, but, to quote the newspaper account, "Going right to the top, Mr. DILLINGHAM protested that the military was asking Hawaii to grow more food and at the same time running the professional farmers out of the country. The removal order was rescinded." The farmers returned to their land "with the understanding that an overt act committed by any of them would automatically mean their removal from that area."

393. Mr. DILLINGHAM is a well known Honolulu capitalist.

(11) Present Status of the Japanese Consulate

394. The Japanese Consul-General and his staff were placed in protective custody on December 7, 1941. The clerks of the Consulate, however, who did not reside on the Consulate grounds, merely refrained from returning to work. All of them, when interviewed, stated that they considered their employment at the Consulate terminated as of December 7, 1941.

395. In February, 1942, the staff of the Consulate was removed to the Mainland United States, and the duties of the Consulate were taken over by Dr. Gustaf W. OLSON, the honorary Swedish Vice Consul in Honolulu.

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meantime arrived from Maui, the aviator, assisted by HARAHA, escaped. With some stolen guns the aviator and HARAHA attempted to take control of the island. SHINTANI attempted to recover the aviator's papers, offering a bribe of \$200 to the Hawaiians, but they refused to disclose the hiding place. SHINTANI appears to have had little stomach for the affair, for after committing this act he ran away and hid. The Japanese pilot eventually became embroiled in an argument with a huge, unarmed Hawaiian named Benihakaka KIKIHEI. A fight ensued. KIKIHEI was shot four times, and enraged, he finally picked up the Japanese by the neck and the leg and smashed his head against a nearby stone wall, killing him. Noting this, HARAHA emptied both barrels of a shot gun into his stomach, dying a few hours later. SHINTANI and Mrs. HARAHA were subsequently interned.

349. The following quote is the conclusion appended to the report of the affair made by this office: "This incident is taken as indication that in event of Japanese invasion of Hawaii, no reliance could be placed on the vast majority of local Japanese who presently profess loyalty to the United States."

(3) Rumors Concerning Japanese Subversive Activities

350. Almost immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, certain rumors became widespread. It is unnecessary to describe all of the rumors which were reported following the attack. It is believed, however, desirable to point out the most persistent and common rumors then prevalent.

351. Among the first of the rumors to receive widespread circulation was that certain Hawaiian-born Japanese and former American citizens were among the Japanese pilots participating in the attack on Pearl Harbor. This rumor was gradually elaborated upon until it was reported that the pilots had been students at McKinley High School, Honolulu, and wore McKinley High School rings, pins, and sweaters. The school affiliations were gradually changed as the rumor gathered momentum until it was reported that certain pilots attended the University of Hawaii, Punahou High School, University of Southern California, the University of Oregon, Oregon State College, and "Eastern universities". Intelligence officers attempted to trace these rumors to the original sources but their efforts were unsuccessful. These rumors persisted even after they were categorically denied officially.

352. Even while the attack on December 7th was in progress, rumors were circulated that parachute troops and saboteurs dropped by parachutes were being landed on Oahu. An investigation of these rumors proved them to be without basis and that no parachute troops or saboteurs were landed.

Following official denial, these rumors became less widespread, because there was no tangible evidence of the landing of any parachutists.

353. A rumor which was prevalent in Honolulu, reported that "big arrows" had been cut in cane fields for the purpose of directing Japanese aviators to Pearl Harbor, Hickam Field, and other military objectives. This was investigated, but unlike most of the rumors, it was possible to trace it to its original source. The investigation revealed that the basis of the rumor was a misinterpretation and elaboration of an innocent situation. From a simple story in the beginning, this rumor reached the following form: "Despite the fact that the dawn patrol, which went up at 5 a.m. reported nothing abnormal, American officers told me that it was discovered after the attack that huge swathes in the shape of arrows (note plural) had been cut in the sugar cane fields pointing toward the objectives sought by the Japanese airmen. This fifth-column job would appear to have been accomplished between the time the dawn patrol returned and the attack, which began just before 8 a.m." A statement of the facts which were undoubtedly the basis for the rumor was made by the manager of the Ewa Plantation Company, as follows:

"The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association (H.S.P.A.), in conjunction with the plantations, maintains small blocks of different varieties of cane which are harvested at different times of the year as a guide to the yielding abilities of various canes. Approximately six weeks before December 7th one of the regional experimental blocks was harvested in the form of a small rectangle with two irregular corners which, by imagination, might be believed to resemble an arrow. By December 7th, when the cane was in the ratoon (second crop) stage and about one foot high, it would have contrasting color and appearance to the remainder of the field. The block was one-quarter of a mile from the mill and one mile from the heart of Pearl Harbor."

354. As a matter of fact, arrows in cane fields in the vicinity of the Ewa Plantation would be wholly unnecessary because by the time the attackers appeared over the cane fields, Pearl Harbor and Hickam Field would be in clear view.

355. Numerous advertisements which have appeared in newspapers and magazines have been interpreted by the rumor-mongers as purporting to have warned the local Japanese of the coming attack on Pearl Harbor. The advertisement which caused the most widely circulated rumor in Hawaii, was an advertisement by the Japanese-owned Hawaii Exporting Company. This advertisement appeared in one local newspaper on December 3 and in another on December 5. The advertisement was for a year-end sale and listed numerous silks. According to the rumors, there were no authentic silks of the names listed. Through interpretation and imagination, the rumor-mongers could detect a warning of the attack, the nature of the attack and the places of attack. The District Intelligence Officer made a thorough in-

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investigation of this advertisement. The investigation revealed that the advertisement had been published in part or complete, on May 10, November 21, and November 23, 1941. An advertisement essentially the same as the one which was the basis of the rumor, has appeared in local newspapers for several years. It appeared in one newspaper as far back as 1937 and in another in 1938. The names of the silks which were alleged to have been fabricated were all found to be authentic material manufactured in the United States by reputable American companies. Furthermore, no local Japanese are known to have acted upon the fancied warning of the coming attack.

356. Another widely spread rumor was the HASEBE rumor. One of the first versions heard was that Charles Ichitaro HASEBE, a tavern proprietor at Wahiawa, had been discovered by his daughter in the basement of their building sending messages over a short-wave transmitter to the attacking Japanese. HASEBE's daughter, according to this version, reported her father to the military authorities who came and shot him. Another variation had HASEBE discovered in the canefields with his short-wave transmitter; again he was shot. Two weeks later the story cropped up again; this time HASEBE was a cook at the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, and was sending messages from the basement of the building when discovered and shot.

357. The facts of this story are that HASEBE was a toritsuginin for Wahiawa, was apprehended with the rest of the toritsuginin and placed in custody. He has been interned. The short-wave transmitter, so far as is known to this office, is pure fabrication. It was reported that other internees, among whom variations of the story had gained wide credence during the first days after the attack, were visibly relieved when HASEBE joined them at the Sand Island temporary detention camp.

358. The fable related by Hallett ABEND concerning the Japanese in the milk truck machine-gunning Hickam Field during the attack, was, so far as this office knows, never spread locally. The first knowledge of this rumor gained by this office was from the publication of ABEND's book, RAIPARTS OF THE PACIFIC.

(4) Prior Knowledge of the December 7th Attack

359. One of the most colossal fables that was born of the attack on Pearl Harbor concerned the foreknowledge that many (or according to some versions, all) of the local Japanese residents knew, prior to December 7, 1941, that the Island of Oahu was to be attacked that Sunday morning. This untruth was born principally of the rumor, already amplified, concerning advertisements placed in Honolulu newspapers several days before

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The only member of Consul General Nagao KITA's staff to remain behind was Ichiro OZAKI, Consulate chauffeur for nearly twenty years. As of June 1, 1943, OZAKI still retained this position under OLSON.

396. The four principal Consulate clerks were taken into custody in September, 1942, and were subsequently interned. However, they were later released from internment by order of the Military Governor and evacuated to Mainland relocation centers.

(12) Wartime Commercial Activities

397. Although the economic grip of the alien Japanese on the Japanese community has been lessened considerably since the outbreak of war by the internment of most of the prominent alien businessmen, some vestige of alien economic influence still remains. Investigation by the counter intelligence division of Military Intelligence indicates that after nine months of war, one-hundred sixteen incorporated business organizations and partnerships, operated and controlled in whole or in part by resident Japanese aliens, or by aliens residing in Japan, were still doing business in the Territory of Hawaii. During the year 1941, these firms did a gross business of more than \$20,500,000.00 on assets of more than \$14,700,000.00.

398. In many cases the aliens who control these companies have been placed in custodial detention; to some degree the management, and in certain cases even the ownership, of these businesses have passed into the hands of Nisei. However, a large percentage of the profit is still accruing to the blocked accounts of alien owners.

399. In spite of a shortage of certain types of merchandise, the Japanese-owned business houses have continued to carry on a rather profitable trade. All Japanese firms which formerly dealt in imports have found little difficulty in making the transition to the sale of American-made goods. This change was made necessary because of the obvious inability to obtain their former stock.

400. The assets of two of the three Japanese banks of Honolulu, the Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii and the Pacific Bank, have already been liquidated, and all depositors and creditors were paid in full. At the present time, the liquidation of the assets of the third Japanese bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., of Honolulu, is taking place, and it is expected that the process will be completed within the next few months.

(13) Religion Since December 7, 1941

401. Since the outbreak of war, most Buddhist and Shintō priests have been placed in custody. Services were completely abandoned for a period immediately after the outbreak of war.

402. There are now a few Buddhist temples functioning, although they confine themselves largely to funeral and marriage services. However, at least one temple, in Hilo, is reported to be holding services every Sunday.

403. Although the large Shintō temples have been closed, it is believed that there is a certain amount of Shintō worship still going on at personal shrines in individual homes. At least one, and possibly more, shrines of the Tenrikyo sect are believed to be still active.

404. The property of the great Izumo Taisha shrine in Honolulu was given to the City and County of Honolulu. Some difficulty was experienced in making this transaction at first, inasmuch as the property was encumbered with an unpaid balance on the mortgage. However, a wealthy alien Japanese, who preferred to remain anonymous, paid off this balance and the transaction was completed.

405. In March, 1943, the Tax Commissioner of the Territory stated that henceforth Shintō shrines and properties would be unable to secure tax exemptions, taking the position that they are not religious institutions. Since the outbreak of war, no Shintō organization has filed a return.

(14) Japanese Organizations Since December 7, 1941

406. All but a very few of the more than 1,800 Japanese organizations which were functioning in the Territory prior to December 7, 1941, ceased all their activities at the start of the war. This is especially true of certain groups of organizations which were directly affected by alien influences.--such major associations as the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Honolulu Japanese Contractors' Association, the United Japanese Society of Honolulu and their counterparts on other islands; the place-of-origin organizations, the place-of-local residence organizations (most of which were affiliated with the United Japanese Society of similar associations); organizations connected with Shintō or Buddhist sects; organizations concerned with the Japanese language schools. These have either completely disbanded or have become inactive for the duration of the war.

407. Many of the organizations which disbanded or inactivated themselves turned their assets over to such agencies as the American Red Cross,

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the United Service Organizations, Army and Navy relief funds, or used their assets for the purchase of United States War Bonds. Other organizations have turned their assets over to the University of Hawaii to use as the University sees fit, or to establish scholarship funds.

408. Of the few organizations which have continued to function since December 7, 1941, the Honolulu Civic Association is probably the largest and most prominent. This organization was formerly known as the Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association, but effected a change of name shortly after the start of the war. It is composed of several hundred young American citizens of Japanese ancestry, mostly business and professional men. Its activities are similar to those of a junior chamber of commerce. Other organizations which have continued to function have innocuous or equally worthy activities.

(15) Japanese Language Schools Since December 7, 1941

409. All foreign language schools in the Territory were closed on December 8, 1941, by order of the Military Governor, and since that time none has attempted to reopen. In addition to the 184 Japanese language schools, eight Chinese and five Korean schools were operating in the Territory prior to the outbreak of war. Since that time, the greater majority of the Japanese language school principals and many of the instructors have been placed in custodial detention. Since December 8, 1941, a large number of language school buildings have been taken over by the Army or by the Department of Public Instruction, while others are being used as first-aid stations, kindergartens or day-care centers.

410. Even before passage of regulatory legislation by the Hawaiian legislature in 1943, the trustees of many Japanese language schools turned over their assets to the American Red Cross, the U.S.C.A., Army and Navy Relief, and to various educational foundations. However, the majority of the schools have not yet made any moves in this direction due to lack of leadership caused by the detention of their officers. It has been feared by many local Japanese that their participation in any language school activity would result in their being apprehended by military authorities.

411. It is expected that in the future many more Japanese language schools will complete arrangements for the transfer of their assets to other such eleemosynary agencies.

412. At a special meeting held on March 16, 1943, those members of the FUSHIMI-KO-MIYA KIKEN SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY (Prince Fushimi Scholarship Society), not in custody voted to dissolve the society and turn over its entire assets to the University of Hawaii without restrictions. This society was mentioned in paragraph 175.

413. During the past few months an organization known as the Hawaii Education Foundation has been set up, the purpose of which is to take over the assets of the Japanese language schools and to make use of these assets in the promotion of education among the youth of the Territory, regardless of race or creed. This group is made up of well-known educators and civic leaders of various racial groups. On the Island of Kauai, a similar organization called the Kauai Foundation has been established.

414. After considerable debate and discussion by members of the Territorial House of Representatives, Senate Bill 158, which sets very definite restrictions upon the teaching of foreign languages in the Territory, was adopted and recently signed by Governor Steinbeck. This bill provides that any child attending a private school for a period of longer than one hour per day shall not be permitted to attend the public schools. It further prohibits the teaching of any foreign language to children below the age of nine years. It is the intention of the legislators that Oriental languages be taught as electives in the public schools, and the bill provides that the Department of Public Instruction be authorized to employ scholars of Oriental extraction to serve as instructors for these classes, even though such persons may not possess the educational prerequisites necessary to qualify as regular instructors. An added amendment prescribes that no child under the fourth grade shall be allowed to attend a foreign language class unless certain objective tests indicate an adequate command of the English language, and that teachers of foreign language be examined and certified by a board appointed by the commissioners of public instruction.

(16) Japanese Newspapers Since December 7, 1941

415. By order of the Military Governor, all but two of the Japanese language publications existing in the Territory of Hawaii were ordered to suspend operations on December 10, 1941. These two, the Nippon Jiji and the Hawaii Hochi, both Honolulu daily newspapers, were permitted to continue publication under censorship until December 22, 1941 when they too were ordered to suspend publication.

416. On January 6, 1942, these two papers were permitted to resume publication under strict military censorship. Both published a Japanese section which is largely a translation of the news presented in the English section. Purpose of this language section is to keep Japanese who cannot read English informed. No other Japanese publication was permitted to resume operations.

417. Both the Nippon Jiji and the Hawaii Hochi changed their names late in 1942. The Nippon Jiji (translated "Japan-Hawaii Times") is now known as the Hawaii Times, while the Hawaii Hochi translated its name and is now known as the Hawaii Herald.

in an earlier section of this report, the editors of the Japanese publications have been interned.

(17) Japanese Radio Programs

During the war all four radio stations in the Hawaiian Islands were closed to Japanese language programs. For the time being there was some voluntary supervision over broadcasts, all news broadcasts had to be given in English. After the war, however, Japanese language programs were not resumed.

Japanese on Naval Stations and Projects

As a security measure, instituted several months before the war, persons of Japanese ancestry were barred from employment at the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor.

On December 7, 1941, all persons of Japanese ancestry who had previously been working for Naval contractors, were removed from the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe, Oahu.

In 1942, the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, issued an order to mean that "all persons of Japanese blood, no matter how small the percentage, shall be barred from employment . . ."

When this interpretation was made, a number of individuals have been discovered employed at Kaneohe, the Navy Yard, the Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor. In no case, however, was it stated that there was any subversive intent on the part of those so employed.

For Naval reservations and projects in the Territory, persons of Japanese ancestry are permitted to be employed by Naval contractors to help fill the labor shortage in the Territory. The total number of Japanese on all Naval projects has fluctuated in the past and most of these have been investigated by the Security Office. At the present time the total number has increased and it is expected that this trend towards employing persons of Japanese ancestry will continue. Introduction of new projects on various projects, and completion of continuing this trend.

In 1943, 294 of the Japanese so employed have been

found undesirable for employment on any Naval project, or area under Naval jurisdiction, and have been barred therefrom. Of these, 82 have been classified by the District Intelligence Office dangerous to the internal security of the United States, and 64, as such, have been interned by the military authorities.

(19) Japanese on the Waterfront

426. Alien Japanese were barred from the Honolulu waterfront immediately after the outbreak of war. Subsequently, this office undertook an investigation of all individuals of Japanese ancestry employed on the waterfront. When this work was undertaken in October, 1942, there were 818 individuals of Japanese ancestry employed on the Honolulu waterfront. When investigation of these individuals was completed, 120 individuals of Japanese ancestry had been found dangerous to the security of the waterfront. Their permanent removal from the waterfront was recommended by the District Coast Guard Officer and approved by the Commandant, United States Coast Guard. A few of these so removed have been interned.

427. No individual of Japanese ancestry is permitted to work on the waterfront at Hilo on the Island of Hawaii.

(20) Incidents

428. Since the outbreak of war, there has occurred a number of incidents with possibly subversive connotations. Some of these incidents may be classed into types. For example, a number of Japanese have been convicted in Provost Court of the charge of having Japanese flags in their homes. They usually have received stiff fines. A number have been convicted in Provost Court for failing to register their military service in Japan as required by orders of the Military Governor.

429. A number of Japanese have been found who have misrepresented their citizenship falsely, passing themselves as United States citizens. The most striking example of this type is one Charles Philip DeSola, DOB-3047, who was employed at the Naval Air Station Pearl Harbor, passed himself as a U. S. citizen of haole-Hawaiian extraction. Investigation revealed he was born in Yokohama of a Japanese mother, and a half-Japanese father, and thus was an alien Japanese. Evidence of this nature has been brought forth against a number of Japanese who have claimed to be United States citizens.

430. Another type of incident is the making of disloyal statements. In most cases, these statements have been made only in answer and to the

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direct interrogation of an investigator of one of the three agencies, which is a fact of possible significance. On at least two occasions, however, the individual has been more public in his utterances. In June, 1942, a 36-year old employee of the Territorial Tax Office, a dual citizen who had spent four years in Japan, became involved in an altercation while intoxicated and challenged onlookers with the statement -- "I am a Japanese. All Americans who like fight, come here." The Provost Court sentenced him to six months at hard labor for assault and battery, and following his release from this confinement, he was interned.

431. Two months later a similar but more serious incident occurred on the Island of Kauai. One Barney Minoru KURAIKA became drunk in a tavern and told several soldiers that they were on the wrong side, that America could not win, and that democracy is no good. KURAIKA, who is a dual citizen 34-years old, pleaded guilty to the charge of disloyalty and was sentenced by the Provost Court to five years at hard labor.

432. In March, 1942, a prominent alien Japanese business man committed suicide shortly after being interrogated by intelligence agents. In a note addressed to his friends and employees, he stated that his acts up to then had been a mistake, that he had done things according to his own will and others had not known of them, that he had begged forgiveness of the American Government and urged others henceforth to obey American law and strive earnestly for the American cause. The nature of the acts for which he begged forgiveness is not known.

433. In March, 1942, one Keizaburo HIRAO, an alien Japanese gold buyer who came to the Territory from the mainland in 1935, was found to have in his possession maps showing naval and military establishments in certain parts of the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and of British Columbia. In addition to these maps, HIRAO also had a short-wave radio receiving set, three cameras and a pair of binoculars, and three suitcases filled with new and used radio tubes. He was fined \$5,000.00 and sentenced to five years at hard labor by the Provost Court at Honolulu.

434. A series of incidents has centered around the Honolulu Junk Company. On December 17, 1941, a quantity of ammunition was discovered buried on the premises in violation of the order of the Military Governor. The president of the company was fined \$1,000.00 and sentenced to five years in prison, but was paroled three weeks later. On November 11, 1942 a quantity of ammunition was discovered on property adjacent to this company, and apparently had been dropped over the fence, although the president of the company disclaimed knowledge of it. On March 11, 1943, this same individual was found guilty in Provost Court of possessing 900 nitro caps. On March 27, 1943, three officers of the company were fined in Provost Court for possessing contraband explosives and ammunition. Discovered on the premises on this occasion were three blinker signal lamps, two

semaphore lamps, two bottled quarts of gun powder, a box of smokeless black powder, blasting caps, a bayonet, and a sword. The officers were fined and given suspended jail sentences. Several of the officers have now been interned.

435. In April, 1942, a 36-year old Japanese alien was observed purchasing Japanese yen. Investigation revealed that four other Japanese -- one alien and three Kibei -- had collaborated in this scheme. The ostensible purpose for the purchase was a lack of faith in the ability of the Americans to prevent the Japanese from occupying Hawaii. These five merely wanted to be prepared when the Japanese landed. All five were interned, although the three Kibei were subsequently released and transferred to a Mainland relocation camp.

436. The significant UYENO incident of July 25, 1942 has been described in detail in Paragraph 386 (iii).

(21) Morale Committees

437. As a means of bringing the Japanese community into closer cooperation with the war effort, morale committees operated by Japanese residents under Army supervision were organized on the various islands. These committees made surveys of sentiment among the Japanese residents, and have been a means of enlightening Japanese aliens as to what is expected of them by the authorities. They also aided in publicizing and organizing various campaigns such as the rubber collection drive, drives to sell war bonds, and in ballyhooing voluntary enlistment. These committees were recently disbanded.

(22) Japanese-American Soldiers

438. The service of American citizens of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces has been the subject of much controversy and discussion. Prior to the outbreak of war, the 298th and 299th Infantry Regiments of the Hawaii National Guard, in which were included a large number of Japanese, were on active duty. Japanese were drafted according to the same rules as other inductees, and many early volunteers were Kibei.

439. Immediately upon the outbreak of war, the Hawaii Territorial Guard, also having many Japanese in its ranks, was brought to active duty. After the first crisis had passed, however, all Japanese members of the Territorial Guard were transferred to one battalion and that battalion inactivated. The reason publicly offered was that its services were no longer required, but the true purpose of the move -- to inactivate Japanese in uniform -- was generally recognized.

considerable obvious military difficulties in the Japanese enemy, no matter how strong and sinister. If, for example, the Japanese had dropped us in American uniforms on December 7, 1941, the Japanese might have been frightful.

It became apparent that Japanese were no longer to be in the U. S. Army, 157 University of Hawaii Nisei banded together which they called the VARSITY VICTORY VOLUNTEERS. Initially as a labor battalion until January 29, 1943, in order that its members might enlist in the Japanese combat unit then being organized.

Reaction of the Japanese in the Territorial Guard brought a considerable body of sentiment which argued that a Japanese-guaranteed family's loyalty, and that Japanese should not fight on fronts other than the Asiatic one. A decision was made in the summer of 1942, when the units with the 298th Regiment were formed into a separate unit and transferred to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for combat training. It is creditable that thus far this group has made a creditable

In 1942, local draft boards began to transfer all persons to the classification IV-C, that of enemy alien. A considerable consternation in the Japanese community, until January 23, 1943, when it was announced that United States citizens of Japanese ancestry would serve on a voluntary basis. More than 9,500 Nisei volunteered, but unfortunately, the matter received so much pressure was exerted upon the Japanese community, otherwise ineligible men volunteered. For the record, it is difficult to attach full significance to the fact that there is no doubt that the majority of those who volunteered to prove their loyalty to the United States. Post-Americans from Hawaii were inducted. The names of those inducted were checked against the files of the Japanese in Honolulu, and about ten percent of the volunteers were excluded because of information uncovered regarding schooling and sympathies manifested by their parents, and for

In 1943, an impressive celebration honoring the Nisei took place on the grounds of the Iolani Palace before a crowd of ten thousand people, most of whom were of Japanese ancestry. The Mayor of Honolulu, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Territorial House of Representatives were showered with flowers, leis, and other

gifts from their families and friends. The inductees subsequently departed for Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where they are now undergoing a period of basic training.

446. Recently another group of 243 Japanese-Americans was inducted into the army for service as interpreters and translators in Military Intelligence.

(23) Wartime Leadership

447. The effect of the various restrictive measures instituted by the authorities was to deprive the Japanese communities of effective leadership, which, as has been demonstrated, was largely alien and pro-Japanese, and to shatter the cohesion of the community. On the other hand, this effect, combined with the general apprehension and fear, has undoubtedly strengthened individual family groups.

448. Subsequent reaction has been largely negative. Such leadership as has reappeared has been Nisei, but this has not been a forceful leadership, and has not succeeded in pushing the community into any positive actions. Such spontaneous and sincerely positive reaction as occurred when it was announced that Nisei would be permitted to volunteer for an army combat unit, was obscured by the tremendous amount of publicity and ballyhoo that accompanied the drive. Although over 9,500 volunteered, considerable pressure was brought to bear on the community to attain this figure.

449. While some sparks of positive leadership have appeared, the vast majority of the Japanese have been concerned largely with obeying regulations and avoiding trouble.

450. This feeling was publicly expressed in March, 1943 in a series of articles written by Earl Albert SELLE, and published in the Honolulu Advertiser. SELLE charged that the Nisei are not positive, but negative Americans. To quote: "It's about time Hawaii called a halt to telling Americans of Japanese ancestry what good Americans they are. It's time to let them speak for themselves." He further charged that the Japanese are notoriously thin-skinned in their sensitiveness to criticism, and that they view what people say with the attitude of those burdened with a persecution complex. He stated that they find self-criticism difficult, and added that they cannot take criticism from others. He called their speech "inverted and negative", and stated that it is about time the Japanese began to understand America.

451. The most forceful answer to SELLE's charges came from a Nisei girl named Kazuko HIGUCHI, a graduate of Oberlin college who has done

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post-graduate work at Bryn Mawr and at the Fogg Museum at Harvard, and who has also lived a number of years in Tokyo. Miss HIGUCHI said:

"You say that none of the Nisei have taken an open stand, and attribute it to fear. I know a very few that have, and I know I have. I have taken an open stand against Japan here in print, when interviewed. Furthermore, I took and maintained that stand in Japan when it was dangerous to do so. I minced no words with the reactionary leaders I met there. . . .

"If some of us do not yell our heads off in public and in print, please do not assume that it is because of fear. We do not have sufficient prestige and talent to write for the public. People who speak to the public most in peacetime, will speak to the public most in wartime, and you know the Nisei never did speak much in peacetime -- about anything.

"My point is that you are right in your general inference but wrong in not thinking that there are a few who are militantly American, along with the rest of the militant Americans . . ."

452. Unfortunately Miss HIGUCHI, as she admits, is the exception rather than the rule.

(24) Japanese and Negroes

453. Reports from the Mainland prior to the war indicated that there was a definite attempt made by the Japanese prior to the war to sow propaganda among the Negroes. Prior to the war, the problem did not exist in Hawaii, inasmuch as there were only a handful of Negroes in the entire Territory. However, the war has brought in numerous Negro service men, and the elements of a problem now exist.

454. Up to the present, this problem has developed no subversive implications. Negro troops and certain Japanese have had social meetings, this activity apparently centering around the HARRIS MEMORIAL CHURCH (Christian). All reports indicate that the ideological ideas of the group are in a state of flux, but it would appear that the group would be more inclined to entertain Communist ideas than pro-Japanism.

(25) Japanese Domestics

455. It was noted early in 1942 that Japanese maids and domestics were leaving their employers without explanation. In many cases, they had been with those employers for many years. It is believed that this situation is due both to the apprehension of the local Japanese, with their tendency to contract the family circle in time of trouble, and to the lure of higher wages. However, their departure, and the difficulty found in replacing them, has caused much bitterness on the part of Honolulu housewives, especially those attempting to do volunteer or other war work.

456. There is also a grudge against alien Japanese yardmen, which has been aired from time to time in the letter columns of the local newspapers. Honolulu residents charge that the yardmen have been producing less work at an increased wage. However, other letters, many from non-Japanese, urge that yardmen are entitled to receive higher wages now to meet the increased cost of living.

V. Conclusions

(1) Aspects of Japanese Loyalty

457. To discourse intelligently on the psychology of the Japanese people would require a lifetime of preparation and several volumes of documentation. One would be forced to trace the various trails of heredity and environment in thousands of individual cases even to approximate a reasonably accurate composite picture. The notion that all Japanese are cut to one pattern is, of course, childish. One can only discern a few trends that are dominant in most Japanese. Furthermore, these trends are more noticeable in the alien, but tend to disperse and lose their identity in the Americanization process of the Nisei and Sansei.

458. Such tendencies as are set forth herein were drawn from the cases of hundreds of Nisei Japanese, both Issei and Sansei, who have been investigated and interrogated. It must be recalled that the individual Japanese under investigation or interrogation is an individual reacting to a special, unusual set of circumstances.

459. Most Japanese have been investigated as internal security cases, and almost all those concerned have been set in motion by such. Internal security investigations are conducted in an attempt to ascertain what probably will be the individual's future actions (or reactions) in the

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certain circumstances which have not yet occurred since December 7, 1941. The investigator is concerned with the individual's past actions only insofar as they present a clue to his probable future actions.

460. The situation is psychological in nature rather than legal. In the criminal courts, a man is incarcerated because of certain past actions, or specific omissions of action required by law. An individual considered dangerous to internal security is interned because of his potential danger.

461. The individual does not consider himself a potential danger. In 99 cases out of a hundred he probably has no thought of engaging in action which authorities would consider dangerous. He has no thought of going out and destroying an important military installation. But emotionally and intellectually his allegiance is in a state of flux. How will he react in crisis? He does not know. Nor do we. We can only remove him from temptation.

462. Most of the individuals interned are not vicious men. Many have a genuine affection for America. But they also have affection and allegiance for Japan, and self-defense will not permit us to allow the free movement of individuals whose dual loyalty is put to such a strain.

463. A review of hundreds of Japanese cases, including innumerable interviews, has brought to light certain consistent patterns of behavior which are of considerable interest.

464. One of the salient features of the situation is the tremendous respect the Japanese have for authority. This has been particularly noticeable during searches or when individuals under investigation are apprehended and brought in for questioning. The Japanese seldom question the right of the agents to search, or even request to see the agent's credentials or authority. When requested to come in for questioning, they come along without a word. Many have been called by telephone and requested to come in. There are cases where they have driven 20 or 30 miles to be interviewed knowing that there was every chance that they would be placed in custody at the conclusion of this interview. In some of these cases, where they were permitted to return to their homes for toilet articles and other necessities before being detained, they expressed gratitude for this consideration.

465. This is both a strength and a weakness, for the Japanese do not question the source of this authority. It is felt that were Japanese authority to be set up in the Territory of Hawaii, the resident Japanese would be just as obedient.

466. Many Japanese have been very reluctant to expose other Japanese sympathizers. When questioned along this line they either state they

know of no such person, or else they name an individual who is already in custody or has returned to Japan.

467. On the other hand, a few aliens, and many Nisei, have been cooperative with all the investigative agencies, and many have performed highly creditable work in collecting and passing on information.

468. Although every Japanese interrogated is requested to make a statement of his loyalty, generally the statements follow set patterns, with certain shadings. These categories follow:

(a) Aliens

- (i) He professes gratitude to the United States for the opportunities he has received here, and regrets the necessity which forces him to choose between the two countries, but he can have only one loyalty, and that is to Japan.
- (ii) He feels that he has spent the major part of his life in Hawaii, has raised children here, has acquired property here, and wants to die here. Therefore his loyalty must be to the United States, although he is nominally a subject of Japan.
- (iii) Because he has never been able to become a citizen of the United States he must hold some loyalty for Japan; were he to become a citizen, his loyalty would all be for the United States.

(b) Dual Citizens

- (i) The individual admits that he is loyal to Japan (invariably Kibei).
- (ii) He states that he is loyal to the United States because he is in Hawaii, but would be loyal to Japan if he were in Japan.
- (iii) Another category includes those who are loyal to the United States without qualification, and have shown this loyalty by expatriating themselves, purchasing war bonds, volunteering in good faith for combat service, cooperating with the authorities in any way they are able, and by other manifestations.

(c) Both Categories

- (i) The individual states he wants only peace, (i.e., refuses to face the problem).
- (ii) The individual, by his reactions to questions, and by his past actions, indicates that he has no conception of loyalty and will sing any tune the band plays.

469. It must be remembered that these are reactions from individuals who have come to the attention of the authorities for one reason or another. There are thousands of Japanese who want only to make their living and raise their children, and who will follow the leadership of the United States authorities without question.

(2) Evaluation of the Situation

470. From the sociological viewpoint, there is no doubt that Americanization of the Japanese has been accelerated by the war. Their community has been freed, to a large extent, of alien domination, and has been subjected to a more intensified American atmosphere than at any time in its history.

471. Unfortunately, the intelligence agency cannot take the sociological viewpoint. The question is, how will the Japanese in Hawaii, both alien and citizen, react should the military situation deteriorate.

472. It is often stated that because the Japanese in Hawaii have committed no combatant sabotage in eighteen months of war, they must be considered loyal. This is patent fallacy, for there has been no opportunity for the Hawaiian Japanese to engage in combatant sabotage. The attack of December 7, 1941, devastating though its effect, was still only a raid. There has been no attempt by the Japanese to occupy the islands. (The Midway attempt did not come close enough to produce a reaction in Hawaii, nor was it publicly recognized as an attempt to invade Hawaii until after the victory was won.) The time factor mentioned in the above argument, i.e. that over eighteen months has elapsed, is not pertinent. Only if the opportunity presents itself will the Japanese population be subjected to the extreme test.

473. The unanswered question is this: What percentage of the Hawaiian-Japanese would be loyal to the United States under pressure of a full scale attempt at occupation of Hawaii, and an uncertain military situation, accompanied by orders from RADIO TOKYO to rise in the name of the Emperor? In what percentage would that loyalty dissolve?

474. The negative compliant attitude of so many Japanese is disquieting; it brings to mind the suspicion that they do not care who rules so long as they are left in peace. The "laboratory test" occurring at Miihau in the first week of the war proved adverse in considering Japanese loyalty. Any arbitrary percentage of loyalty that is assumed is disturbing. Are 90% of the Japanese in Hawaii completely loyal to the United States under any circumstances? That leaves a residue of 15,000 disloyal Japanese -- nearly 10,000 of them on Oahu -- at large at a time when the situation may be critical. And it must be remembered that the figure 90% has been plucked from a basket to make an example. The head of the War Relocation Authority has estimated that 27% of the Japanese -- Issei, Nisei and Kibei -- are potential "trouble makers." It cannot be stated whether that figure would be valid for Hawaii. Unfortunately there is no known method, short of crisis, for making a mathematical determination of mass loyalty.

475. From a review of the foregoing information, it is the opinion of the District Intelligence Officer that a dangerous situation exists in the Fourteenth Naval District because

- (a) An insufficient number of Japanese have been segregated, and their potential danger neutralized either by internment, evacuation from the Territory, or by other means.
- (b) Insufficient Japanese have been evacuated from the neighborhood of important Naval and military installations;
- (c) No responsible agency can guarantee either the active or passive loyalty of the entire Japanese population in Hawaii in the event of an attempted invasion of the Hawaiian Islands.

(c) Recommendations

476. The District Intelligence Officer is further of the opinion that the following remedial measures should be undertaken without delay:

- (a) All alien male Japanese between the ages of 18 and 45 (estimated at about 4,000) should be evacuated from the Territory or otherwise placed under continuous watch and restriction.
- (b) All Japanese who claim United States citizenship, but who have resided in Japan, Manchukuo, Korea or occupied China for a period of five years or more, should be required to register that residence. A reasonable percentage of those

CONFIDENTIAL

Kibei with the longest terms of residence in Japan should be evacuated or otherwise placed under continuous watch and restriction.

- (c) Areas adjacent to all vital Naval establishments should be evacuated of alien Japanese and Kibei. This includes the various shores of Pearl Harbor and the Pearl City Peninsula, the area known as the Kaneohe Pocket, the area surrounding the Naval Ammunition Depot, Lualualei, and such other areas as may be deemed necessary.

VI. Glossary

betsuin	Mission (branch temple).
Dochō	Ancient name for Yamaguchi-ken.
budō	The word has general reference to all things of a military nature.
Bukkyō	Buddhism.
butoku	Military virtues, or military arts.
butsudan	Small Buddhist altar in the home.
chihojin kai	Society of people who came from the same ancestral district; also used as a society of people now residing in the same district.
chojin kai	Society of people whose ancestral home is in the same town (machi).
chuo	Central.
dai	Great.
damashii	Spirit, usually vigorous and belligerent.
doshi kai	Common interest society, sometimes called "sane-minded" society.
fu	Prefecture in which is situated a large city. There are only three fu in Japan -- Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto.
fujin kai	Women's society.
futon	Japanese bedcover or cushion.
gakkō	School.
gakuen	School.
gun	County in Japan.
gunjin	Military man; soldier; sailor.

CONFIDENTIAL

gunjin kai	Society of people whose ancestral home is in the same county (gun).
igosen	Fishing boat.
han	Personal seal.
heiseki	Military Service.
honjin	Applicant; literally, "the above mentioned person."
imonbukuro	Comfort kits (sent to soldiers).
Issei	First-generation Japanese.
jin kai	People's Society.
jinsha	Shrine (used for Shintō shrines only).
Jobei	A Nisei who has never been to Japan.
jūdō	The art of self-defense, synonymous with jujutsu (ju-jitsu or jiu-jitsu in America).
kai	Society; club; organization.
kaigai kyokai	Overseas association.
kai gun	Navy.
kamidana	A shelf for the family gods; the family shrine (Shintō).
kankō dan	A tour party.
ken	Prefecture in Japan.
kendō	Japanese fencing.
kenjin kai	Society of people whose ancestral home is in the same prefecture (ken).
Kibei	Literally, "return to America"; in intelligence circles an American born Japanese who has received a substantial part of his education and training in Japan.
kokusai	International
kosaki shōhon	Excerpt from the family record or register.

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Shu	Sect (Religious).
shūkyō	Religion.
sonjin kai	Society of people whose ancestral home is in the same village (mura).
suisan	Marine products.
surō	Japanese wrestling.
Taiheiyō	The Pacific Ocean.
tansu	Chest of drawers.
Tomō Meika	His Majesty, the Emperor (of Japan).
teritsuginin	Literally, go-between man; but more loosely translated as, Consular Agent.
Tenato	Ancient name for Japan.
yūyo negai	Common term applied to both the petition for exemption from military service, and the announcement of continued residence overseas.
zaibei	Residence in America.

koseki tōhon	The family record or register.
ku'gun	Air force
kuniai	Company; club; partnership; society.
kyōdan	Order; brotherhood; fraternity.
kyokai	Association, usually larger than a <u>kai</u> .
kyūdō	Japanese archery.
machi	Town
mura	Village in Japan.
nichibei	Japanese-American (adjective).
nihon	Same as Nippon; Japan or Japanese.
nisei	Second-generation Japanese.
rengō kyokai	United association or society, usually an association of several societies, as the Honolulu Nipponjin Rengō Kyokai (The Honolulu United Japanese Society).
rikugun	ARMY.
Sansei	Third-generation Japanese.
seinen kai	Young men's (or people's) society.
sensei	Literally, "teacher." Term of respect accorded to professional people such as doctors, lawyers, and professors. Roughly similar to the English title, "Doctor".
senshu	Ship-owner.
sha	A company; firm.
shibu	Branch of a society.
shijin kai	Society of people from the same ancestral city.
shiten	Branch store or office.
shoten	A store.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Honolulu, T. H.
June 29, 1943

JWH:ejm
65-414

VIA CLIPPER

Director, FBI

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES
TERRITORY OF HAWAII, COMPILE;
ESPIONAGE - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JOHN MAWOLD HUGHES, Honolulu, T. H., dated June 29, 1943, wherein it is mentioned that a "New York Times" correspondent named ABEND went to Shanghai from Peiping, China, and paid a visit to Consul General SHIGEMITSU on March 27, 1929, and to Minister YOSHIZAWA on April 1, 1929.

It is believed that the ABEND mentioned therein is HALLET ABEND, the well-known commentator on Far Eastern and Japanese affairs.

As this letter admits of a connection between ABEND and the Japanese Consulate, it is believed that consideration should be given to interviewing him with respect to his relationship with the Japanese Consulate.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Thornton
SAC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

File No.: 65-414

Honolulu, T. H.		
Date: 6/29/43	Period: 6/11/43	Made By: JOHN HAROLD HUGHES ejm
TERRITORY OF HAWAII		Character: ESPIONAGE - J

translation of information received from a confidential source discloses that on 4/16/29, BARON GIICHI TANAKA, Consul General at Honolulu, a "New York Times" correspondent named ABEND went to Shanghai on 3/27/29 to check on some misinformation emitted by two news correspondents in the name of correspondent named MISTLEWITTS. It was stated that Nanking Government of China was paying about \$100.00 a month to foreign correspondents so they could dispatch favorable news reports on China and Nanking Government. Further, that many Europeans and Americans were employed by the Nanking Government ostensibly as advisers, the real reason being to utilize them in propaganda activities.

- P -

translation was made by SABURO OHIWA, translator of the Japanese Office, of records and papers at the Japanese Consulate furnished this office by Confidential Informant T-1.

The above was a letter addressed from BARON GIICHI Tanaka, Minister of Japan, to SUKIYUKI AKAMATSU, Consul General at Honolulu, T. H. It was dated April 16, 1929, and was filed as

GIICHI SAC	11	27	RECORDED
ONI, Honolulu	5 JUL 5 1943		INDEXED
G-2, Honolulu			
Honolulu			

Number 397." A copy of this translation is set out

Re: PROPAGANDA OF THE NATIONALIST
GOVERNMENT VIS-A-VIS THE UNITED STATES

"New York Times" correspondent, went to Shanghai from
paid a visit to Consul General SHIGEMITSU on March 27,
ster YOSHIZAWA on April 1.

to his story; told in strictest confidence, MISTLEWITTS
(of 28 or 29 years of age), "New York Times" corres-
pondent at Shanghai, previously had intimate connections
with MILLARD, who are acknowledged anti-Japanists.
Taking advantage of MISTLEWITTS's recent illness caused
by drinking, the latter two telegraphed to MISTLEWITTS's
in his name reports extremely anti-Japanese (for
a detailed report to the effect that CHANG TSUNG CHANG
(backed by Japan) concerning the situation in the
area and Japan's policy towards China.

stated that he had come to Shanghai, having been
make an investigation since there was such a great
difference between the foregoing reports and those wired by
him from Peiping, and further, that the home office also
entertain doubts. He also stated, furthermore,
to what he has heard, the nationalist government
pays about \$1,000.00 monthly to foreign correspondents.

that Special Correspondent MISTLEWITTS had been
\$600.00 monthly...as subsidy towards expenses for
news pertaining to China in order to give her
favorable publicity in Europe and America, and also
are rumors that the number of people involved in
this is not small.

at MacMURRAY came to Shanghai early in March and
was enraged when he learned about this, and that
stressing the need for investigating this as well
the circumstances of MISTLEWITTS, went so far as to state
that opinion and public sentiment would be all the more
influenced if such facts become known in Europe and America.

stated that he believed that the engagement of
Japans and Americans by the Nanking Government
as advisers is intended for utilization of these
propaganda.

stated, furthermore, that MILLARD, who was recently
adviser by the nationalist government, is awaiting
the arrival of KEENE, who is stationed in Tokyo, and who will
take the post of correspondent for the "New York Herald-
Tribune" after which he, MILLARD, is expected to leave to
head the Chinese propaganda section recently created
in New York and San Francisco.

thought that the above fact tallies with the confidential
information given by ABEND.

These are being transmitted for your information.

He should be advised that the gist of this message has been
communicated to the Ambassador to the United States, the Consul General
in New York, the Consul at Chicago, and the Consul General at
San Francisco respectively.

It is believed that the correspondent named ABEND is HALLETT
a well known commentator on Far Eastern affairs.

It is noted by the translator that the name MISTLEWITTS
phonetically, as the exact spelling was not available.

- PENDING -

Confidential Informant T-1. Records of Japanese Consulate General,
Honolulu, T. H., now in custody of
GUSTAF W. OLSON, Honorary Swedish
Vice Consul at Honolulu.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin: Honolulu, T. H.		File No.: 65-414	
Made At: Honolulu, T. H.	Date: 6/29/43	Period: 6/11/43	Made By: JOHN HAROLD HUGHES ejm
Title: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, TERRITORY OF HAWAII CONFILE		Character: ESPIONAGE - J	

Synopsis: Translation of information received from a confidential source discloses that on 4/16/29, BARON GIICHI TANAKA advised SUKIYUKI AKAMATSU, Consul General at Honolulu, that a "New York Times" correspondent named ABEND went to Shanghai on 3/27/29 to check on some misinformation transmitted by two news correspondents in the name of a correspondent named MISTLEWITTS. It was stated that the Nanking Government of China was paying about \$1,000.00 a month to foreign correspondents so they would dispatch favorable news reports on China and the Nanking Government. Further, that many Europeans and Americans were employed by the Nanking Government ostensibly as advisers, the real reason being to utilize them in propaganda activities.

- P -

Details: A translation was made by SABURO CHIWA, translator of the Honolulu Field Office, of records and papers at the Japanese Consulate which were furnished this office by Confidential Informant T-1.

Among the above was a letter addressed from BARON GIICHI TANAKA, Foreign Minister of Japan, to SUKIYUKI AKAMATSU, Consul General at Honolulu, T. H. It was dated April 16, 1929, and was filed as

Approved: FILE COPY SAC			
Copies:			
5 Bureau	1 ONI, Honolulu		
2 New York	1 G-2, Honolulu		
2 Chicago	2 Honolulu		
2 San Francisco			
2 Los Angeles			

CHANGED TO

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LLS:VGH

June 17, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Honolulu

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 20, 1943, which enclosed Copy No. 19 of a pamphlet prepared by the Counter-Intelligence Section, District Intelligence Office, Fourteenth Naval District, entitled "An Analysis of the Japanese Espionage Problem in the Hawaiian Islands".

Your comments concerning the pamphlet have been noted and the Bureau is of the opinion that your points are well taken. In view of the fact that the pamphlet necessarily alludes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is the opinion of the Bureau that the pamphlet is misleading in that it overlooks the fact that the Bureau has used the "functional approach" to the problem of espionage. As you know, this has been used in cases in the past and is being used at this time in several current cases of importance.

In view of Captain Mayfield's offer, the Bureau desires that you prevail upon him to withdraw this publication from circularization in the interest of cooperation between the three agencies principally dealt with.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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May 20, 1945

Captain Mayfield hastened to remark that the Analysis was not meant as a criticism for the FBI any more than it was meant for a criticism for C-2 or ONI, and stated that rather than have a "squabble" he would cause the pamphlet to be withdrawn; at which time he indicated he had not as yet furnished copies to the Office of ONI in Washington, D. C., but had intended to furnish two such copies.

The writer informed him that no request was being made for the document to be withdrawn since it appeared to be a finished product and one prepared after considerable time and effort by his office but that since one copy had been given to the writer, he must ask for a second copy in order that the Bureau could be furnished with one copy.

Captain Mayfield's attention was called to Paragraph 219 of the Conclusion which states, "While there has been excellent cooperation among the agencies, coordination of plans and measures to deal with espionage in Hawaii has not been what it could have been", and pointed out that the weekly conferences were called for just such purposes.

The writer also particularly called Captain Mayfield's attention to the fact that the Analysis indicated in Paragraph 99 that a case had been referred to the FBI in Honolulu by ONI concerning seven Japanese photographing various points on the shore of Kaneohe Bay; the Analysis indicating that the FBI had not submitted a report to ONI. Captain Mayfield was informed that a check of the FBI files could not be made unless more specific information was given, and it was pointed out that since both the ONI and FBI had joint jurisdiction, were jointly interested in Japanese investigations, and that it was most unusual that ONI had not followed through in this case itself. It was again pointed out that this was the purpose of weekly conferences, and that in the writer's opinion this particular complaint should have been taken up in a weekly conference and not referred to in this manner in a written analysis which has a possible distribution of 50.

At this time Colonel Twitty advised that although he had not read the document, in the interim, carefully that he welcomed criticism and felt that the writer should not resent this document since it was no criticism of him and concerned Japanese investigations which had not occurred since the writer had been in Honolulu.

Both Colonel Twitty and Captain Mayfield were advised that the writer and the Honolulu Office of the FBI welcomed constructive criticism but that it was felt that either the oral statements, which had been repeatedly made by Captain Mayfield to the writer personally and in the presence of Colonel Twitty on many occasions, to the effect that the

May 20, 1947

cooperation of the three agencies in Honolulu had been outstanding and superior in his opinion to cooperation of the three agencies on the Mainland were not sincere, or the Analysis which went out under his signature was not sincere. Captain Mayfield then stated he wished to reiterate that he considered the cooperation excellent and stated that he considered the Analysis a criticism of the Japanese espionage problem as a whole and considered it to be a criticism of ONI, G-2, and the FBI and not a criticism of any one agency. Captain Mayfield again offered to withdraw the publication; however, the writer advised him that that was entirely up to him and the local ONI office, and a second request was made for a second copy in order that the Bureau could be furnished one.

It is believed that this document was written by Dr. Denzel Carr, Lt. W. P. Stephenson, and Lt. George P. Kimball, and if it was not written by them, it is believed that it was edited by them, and it may be for the purpose of trying to justify the enormous personnel in the local ONI office.

The Bureau was furnished the comments on January 2, 1943, which were made by Lt. Colonel George W. Bicknell, then Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 and in charge of the local Contact Office, and Mr. R. L. Shivers, formerly the Agent in Charge of the Honolulu Office.

Captain Mayfield stated that he hoped the cooperation would continue and he was assured that the writer, the Honolulu Office, and the FBI were most anxious to cooperate and would cooperate as in the past, but it was very difficult to understand why some of the statements in this Analysis were made and that although the FBI was not mentioned, it was worded in such a way that the criticisms were patently meant for the FBI.

The relations with the ONI and G-2 and with the agents of the two offices are close and cordial, and it is felt that very few of the ONI men have seen this particular document, and probably no one in the office of G-2 with the exception of Colonel Twitty however, it will be ascertained in the near future whether or not Colonel Twitty has advised his superior, Colonel Kendall J. Fielder, that he has received this secret document.

Very truly yours,

J. E. TROTTEN
Special Agent in Charge

jet:ms

Enclosure

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61-1111-1111

134

4 August 1943

confusion existing under battle conditions at that time, whether or not the significance of the item was properly evaluated.

For the Director, Intelligence Division:

HARRY G. ATKINSON
Major, M. I.
Asst. Director.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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61 10030 14-74
CHANGED TO
61 10030 14-74

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Honolulu, T. H.
August 10, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES,
TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted under separate cover a bound booklet written entirely in Japanese characters and entitled "KINJO HEIKA SEITOKU KSIKOROKU," which is translated as "ACCOUNT OF IMPERIAL VIRTUES OF THE PRESENT EMPEROR."

This booklet was published by the Imperial Civic Education Society under date of December 15, 1939, and comprises 1279 pages depicting the life history of the present emperor of Japan. Photographs of the imperial family along with a genealogical chart are given. There are also included numerous articles, regarding Japanese policy, written by prominent persons in Japan.

Inasmuch as this is the second book of this type to come into the possession of the Honolulu office, it is being transmitted to the Bureau for inclusion in the Japanese section of the library. The remaining copy has been added to the inventory record in the Honolulu Field Division.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Thornton

J. E. THORNTON,
SAC

JSA:POF
65-2-2

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&
INDEXED

G. I. R.

59 OCT 21 1943

Oct. 17
1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Honolulu, T. H.
July 23, 1943

JET:ejm

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a report entitled
"JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AS AN INTERNAL
SECURITY PROBLEM," dated June 30, 1943, which was prepared
by the Counter-Intelligence Section, B-7-J, District Intelli-
gence Office, Fourteenth Naval District, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Thornton
J. E. Thornton
SAC



Enclosure

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28 JUN 1964

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CONFIDENTIAL

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

As an Internal Security Problem

Prepared by the
Counter-Intelligence Section, E-7-J
DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT
Honolulu, T. H.

June 30, 1943

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Approved:

H. S. Burr
H. S. BURR
Lieutenant Commander, USNR
District Intelligence Officer

I. Introduction: Highlights of the Problem

1. The purpose of this report is to summarize and collate many aspects of Japanese activity in the Hawaiian Islands as a problem of internal security; a previous report has considered the problem of Japanese espionage in the Territory. The question of the loyalty of Japanese in Hawaii to the United States arises so fundamentally from their social organization, their economic position, their religious beliefs, and their racial psychology, that examination of these three phases has been considered essential in order to present an objective, well-founded picture in reasonable perspective.

2. Out of a total normal population of approximately 450,000, there are in the Hawaiian Islands about 160,000 Japanese, comprising 35,000 aliens and 125,000 United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, including an estimated 4,500 or more Kibei (Japanese born in the United States but raised and educated in Japan.)

3. Large numbers of Japanese were first brought to Hawaii in 1883 by Hawaiian sugar planters desperately in need of cheap labor. Eventually the proportion of Japanese in the islands became so great that Japan began to have ideas of annexation, but since any such move would have brought an unwanted clash with major powers, only a formal protest resulted when Hawaii was finally acquired by the United States. The Hawaiian Japanese thus brought under United States rule by this annexation, and by future immigration, organized themselves into a tightly knit community that has clung tenaciously to Japanese social forms in spite of the Americanization subsequently acquired by the Nisei at American schools. A Territory-wide system of Japanese language schools was established so that Japanese children would learn the language and lore of their ancestors, and so cherished were these schools that a legal battle for their preservation was fought and won in the Supreme Court of the United States. Among other functions, these schools provided centers where Japanese teachers so inclined could explain Japan's destiny in Asia.

4. This Japanese community supported its own newspaper and magazines. Most of these publications displayed ill-concealed admiration for Japan's "manifest destiny" and scolded the United States and Britain for interfering. There is something in the Japanese character that draws him into clubs and societies of all sorts. More than 1,800 purely Japanese organizations were known to have existed in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the outbreak of war. Many were innocuous, many pro-Japanese. The Japanese must have his religion, and he brought it with him to the Hawaiian Islands. Shintō shrines and temples were established, and from Japan came priests who stressed Emperor worship. The Japanese also brought

CONFIDENTIAL

Japanese Buddhism, and with it more priests from Japan. Buddhism is in itself no more dangerous than any other religion, but Japan has subverted its doctrines, and its priests spent much time spreading Japan's great message, especially to younger Japanese. In fine, the Japanese transplanted their ancient roots to Hawaii, and could not forget roots in Japan. Older aliens returned to Japan, leaving their children in Hawaii. Others made trips to Japan, sent their children to Japan for visits, or study, or even to be raised there and then return to Hawaii.

5. The hub of this community was the Japanese Consulate which, in addition to engaging directly in military and economic espionage, maintained close liaison with Japanese business leaders, the priests, and the principals of the Japanese language schools. The Consulate established and maintained a network of toritsuginin, agents or go-between men, who assisted the Japanese in satisfying the requirements of Japanese officialdom in matters of registering births, deaths, marriages, deferment of military service, and at times obtained less innocent intelligence. The Consulate reported these data to its government, spread propaganda, encouraged donations to Japan, and generally endeavored to maintain a firm contact between Hawaiian Japanese and Japan.

6. Japan kept in touch with her Hawaiian colony in other ways as well. Ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha passed through Honolulu on regular schedules. Numerous visitors from Japan passed through, some pausing long enough to study and "improve" relations. A continuous stream of Japanese Naval training vessels and Navy tankers provided the Japanese community with the opportunity to display its hospitality. In turn, officers and men lectured, took "sightseeing trips" and visited friends on Aiea Heights, where they could sip their tea in full sight of Pearl Harbor spread out before them.

7. The outbreak of the "China Incident" spread waves of enthusiasm through the Japanese community which contributed large sums of money to Japanese Army and Navy relief. Later the Japanese on the Island of Hawaii attempted to peddle Japanese war bonds, but were frustrated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. In pique, they contributed a fighter plane to the Japanese Navy. Other similar gifts were made. New trucks, an ambulance and thousands of imonbukuro (comfort kits) were sent from Hawaii to Japanese soldiers fighting for the Emperor. Tour parties from Hawaii visited hospitalized soldiers and sailors in Japan and "comforted" them.

8. The homeland was not ungrateful for all this. Notes of thanks were sent to every contributor, and considerable effort was made to explain Japan's Holy War to Hawaiian Japanese. Propaganda films were shown throughout the Territory. The language newspapers were blatantly pro-Japanese, and Radio Tokyo blandly kept Hawaiian Japanese informed. Late in 1940 this was climaxed with an attempt to organize a fifth column,

controlled from Tokyo. It was called the Overseas Japanese Central Society. Its executive director was General SUZUKI, renowned for similar work in China. But Japan's efforts were a year or so late. The Japanese in Hawaii were already apprehensive concerning their position in a Japanese-American war.

9. The events of December 7, 1941, and the months thereafter fragmented the Japanese community. The Consulate was closed. The Consulate advisors, the toritsuginin, the priests and the language school principals were with few exceptions interned. The language schools were closed. The two remaining newspapers were strictly censored. The organizations failed to meet. In short, the community was leaderless.

10. The two Japanese in Hawaii who had the best opportunity to turn traitor--two on the Island of Miihau--did so. Most of the rest were bewildered or apprehensive of retaliation.

11. They are more stable now, and certain groups, largely Nisei, have shown in a strong and positive manner that they are really loyal Americans. To date more than 3,000 have joined American combat forces.

12. But the majority of the community has displayed only a passive acceptance of the situation, and their loyalty in time of extreme crisis cannot be guaranteed by any responsible agency.

13. The District Intelligence Officer considers this situation dangerous. Too few Japanese (about 2,000) have been interned, evacuated, or otherwise neutralized. Too many Japanese of doubtful loyalty are settled close to vital naval and military installations, and constitute a threat to security. Recommendations for improving this situation have been made in the conclusion of this report.

14. The year 1937 has been selected as a demarcation point between sections of this report because that year saw the beginning of the "China Incident" with its concomitant intensification of pro-Japanese feeling among the Japanese in Hawaii. Also coincident with the Japanese invasion of China was the bringing into focus of the basic differences of the American and Japanese policies in the Pacific. This assisted in determining a yardstick with which to measure the intensity of an individual's pro-Japanese feelings, and pro-Japanese sentiments expressed after the outbreak of the China war are believed more valid than those expressed before that time.

15. Statements of fact set forth in this report, unless otherwise qualified, are believed to be accurate. Except for a portion of the section dealing with the early history of the Japanese in the Territory, all information has been taken from the confidential files of this office.

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on the three lists were contacted, interviewed, and their records of war songs confiscated; a total for the Territory of approximately 4300. These records are now in the custody of the Intelligence Offices of the various Service Commands comprising the Hawaiian Department.

Inasmuch as several dealers stated that they had prior to December 7, 1941 loaned Japanese phonograph records to the four commercial radio stations in the Hawaiian Islands, their station managers were contacted, and all advised that their programs have been monitored for several years by the Federal Communications Commission, and also, certain Hawaiian born Japanese were hired to supervise the Japanese language broadcasts, being recommended by a confidential informant.

On the island of Kauai, many Japanese phonograph records were confiscated in December, 1941 by Mr. Ben Henderson, chemist of the Lihue Plantation Co. on the order of C. J. Fern, Coordinator of Civilian Defense and also manager of station KTOH at Lihue, Kauai.

The attitude of most of the Japanese phonograph record dealers contacted was cooperative and the instance of the dealer possessing the greatest number of offensive records is noteworthy; after being informed that, of his total stock of approximately 4000 records, 1000 were to be confiscated, he volunteered to submit all of his Japanese records, the innocuous as well as the nationalistic. This offer which was refused was made with the statement that there could be no better time than the present for the Japanese in the islands to become thoroughly American.

EVERETT R. FERRIS
Special Agent, CIC

(CONFIDENTIAL)

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CONFIDENTIAL
Honolulu, T. H.
December 9, 1942
NA-1-1001

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: Japanese Phonograph Record Project

Re : Interview with Clotus M. Chausee, Manager,
Warehouse Division, Mutual Telephone Co.,
Honolulu, T. H.

This agent this date interviewed Mr. Chausee, whose company has imported phonograph records wholesale and resold them to retailers throughout the Territory. Mr. Chausee stated that less than five per cent of the records were Japanese; the bulk being popular records from the United States. Of the Japanese records brought here, about half or perhaps 60 per cent were made in Japan by the PolyGram Company, the Japanese Victor Company, or the Columbia record factory in Japan. The remainder were made in either the Camden, New Jersey phonograph record plants or the Radio Corporation of America plant in Hollywood, California from the master steel disk out in Japan.

Chausee further stated that on April 14, 1942, The War Production Board issued its Order No. W-106, restricting the amount of virgin shellac available for other than Defense purposes to 30% of the national production. Since phonograph records are made of a shellac composition, the effect of the order was passed on to the consumers by the policy of the record manufacturers in releasing three records for one old record turned in.

Mr. Chausee furnished a list of Japanese phonograph record dealers throughout the Territory.

WILBERT R. DUMAS
Special Agent, 1

(MEMO B)

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: Japanese Phonograph Record Project

Re : Interview with Ben Henderson, chemist Lihue
Plantation Co., Lihue, Kauai, T. H.

Mr. Henderson was contacted by this agent this date in connection with his seizure of Japanese phonograph records on the island of Kauai during December, 1941 on the order of C. J. Fern, Coordinator of Civilian Defense, Lihue, Kauai.

Mr. Henderson stated that he has been a student of Japanese culture for many years; that he has many Japanese friends on Kauai; that he speaks Japanese and has attended their churches, parties, and other affairs. Henderson submitted a list of records taken with translations of their titles and included herewith as a cross section of the records seized throughout the territory:

Patriotic Songs

Title

1. Aa Hino Kuru no shita de : Moyuru Chi no isen
(Beneath the flag of the Rising Sun. The flaming horizon.)
2. Aiba Shingunka & Aiba Yuki
(Marching together with his favorite horse.)
3. Akatsuki ni Inoru & Ai ba Hana Yome
(A prayer at dawn.)
4. Akatsuki no Kadode
(Departure at dawn.)
5. Boku wa Suihei & Hagarakana Suihei san
(I am a sailor. A happy sailor.)
6. Fukan Ochiru to mo & Kanko Dayori
(Although Fukan falls net. tidings from Fanka.)
7. Chiohi yo Anata wa Tsuyokata & Aoge Junko
(Dad, you were strong.)
8. Dai Go Butai & Nan demo Mudado wa nai
(Detachment No. 5. Nothing is waste material.)

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Patriotic Songs. (cont)

- 9 Daini no Ichoku / Goshu-min no Uta
 (The second Patriotic. The song of the colonists.)
- 10 Iase Ichoku no Ichiyoku & Kooki suran no Uta
 (Show your strength of a Hundred Million.)
- 11 Goyojin Kazoe Uta & Nyusu to Keitai
 (The soldier and Bomb.)
- 12 Gunkan Seikatsu No Ichinichi
 (A day on a battleship.)
- 13 Ganshin Hibaku San Goshi
 (The three human bomb.)
- 14 Heitai Sa no Sa & Hyo Kyoku Chara
 (Heitai Sa no Sa cannot be translated; "heitai" means soldiers,
 "sa no sa" is a sound effect having a lively, rhythmic meaning.)
 (Hyo Kyoku Chara: Travel Song -- of the Chara type, Chara
 being a type of Japanese song.)
- 15 Aitai ran, Arigato
 (Thank you! soldier.)
- 16 Hi no maru Nagaya & Shoshun Ondo
 (Nagaya's rising sun. A chorus of early spring.)
- 17 Homare no Gogai & Goka no Shingun
 (The glorious "Extra". Marching beneath the moon.)
- 18 Iwakuni Ondo
 (Song of Iwakuni.)
- 19 Johan Omaso
 (Before Johan.)
- 20 Kigon Nison Kopyaku Nen
 (A period of two thousand six hundred years.)
- 21 Zoku shi Araki Taisi
 (Captain Araki-a patriot.)
- 22 Kokubo Fujin & Kokufu Iniso no Uta
 (National defence women. A song of calisthenics for women.)
- 23 Kokurin Shingunka & Mina Heishi da Danton do
 (A military march of the nation.
 We're all soldiers, we're all bullets.)
- 24 Kokyo no Kifu & Mamore Seimei sen
 (Conditions on the frontier. Guard the life line.)

(HRO C) cont'd

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Patriotic Songs (cont'd)

- 25 Kokyo no Tsuki & Seka no Hosho sen
(Moon on the frontier. A sentry line beneath the moon.)
- 26 Kokyo Senri & Senjo Nadeshiko
(A thousand miles boundary. Flowers on a battlefield.)
- 27 Koyoi no Shusei & Inochi Sasagete
(Tonight's departure. Sacrificing life.)
- 28 Kuni Zakae O Yuku & Tsuki to Heitai
(Traveling along the Boundary. Soldier and the Moon.)
- 29 Manshu Matsuri & Gmoi doro Otsu
(Manchurian festival. A dirty, heavy shoe.)
- 30 Manzai Ondo & Jukoka
(Jokes)
- 31 Moyuru Oo Zora & Kijo no Uta
(The flaming sky. Song of the machinery.)
- 32 Mugi to Heitai & Godo Shingun Sho
(The soldier and the wheat.)
- 33 Myokoku Jiken
(The case of Miyokohu.)
- 34 Nagari Suna no Mamori & Tasogare no Sen Sen
(Guarding the shifting sands. The battle front at dusk.)
- 35 Namida no Sonyu & Byakue no Haha
(A comrade in tears. White robed mother.)
- 36 Nichi man Koshin Kyoku & Manshu Tei Koku
Kotei Heika Hekan Koku minka
(Japanese Manchurian March.
People's song of greeting the Manchurian Imperial Majesty.)
- 37 Nippon Ondo
(A song of Japan.)
- 38 Okite wa Kokumin : Mamore Yo Manshu
(Guard Manchuria.)
- 39 Sakura no Shingun & Gunkoku no Kiyodai
(Marching in Cherry Blossom time. Brothers of a militant nation.)
- 40 Sekijyujiki wa Susumu & Kaho Naki Yukibara
(The Red Cross flag advances. A snow field without a wall.)

(ITEM C) cont'd

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Page 2

Patriotic Songs (cont'd)

- 41 Sen Sen Gaisshunfu & Gyoson no Un Un
(Sen Sen Gaisshunfu cannot be translated.
Gyoson is Fishing Village; "Un Un" cannot be translated.)
- 42 Sen Sen Nikki & Yuki no Sen Sen
(A diary of the war front. Snow on the battle front.)
- 43 Sen Sen Shashin Dayori & Hana Saku Hi Ma-de
(A photograph tidings from the battlefront.
The day until the flower bloom.)
- 44 Sen Sen Yajo & Seiko no Tsuki
(Night scene of the battle front. The moon of Seiko.)
- 45 Senyu Boshi & Chinami no Sendancho
(Star of a comrade. The blood stained leader.)
- 46 Senyu no Uta & Manshu Fubuki
(A song of a comrade. Manchurian snow storm.)
- 47 Shanghai Jihen
(The Shanghai incident.)
- 48 Shanghai no Odori Ko & Aa Dai Koga
(A dancing girl of Shanghai. Ch! Mighty Yellow River.)
- 49 Shokai san Arigato & Potchan Jochan Arigato
(Thank you! Wounded Soldier. Thank you! Boys and Girls.)
- 50 Shukun & Gunba wo Tomonau
(Shukun means the Master, the Emperor, or a Meritorious deed.)
(Accompanying the military horse.)
- 51 Shusei Heishi O Okuru Uta
(A song to send off the departing soldiers.)
- 52 Sora no Sencho & Koku Nippon no Uta
(A captain of the skies. A song of aeronautic Japan.)
- 53 Sora no Yushi & Arawashi Un Un
(Warriors of the sky)
- 54 Taiji no Yoru & Hubiki no Shingunka
(A night of opposing the enemy. A marching song in a snow storm.)
- 55 Togo Gen Sui
Admiral Togo.
- 56 Tsuki no Hoshosen & Byakuo no Nikki
(A sentry line beneath the moon. A diary of a white robed nurse.)

(MEMO C) cont'd

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Patriotic Songs (cont'd)

- 57 Tsuki to Yushi no Asuna & Kankai no Gibi Hoi
(A soldier's wife and the Moon. Watchful soldier: the South Sea.)
- 58 Tsukiyo no Komori Uta: Banjyo Yasuki Bushi
(Moonlight lullaby.)
- 59 Umi no Yusha & Taiheiyō Koshin Kyoku
(Brave fellows of the seas. The Pacific March.)
- 60 Wakare no Gunka & Hokuman Yakyoku
(Parting war song. Night serenading in North Manchuria.)
- 61 Wakai Sanyu & Banabi Ono
(Young comrades in arms.)
- 62 Yuki no Shigun & Mura no Kajiya
(Marching in the snow. The village black smith.)
- 63 Yume wa Senri no & Irori Emdan
(A dream of a thousand miles. War chat around a fireplace.)

The following paragraphs are taken from Henderson's notes on the records:

"One patriotic song stands out from the others because it has the swing of an Occidental 'marching' song and because during the past couple of years it has been frequently played at the Lihue Theater on the phonograph, sometimes as the music in shorts, and once in the past year as a Community Sing short with a bouncing ball the same as American Community Sing shorts -- the Lihue audience, of course, never joining in the singing. The name and translation of this song is:

"Rosi No Uta."

"A soldier at the front tells about himself up to the time of the battle. They have been marching for some time now and at last they are face to face with the enemy. That night as he lay sleeping, he dreams of his father and his father tells him to die fighting -- (father tells him to die and come home). So then wakes up in the clear, chilly morning and eyes the enemy lines. Soon the battle starts and all about him his comrades are falling, but before passing they all say the 'banzais' for the Emperor. The song ends with the soldier saying that giving up his life is nothing if it is for the purpose of establishing permanent peace in the far East.

"As a check on translations, the following is an independent version of the above song: 'Soldiers leaving their home say they are going to win the war. Hardships mean nothing to them, mountains and plains must be crossed. Soldier dreams of his father. Soldier about to die says Banzai for the Emperor. Until peace comes to the Orient, they are willing to give up their lives.'"

(MEMO C) cont'd

CONFIDENTIAL

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Henderson stated that he had taken up all Japanese phonograph records without distinction, but has drawn up the list of 63 nationalistic songs. Henderson stated that he had a total of about 1000 records. Arrangements were made with Henderson that the nationalistic records would be placed in the custody of the Intelligence Officer, Kauai Service Command.

WILLIAM R. FORD
Special Agent, CIC

(PREF. C)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Honolulu, T. H.
January 4, 1943
LHM-1-1344c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: Japanese Phonograph Record Project

Re: List of Dealers Contacted and Number of
Records Taken.

The following is a list of the dealers in Japanese phonograph records contacted throughout the Territory and the amount of records confiscated. The list is a combination of those furnished by the Mutual Telephone Co., R. A. Howe Co., and the Customs Inspectors Office.

OAHU

Ikedu Music Store 1205 S. King St., Honolulu, T. H.	900
Palama Music Store 457 N. King St., Honolulu, T. H.	600
Sato Music Store 317 N. Beretania St., Honolulu, T. H.	300
Seisado Shoten 193 N. Hotel St., Honolulu, T. H.	580
Microphone Music Co. 228 N. Beretania St., Honolulu, T. H.	14
Kewannoo Music Co. Waipahu, Oahu	100

HAWAII

Arakawa Store P.O. Box 1, Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.	100
Kuniochi Store, P.O. Box 184, Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.	100
Shiigi Drug Store P.O. Box 197, Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.	1000
Noburo Oshima Kainalu, Hawaii, T. H.	20

(MPC D) cont'd

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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KAUAI

All records taken up by the Office of Civilian Defense; all dealers completed Personal History Declarations. Total of 157 records confiscated.

Tanaka - Nawiliwili	29
Ozaki - Hanapepe	71
Yoshimura - Kapaa	18
Kamiya - Hanalei	42

MAUI

Hokana Store P.O. Box 502 Wailuku, Maui, T. H.	250
Emura Jewelry Store Lahaina, Maui, T. H.	50
Maui Chokai Kahalui	600

LANAI

Emura Jewelry Shop	0
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MOLOKAI

Molokai Auto Repair Shop	0
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STEWART R. FARRIS
Special Agent, CIC

(SCTO 2)

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CONFIDENTIAL
Honolulu, T. H.
5 August 1943
HAW-1-1844c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: Japanese Phonograph Record Project

Re: Personnel

During the course of the investigation of this project, personal history declarations were taken on persons involved in the Japanese phonograph record trade. They are on file in this office. Names of those whose statements are on file are:

Honolulu: Mrs. Takano Motomoto Amura, Gerald Saburo Hashimoto,
Mrs. Yukio Ellen Ikeda, Teiichi Ikeda, Kenneth Kiyoshi
Kaizawa, and Susaku Sato.

Hawaii: Kyosuke Kunitura, Goro Mori, Noble Noburo Oshima,
Masato Shigi and Yoshio Yamagata.

Maui: Saiko Nakama and Masato Saiki.

Molokai: Chokei Oshiro and Matajiro Nakata.

Kauai: Chigozo Iannaka, Katsumi Chijo Yamasaki, Kenro Ozaki, and
Yohei Kamiya.

DOUGLAS JAMES
Special Agent, SIC

(HAW-1-1844c)

CONFIDENTIAL

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FAF:RMR
61-10556-19
Tr. 8/24/43)

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED
Date: 61-10556-19-745

TO: Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Captain Wallace S. Wharton

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES - TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Mr. Tolson _____ Reference is made to the memorandum for Mr. George Barton of this
Mr. E. A. Bureau from Captain Wallace S. Wharton, dated August 14, 1943, wherein an
Mr. Clegg additional copy of the above entitled report is requested.
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____ An examination of the files of this Bureau reveals that an additional
Mr. Ladd copy is not available. Your attention is called to the fact that two copies
Mr. Nichols of reference report were forwarded to the Office of Naval Intelligence at
Mr. Rosen Honolulu, and it is suggested that probably one of these copies could be made
Mr. Tracy available to you.
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED
AUG 26 10 17 AM '43
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SEP 3 1943

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

14 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. George Burton.

SUBJECT: Japanese Activities -- Territory of Hawaii.

Reference: (a) FBI Honolulu, T.H. report, same subj.,
dated 4 June 1943, file no. 65-414.

A copy of Reference (a) was received in the Office
of Naval Intelligence on 9 July 1943 and was found to be
of great importance.

It is requested that, if possible, an additional
copy of Reference (a) be forwarded to the Office of Naval
Intelligence.

Wallace S. Wharton

Wallace S. Wharton,
Captain, U.S.N.R.

Mr. George Burton
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 1513, Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED

CONFIDENTIAL
AUG 22 1943

FGT:eh

61-10556-19-344

Date: September 23, 1943

To: SAC, Honolulu

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ME P. Y. CHONG
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

For your information and such attention as you may deem appropriate, there are being forwarded herewith copies of a report prepared by the Military Intelligence Service dated August 4, 1943, concerning Me P. Y. Chong, who is described as a Chinese restaurant operator at Honolulu, T. H.

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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9/23/43

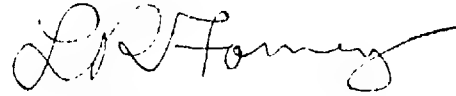
WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:



L. R. FORNEY
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Asst. Executive Officer, MIS.

Enclosures:

24-44799

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INDEXED

100 1943

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND
ARMY SERVICE FORCES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
CIVIC OPERA BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HGA/em

4 August 1943

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SPKOM 091 - S.M. 465

SUBJECT: Suspected Sabotage or Espionage in Hawaii.

TO: The Chief, United States Branch,
Collection Unit,
Military Intelligence Service,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Evaluation
C-2

Attention: Pacific Branch.

1. The following information was reported by Captain Max E. Webber, Medical Corps, now a patient at Percy Jones General Hospital, and formerly Battalion Surgeon, 1st Battalion, 35th Inf., in Hawaii and Guadalcanal.

2. One of the prominent restaurants patronized by army and navy officers on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, is that of ME P. Y. CHONG, purportedly of Chinese nationality, at Waikiki Beach. The proprietor since 7 December, 1941, has given every outward evidence of being extremely patriotic, frequently purchasing half-page advertisements in the Honolulu Advertiser urging the purchase of war bonds.

3. However, on or about January 14, 1943, when elements of the 35th Infantry had taken over a large Japanese bivouac area near Hill 43 on Guadalcanal, a private, Company "B", 35th Infantry, picked up a Japanese officer's leather pouch, containing papers, maps, photographs and an extremely attractive Ronson combination cigarette case and lighter engraved with the inscription, "ME P. Y. CHONG."

4. The informant has personally seen the case and lighter and raises the question as to what a Japanese officer on Guadalcanal was doing with a valuable article bearing the name of a presumably loyal Chinese-American businessman in Hawaii. The case was retained in the possession of the enlisted man finding it (name unknown), but details of the discovery together with other articles in the pouch were turned over at the time to the S-2, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry. The informant, however, is not certain in the

- 1 -

TO AVOID DELAY ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:

DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND, ASF, CIVIC OPERA BLDG., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
YAKIMA BUKKYOKAI FUJINKAI Yakima, Washington	30		SHI
YAKIMA BUKKYOKAI SEINENKAI ✓ Yakima, Washington	35		SHI
FIFE BUKK OKAI Fife, Washington	230	BUN	SHI
KYUSEIGUN SEATTLE SHIBU (SALVATION ARMY, SEATTLE BRANCH) Seattle, Washington	70	BUN	SHI
SEATTLE INARI JINJA SHINKOKAI Seattle, Washington	80		SHI
SEATTLE LOTUS CLUB Seattle, Washington	60		SHI
SEATTLE BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION Seattle, Washington	60		SHI
SEATTLE NIPPON BAPTIST KYOKAI Seattle, Washington	320	BUN	SHI
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN CHORO KYOKAI Seattle, Washington (SEATTLE JAPANESE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)	280	BUN	SHI
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN KUMIAI KYOKAI (SEATTLE JAPANESE UNION CHURCH) Seattle, Washington	200	BUN	SHI
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN MII KYOKAI (SEATTLE JAPANESE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH) Seattle, Washington	270	BUN	SHI
SEATTLE NICHIREN KYOKAI KENKYU SEINENKAI Seattle, Washington	10		SHI
SEATTLE NICHIREN KYOKAI Seattle, Washington	320	BUN	SHI
SEATTLE NICHIRENSHUKYO FUJINKAI (SEATTLE NICHIREN SECT LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	100		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SEATTLE CHORO KYOKAI FUJINKAI (SEATTLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	55		SHI
SEATTLE KUMIAI KYOKAI FUJINKAI (SEATTLE UNION CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	50		SHI
SEATTLE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY Seattle, Washington	40		SHI
SEATTLE MARUYAMASHU KYOKAI Seattle, Washington	115		SHI
SEATTLE BUKKYOKAI Seattle, Washington	550	BUN	SHI
SEATTLE PRESBYTERIAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY	40		SHI
SEATTLE BUKKYOKAI FUJINKAI (SEATTLE BUDDHIST MISSION LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	245		SHI
SEATTLE KONKO KYOKAI Seattle, Washington	250		SHI
SEATTLE KONKOKYO FUJINKAI (SEATTLE KONKO SECT LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	50		SHI
SEATTLE EPWORTH LEAGUE Seattle, Washington	50		SHI
SEATTLE TENRI KYOKAI Seattle, Washington	80		SHI
SEATTLE TENRIKYO FUJINKAI (SEATTLE TENRI SECT LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	45		SHI
SEATTLE MERIKNOLL NIPPON FUJINKAI Seattle, Washington	35		SHI
SEATTLE MII KYOKAI FUJINKAI (SEATTLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	75		SHI

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	JURIS- DICTION
SEATTLE SHINREI KYOKAI NIPPON FUJINKAI (SEATTLE BAPTIST CHURCH JAPANESE LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	70		SHI
SEATTLE ST. PETER NIPPONJIN KYOKAI (SEATTLE ST. PETER JAPANESE CHURCH) Seattle, Washington	150		SHI
SEATTLE SEIKOKAI FUJINKAI (SEATTLE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	40		SHI
SPOKANE NIPPONJIN MII KYOKAI (SPOKANE JAPANESE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH) Spokane, Washington	37	BUN	SHI
SPOKANE BUKKYOKAI (SPOKANE BUDDHIST MISSION) Spokane, Washington	50	BUN	SHI
<u>NEW YORK, ILLINOIS AND CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.</u>			
JAPANESE Y.M.C.A. 204 East First, Los Angeles	215		RO
JAPANESE Y.W.C.A. 112 N. San Pedro St., Los Angeles	350		RO
THE JAPANESE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE, INC. 330 East 57th Street, New York City	130	BUN	NYU
THE JAPANESE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, INC. (NEW YORK KIRISUTOKYO SHUDOKAI) 453 West 143rd Street, New York City	80	BUN	NYU
HOKUBEI NIPPONJIN KIRISUTOKYO GAKUSEI DOMAIKAI (JAPANESE STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN NORTH AMERICA) 527 Madison Ave., New York	1,500		NYU
CHICAGO NIPPONJIN KIRISUTOKYO SEINENKAI (CHICAGO JAPANESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE) 747 East 36th St., Chicago, Illinois	100	BUN	SHI(K)

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
<u>CANADA</u>			
VANCOUVER NIPPONJIN GODO KYOKAI (VANCOUVER JAPANESE MISSION OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA) 500 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	230	BUN	BAN
HOMPA CANADA BUKKYOKAI (HOLPA CANADA BUDDHIST MISSION) 1603 Franklin St., Vancouver, B. C.	250	BUN	BAN
SEIKOKAI (THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS) 430 East Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.	170		BAN

<u>ENGLAND</u>			
LONDON JAPANESE CHRISTIAN UNION c/o Miss E. D. PRESTON, 8 Charlbest St., St. John's Wood, London, N.W.S.			EI (RIN?)

SOCIAL, CHARITY, AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

1. Netherlands East Indies
2. India and British Malay
3. Philippine Islands (U. S.)
4. Hawaii, U. S. A.
5. Washington, U. S. A.
6. Other regions, U. S. A.
7. Canada
8. Brazil
9. England and Germany

DUTCH EAST INDIES

NANYO KYOKAI JAVA SHIBU (SOUTH SEA ASSOCIATION, JAVA BRANCH) Gang Scott No. 3, Batavia-Centrum, Java			BA
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NANYO KYOKAI SUMATRA SHIBU (SOUTH SEA ASSOCIATION, SUMATRA BRANCH) No. 98, Kesawan, Medan, Sumatra	51		ME
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INDIA AND BRITISH MALAY

THE BATU PAHAT JAPANESE CLUB Batu Pahat, Johore, via Singapore	131	KU	SHIN
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<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
THE NIPPON CLUB 225, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	60	KU	KA
SOUTH SEA ASSOCIATION No. 65 High St., Singapore			SHIN
SINGAPORE JAPANESE CLUB No. 107, Selegie Rd., Singapore	270	KU	SHIN
SINGAPORE JAPANESE GOLF CLUB Tanglin Road, Singapore	70		SHIN
HONDOKI KUMTAI No. 332 North Bridge Rd., Singapore	27	Similar to town assemblies	SHIN
CHYUO KUMIAI No. 22 Hylam St., Singapore	60	Similar to town assemblies	SHIN
<u>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</u>			
SOUTH SEA ASSOCIATION c/o Japanese Consulate-General of Japan, Manila			MA
SOUTH SEA ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 159, Davao	41 companies 1 individual		DA
SAMPALOC SOGOKAI 136 Lipa, Sampaloc, Manila	110	Similar to town assemblies	MA
QUIAPO KUMIN KAI 861, R. Hidalgo, Quiapo, Manila	303	Similar to town assemblies	MA
<u>HAWAII, U. S. A.</u>			
HAWAII NIPPONJIN JIZENKAI (HAWAII JAPANESE BENEVOLENT ASSN.) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	217		HO
HANAIEI CHOKIN KAI (HANAIEI SAVINGS CLUB) Hanalei, Kauai, T. H.	46		HO
PAUOA TOBU CHIHOFINKAI (EASTERN PAUOA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	35		HO

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	JURIS- DICTION
STEVESTON FISHERMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (STEVESTON GYOSHU JIZEN DANTAI) P. O. Box 54, Stevenston, B. C.	1,191		BAN
<u>BRAZIL</u>			
ROYUKAI Rua Conde de Sarzedas, No. 2 Sao Paulo	93	Similar to town assemblies	SEI
ASOCIACAO ATHLETICA JAPANEZA Rua Liberdade No. 256, Sao Paulo, E. de Sao Paulo	105		SEI
NIPPONJIN MOGOKO a/c Maric H. Arita, Rua Antonio Prado 25, Araraquara, E. de Sao Paulo			RI
SOCIEDADE JAPONEZA DE BENEFICENCIA NO BRASIL C. Postal, 2976, Sao Paulo, E. de Sao Paulo		Devoted to public health	SEI
<u>ENGLAND AND DEUTSCHLAND</u>			
NIHON-JIN-KWAI (JAPANESE SOCIETY) 3. Cavendish Square, London, W. I.	189	Social organi- zation	EI
BERLIN NIPPONJIN UNDO CLUB (BERLIN JAPANESE ATHLETIC CLUB) Kojiro Shoten, Berlin, W. 50, Neue Winterfeld Strass 20			RIN
DOBO-KYOSAI-KAI 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1	560		
THE BUDO-KWAI 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1.	150		RIN

- PENDING -

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SEATTLE JUDOJO (SEATTLE JUDO HALL) Seattle, Washington	250		SHI
SEATTLE HINOMARU KAI Seattle, Washington	73	Association of Japanese reservists	SHI
SPOKANE NIPPON FUJINKAI Seattle, Washington	65		SHI
<u>NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA AND ILLINOIS</u>			
THE NIPPON CLUB, INC. 161 West 93rd Street, New York City, N. Y.	290	KU Composed of interested Japanese residents centering around New York.	NYU
NEW YORK JAPANESE WOMEN'S CLUB 161 West 93rd Street, New York City, N. Y.	70		NYU
NANKA FUJIN RENMEI (SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LADIES' FEDERATION) 117 1/2 Weller St., Los Angeles, Calif.			RO
JAPANESE WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF CHICAGO 747 E. 36th St., Chicago, Illinois	23		SHI(K)
<u>CANADA</u>			
KAKUBAN DOSHIKAI 1642 West 2nd Ave., Vancouver	49	Similar to town assemblies	BAN
CANADA VANCOUVER NIPPON FUJINKAI 438 East Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.	180		BAN
CANADA TAISEN KOHEI KYOKAI NIPPONJIN SHIBU (CANADIAN LEGION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE) 187 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.	84		BAN
FALSE CREEK KONWAKAI 995 West 6th Ave., Vancouver	45	Similar to town assemblies	BAN
B. C. FIR AIYU-KAI 891 W. 6th Ave., Vancouver	95	Similar to town assemblies	BAN

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	JURIS- DICTION
HAJKA YAKYU CLUB OYOBI ENGEI CLUB (WHITE RIVER BASEBALL AND ARTISTS' CLUB) Kent, Washington	50		SHI
NIPPON WASEDA TEAM Seattle, Washington	42		SHI
RAINBRIDGE-TO FUJINKAI (RAINBRIDGE ISLAND LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	40		SHI
TOZAI FUJINKAI (EAST-WEST LADIES' SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington		Composed of female residents of Seattle	SHI
TOPPENISH DOSHIKAI Toppenish, Washington	43		SHI
TACOMA FUJINKAI (TACOMA LADIES' SOCIETY) Tacoma, Washington	30		SHI
TACOMA JUDOJO (TACOMA JUJITSU HALL) Tacoma, Washington	55		SHI
YAKIMA NIPPON FUJINKAI (YAKIMA JAPANESE LADIES' SOCIETY) Yakima, Washington	40		SHI
KENT JUDOJO (KENT JUJITSU HALL) Kent, Washington	60		SHI
FIFE FUJINKAI (FIFE LADIES' SOCIETY) Fife, Washington	70		SHI
SEATTLE FUJINKAI Seattle, Washington	55		SHI
SEATTLE KOKUHONSHA Seattle, Washington	50	Branch of Kokuhonsha	SHI
SEATTLE TENTOKUKAN Seattle, Washington	180	Judo (jujitsu)	SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
	252		HO
KALIHI DOSHIKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.			HO
KALIHI CHIHJOJIN KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	302		HO
KALIHI KOYO KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	103		HO
KAKAWAKO CHIHJOJIN DOSHIKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	150		HO
MCCULLY CHIHJOJIN KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	180		HO
MAKAWELI KYOWA SEINENKAI CHOKINKAI (MAKAWELI KYOWA YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY SAVINGS ASSOCIATION) Makaweli, Kauai, T. H.	85		HO
MAHOLA KYOREI KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	50		HO
MAKINANI (?) TRACT NIPPONJIN DOSHIKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	150		HO
MAKIKI CHIHJOJIN KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	200		HO
MAKIKI SHOWA KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	75		HO
FARMERS ROAD DOSHIKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	22		HO
ALOHA KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	93		HO
KILAUEA KINKEN CHOCHIKU KAI (KILAUEA THRIFT AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION) Kilauea, Kauai, T. H.	60		HO
SCHOOL KYOMEI KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	53		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
NIPPON SEKIJJUJISHA WAIPAHU SHAINKAI (JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY WAIPAHU MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION) Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	525		HO
NIPPON SEKIJJUJISHA EWA SHAINKAI (JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY EWA MEMBERS' SOCIETY) Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	335		HO
HONOLULU NIPPONJINMACHI DOSHIKAI (HONOLULU JAPANESE-TOWN DOSHIKAI) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	50		HO
HONOLULU SUISAN KYUGOKAI (HONOLULU FISHERY AID ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	130		HO
HONOLULU KOMIN KYOKAI (HAWAIIAN-JAPANESE CIVIC ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	630		HO
HONOLULU RINYUKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	40		HO
HONOLULU SHINAI KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	35		HO
WAIPAHU ISSHIN KAI Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	41		HO
WAIPAHU HONCHO KUMIAI Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	60		HO
WAIPAHU SHINMACHI KUMIAI Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	57		HO
WAILALE KYOEI KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	28		HO
WAIKIKI KYOWA KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	97		HO
KAHALA DOBOKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	74		HO
KAPALAMA CHIHJOJIN KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	100		HO

Confidential Informant T-1. Records of the Japanese Consulate-General, Honolulu, T. H., now in custody of GUSTAF W. OLSON, Honorary Swedish Vice Consul.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

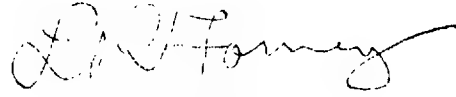
AUG 28 1943

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:



L. R. FORNEY
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Asst. Executive Officer, MIS.

Enclosures:

1 ENC
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24-44799

SEP 22 1943

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AUG 28 1943



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WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

vh
CONFIDENTIAL

File No. HAW-1-1844c Investigation requested by Dir of Int G-2 Haw'n Dept Serv/
 Date 5 August 1943 Office of origin Dir of Int G-2 Haw'n Dept Serv Forces
 Report made at Honolulu, T. H.
 Subject: JAPANESE PHONOGRAPH Report made by Everett R. Ferris, Special Agent, CIO
RECORD PROJECT Period covered 4 December 1942 to 3 August 1943
 Character of investigation Routine
 Status of Case Closed

SUMMARY:**REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:**

Investigation concerning and confiscation of nationalistic Japanese phonograph records in the hands of the dealers of the Territory was directed by the officer in charge arising out of the seizure by this Agent of approximately 600 such records at the Palama Music Store, 457 North King Street, Honolulu, and reported in CI-R1 number HAW-1-1820c, Subject, Yoshio Morigumi.

DETAILS:

(Fourteen-point Topic Outline does not apply)

REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS:

A total of approximately 4300 phonograph records were confiscated in the Territory. A complete list of the phonograph record dealers of the Territory was obtained from the Mutual Telephone Co. of Honolulu and the R. A. Howe Co. of 816 Fort St., Honolulu, wholesalers of phonograph records who also furnished the names of dealers whom they had not supplied, inasmuch as these last named had submitted old records through them as scrap. The submission of one old phonograph record in order to secure three new records is required by a War Production Board ruling, since the shellac composition of phonograph records is a Defense item.

The percentage of nationalistic phonograph records in the stocks of the Japanese dealers was fairly uniform, running to approximately 25 to 30 per cent

~~Recommendations and comments~~
in most cases.

In context, translation by interpreters disclosed the records confiscated to range from the Kimagayo (Japanese national anthem) through songs sung by ~~Details of records~~ soldiers and songs in praise of soldiers and the glory of dying for the emperor. One record of Japanese Army bugle calls was confiscated, remarks

FORWARDED:**Distribution:**

MID, Washington, D. C., 3 copies
~~G-2, Corps Area~~ copies
 FBI (1) ONI (1) File (2)

WAR DEPARTMENT
 O. C. S. Form No. 19
 October 1940

Reviewed and Approved

JOS. J. TRITTY
 Colonel, G.S.C.
 Asst. A.C. of S., G-2

ENCLOSURE

61-10556-19-54.6 10-7-1943

REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS: (cont'd)

identifying the calls translated, and the whole sent to G-2, Forward Echelon, Hawaiian Department.

Two sets of a six disk recording of the speech given by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka before the League of Nations at the time of Japan's withdrawal in 1935 were taken, and while not basicaly warlike, are a justification of Japanese foreign policy and aims.

One record of a song commemorating the signing of the treaty of the three Axis countries on September 27, 1940 was taken, and the translation submitted December 11, 1942 to Captain Edward Silva, J.A.G. with a view toward obtaining a conviction in Provost Court against the dealers possessing the same in a test case to define possession of propaganda. Captain Silva advised the record was insufficient for a conviction under General Order No. 31, since no abuse nor disrepute was brought to the United States nor its allies. As the text is anti-Communistic and therefore anti-Russian, no case exists since Russia has never been accorded official recognition as an ally by the United States.

Most of the Japanese phonograph record dealers when questioned were in agreement that about 50 per cent of their Japanese records came from Japan, the remainder being made in the United States from the original steel master disk cut in Japan. The dealers further stated unanimously that no Japanese war songs have been sold since December 7, 1941 and very few inoffensive Japanese records.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended the case be closed.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Honolulu, T. H.
January 8, 1943
HAI-1-1841c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: Japanese Phonograph Record Project

Re : Background of Subject Matter.

The Military Intelligence Division, Contact Office, has long been aware of the existence in the Territory of many Japanese phonograph records which are nationalistic and of a propaganda nature. Heretofore, they have been confiscated along with Japanese flags, organizational insignia and other evidences of Japanese activities and interest other than the cultural without the undertaking of a large scale project to eliminate them from the Territory as being dangerous to the internal security.

On November 21, 1942 this office was advised by a confidential informant that the Palama Music Store at 457 North King Street, Honolulu had a number of Japanese records in stock. On December 4, 1942, this Agent accompanied by interpreter R. T. Kami, seized approximately 600 war songs in the Palama Music Store. The proprietor, Yoshio Morigumi, was made the subject of CI-R1 report No. HAI-1-1820c, and a record of a song commemorating the alliance of the Axis nations was translated and submitted to Captain Edward Silva, J.A.G. at the Protest Court, Honolulu who stated it did not constitute propaganda within the meaning of General Order No. 31, section 5794 of the Revised Statutes, Territory of Hawaii. Captain Silva stated that the insufficiency arose out of the lack of abuse or disrepute to the United States or its allies required by the statute, and that the song could be considered only anti-Communist. It should be further noted that Russia has not been given official recognition as an ally by the United States.

Subsequent to this development, this agent by direction undertook the project of confiscation of Japanese nationalistic phonograph records throughout the Territory, taking each island as a unit and accomplishing Personal History Statements of Japanese phonograph record dealers and former dealers.

It should be noted that for the purpose of checking, the list of Japanese phonograph record dealers furnished by the Mutual Telephone Company of Honolulu and the list furnished by the R. A. Howe Co. of 816 Fort Street, Honolulu were of more value than the list of record importers furnished by Mr. Ward Hibberly, Chief Customs Inspector for the port of Honolulu. While the Customs list of phonograph record importers as of December 6, 1941 reflects only twelve persons or firms importing, the combined lists of the aforementioned wholesalers reveals a total of twenty dealers in Japanese phonograph records throughout the Territory. All dealers and former dealers

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Page 3

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
KAUAI CHUO KYOIKU KAI (KAUAI CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii	20		HO
KAUAI SEIBU KYOIKU KAI (WEST KAUAI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Waimea, Kauai, Hawaii	160		HO
KULA KYOIKU KAI (KULA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Kula, Maui, Hawaii	110		HO
MAUI KYOIKU KAI (MAUI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Kula, Maui, Hawaii	250		HO
MAUNALOA KYOIKU KAI (MAUNALOA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Maunaloa, Molokai, Hawaii	70		HO
PUUNENE KYOIKU KAI (PUUNENE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	420		HO
KIHEI GAKUMUINKAI Kihei, Maui, Hawaii	30		HO
ELEELE KYOIKU KAI (ELEELE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Eleele, Kauai, Hawaii	120		HO
MOLOKAI KYOIKU KAI (MOLOKAI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii	250		HO

CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, AND MONTANA, U. S. A.

HARVRE FUBOKAI Harvre, Montana	40	Purpose: to educate the second-generation Japanese	SHI
WAPATO NIPPONJIN FUBOKAI (WAPATO JAPANESE PARENTS' ASSOCIATION) Wapato, Washington	130	Guidance of the second-generation Japanese	SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
NANKA GAKUEN KYOKAI 318 N. Hewitt St., Los Angeles	50 gakuens	Japanese language education	RO
ANAHEIM JAPANESE SCHOOL IJIKAI Rt. 3, Box 119, Anaheim, California			RO
<u>BRAZIL</u>			
SOCIEDADE JAPONESA, FAZENDA FORTALEZA Estacao Sao Joaquim, L. Mogyana, Sao Paulo	23		RI
ASSOCIACAO AUXILIADORA DE ESCOLA DE BOA SORTE C. Postal, 56, Estacao Catanduva, Linha Araraquara, Estado de S. Paulo	78	BUN	SEI
LIGA DOS AMIGOS DA ESCOLA JAPONEZA EM SAO PAULO Rua Sao Joaquim No. 67, Sao Paulo	12	KI, BUN Purpose: to coordinate primary schools operated by Japanese associations in various regions.	SEI
<u>DEUTSCHLAND</u>			
VERBAND JAPANISCHER SOZTE IN DEUTSCHLAND K. Kojirg, Berlin, W. 30 Neue Winterfeld Strass 20	35		DOKU
DOITSU KENKYU KAI Berlin W. 57 Elssholzstrass 1			DOKU
JAPANISCHER WIRTSCHAFTLICHER VEREIN FUR TECHNIK UND WIRTSCHAFT "DOITSU-KOGAKU-KAI" Berlin Bulow Strass 2, Japan Klub	80		DOKU
<u>RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS</u>			
1. British Malay and Philippine Islands			
2. Hawaii, U. S. A.			
3. Other regions, U. S. A.			
4. Canada			
5. Britain			

BRITISH MALAY AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
MANILA YOUNG WOMEN'S BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION 841 Lepanto, Sampaloc, Manila	340	BUN	MA
THE JAPANESE BUDDHISM LADIES' ASSOCIATION, Selangor, Bellamy Road, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.	105		SHIN
<u>HAWAII, U. S. A.</u>			
IZUMO TAISHAKYO HAWAII FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	650		HO
IZUMO TAISHAKYO HAWAII BUNIN Honolulu, Hawaii	1,300		HO
INARI JINJA Honolulu, Hawaii	300		HO
PAIA BUKKYO FUJINKAI Paia, Maui, Hawaii	50		HO
PAIA BUKKYO SEINEN KAI Paia, Maui, Hawaii	35		HO
HARRIS MEMORIAL CHURCH Honolulu, Hawaii	460		HO
HAWAII KATO JINJA Honolulu, Hawaii	5,000		HO
HAWAII DAIJINGU Honolulu, Hawaii	500		HO
HAWAII DAIJINGU FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	200		HO
HAWAII KOTOHIRA JINJA KYODAN Honolulu, Hawaii	250		HO
HAWAII KOTOHIRA JINJA KYODAN FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	150		HO
HAWAII JODOSHU KYODAN HOMBU Honolulu, Hawaii	450		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
HAWAII JODOSHU KYODAN HOMBU FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	500		HO
HAWAII JODOSHU KYODAN HOMBU SEINENKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	100		HO
HAWAII SHINGONSHU BETSUIN Honolulu, Hawaii	450		HO
HAWAII SHINGONSHU FUJINKAI (HAWAII SHINGON SECT LADIES' SOCIETY) Honolulu, Hawaii	180		HO
HAWAII SHINGONSHU SEINENKAI (HAWAII SHINGON SECT YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Honolulu, Hawaii	100		HO
HAWAII SHINSHU KYOKAI KYODAN Honolulu, Hawaii	700		HO
HAWAII SHINSHU KYOKAI KYODAN FUJINKAI (LADIES' SOCIETY) Honolulu, Hawaii	153		HO
HAWAII SHINSHU KYOKAI KYODAN MOILIILI SEINENKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	81		HO
HAWAII HIGASHI HONGWANJI BETSUIN Honolulu, Hawaii	262		HO
HALEIWA JODOSHU KYOKAIJO Haleiwa, Oahu, Hawaii	225		HO
HALEIWA SHINGONSHU FUKYOJO Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii	200		HO
HANA BUKKYO FUJINKAI Hana, Maui, Hawaii	40		HO
HANA BUKKYO SEINENKAI Hana, Maui, Hawaii	23		HO
PALAMA INARI JINJA Honolulu, Hawaii	50		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
NICHIRENSHU PUUNENE KYOKAI Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	150		HO
NISHI HONGWANJI BETSUIN Honolulu, Hawaii	1,200		HO
NISHI HONGWANJI BETSUIN FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	1,100		HO
NISHI HONGWANJI BETSUIN SEI' KAI Honolulu, Hawaii	800		HO
HOKKEKYOJI KYODAN Honolulu, Hawaii	50		HO
HOMPA HONGWANJI KAUAI KYOGAKUKAI Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii	7		HO
HONGWANJI KYODAN Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii	350		HO
HONGWANJI FUJINKAI Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii	140		HO
HONGWANJI GOJINKAI Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii	230		HO
PEARL CITY HONGWANJI KYODAN Pearl City, Oahu, Hawaii	175		HO
TOYO SENKYOKAI HOLINESS KYOKAI (THE O. M. S. HOLINESS CHURCH) Honolulu, Hawaii	57		HO
LIHUE HONGWANJI KYODAN Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii	600		HO
LIHUE HONGWANJI GOJINKAI Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii	290		HO
LIHUE HONGWANJI SEINENKAI Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii	154		HO
WUULNU NIPPONJIN KYOKAI (WUULNU JAPANESE CHURCH) Honolulu, Hawaii	450		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
WAILUKU NIPPONJIN KYOKAI Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii	90		HO
WAILUA SUITENGU GOJIKAI Wailua, Kauai, Hawaii	300		HO
WAIMANALO HONGWANJI KYODAN Waimanalo, Oahu, Hawaii	70		HO
WAILALUA HONGWANJI KYODAN Wailalua, Oahu, Hawaii	300		HO
WAIANAE HONGWANJI KYODAN Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii	186		HO
WAIMEA HIGASHI HONGWANJI FUJINKAI Waimea, Kauai, Hawaii	97		HO
WAIMEA OTANI BUKKYO SEINENKAI Waimea, Kauai, Hawaii	40		HO
WAHIAWA HONGWANJI KYODAN Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii	500		HO
WAHIAWA ZENSHU IJIKAI Wahiawa, Kauai, Hawaii	300		HO
KAPAA HONGWANJI GOJIKAI Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii	90		HO
KAPAA HONGWANJI SEINENKAI Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii	50		HO
KAPAA JODOSHU KYODAN Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii	103		HO
KAWAILQA SODOSHU FUKYOJO Kawailqa, Oahu, Hawaii	160		HO
KAUAI TOBU MEISHO FUJINKAI Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii	83		HO
KAUAI TOBU MEISHO SEINENKAI Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii	41		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
KAUAI RENGU BUKIYO SEINENKAI Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii	280		HO
KAKAAKO NIPPONJIN KIRISUTO KYOKAI (KAKAAKO JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCH) Honolulu, Hawaii	58		HO
KAKAAKO KOTOHIRA JINJA Honolulu, Hawaii	500		HO
KAKAAKO KOTOHIRA JINJA FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	182		HO
KAHULUI BUKIYO FUJINKAI Kahului, Maui, Hawaii	150		HO
SODOSHU BETSUIN FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	250		HO
SODOSHU BETSUIN KYODAN Honolulu, Hawaii	500		HO
SODOSHU BETSUIN JOSHI SHINKAKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	35		HO
SODOSHU BETSUIN SEINENKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	30		HO
MAUI HONGWANJI KYOGAKUKAI Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii	6		HO
MAUI BUSSEI RENMEIKAI Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii	400		HO
MAUI KIRISUTOKYO SEINEN RENGOKAI (MAUI CHRISTIAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S FEDERATION) Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii	200		HO
MAUI JINJA KYODAN Kahului, Maui, Hawaii	894		HO
MAKAWELI BUKIYO FUJINKAI Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaii	50		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
MAKIKI KYOKAI (MAKIKI CHURCH) Honolulu, Hawaii	724		HO
KEALIA HONGWANJI FUJINKAI Kealia, Kauai, Hawaii	51		HO
KEALIA HONGWANJI GOJIKAI Kealia, Kauai, Hawaii	75		HO
KEALIA HONGWANJI SEINENKAI Kealia, Kauai, Hawaii	65		HO
KEKAHA BUKKYOKAI Kekaha, Kauai, Hawaii	70		HO
PUUNENE NIPPONJIN KIRISUTO KYOKAI (PUUNENE JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CHURCH) Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	24		HO
PUUNENE NIPPONJIN KIRISUTOKYO FUJINKAI (PUUNENE JAPANESE CHRISTIAN LADIES' SOCIETY) Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	15		HO
PUUNENE HONGWANJI KYODAN Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	300		HO
PUUNENE HONGWANJI KYODAN SEINENKAI Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	40		HO
PUUNENE HONGWANJI KYODAN FUJINKAI Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	100		HO
PUUNENE JODOSHU KYODAN Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	450		HO
PUUNENE JODOSHU KYODAN FUJINKAI Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	120		HO
PUUNENE JODOSHU KYODAN SHOJOKAI Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	36		HO
PUUNENE JODOSHU KYODAN SEINENKAI Puunene, Maui, Hawaii	55		HO
KOLOA HONGWANJI FUJINKAI Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii	67		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
KOLOA HONGWANJI GOJIKAI Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii	112		HO
KOLOA JODOSHU FUJINKAI Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii	60		HO
KOLOA JODOSHU MEISHO IJIKAI Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii	60		HO
KOSEIJI KYODAN Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii	150		HO
KONKO KYOKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	300		HO
TENRIKO TAIHEIYO KYOKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	250		HO
ANAHOLA BUKKYOKAI Anahola, Kauai, Hawaii	35		HO
AIEA HONGWANJI KYODAN Aiea, Oahu, Hawaii	200		HO
AIEA SODOSHU TAIHEIJI Aiea, Oahu, Hawaii			HO
KILAUEA BUKKYO FUJINKAI Kilauea, Kauai, Hawaii	50		HO
S. KING JAPANESE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH Honolulu, Hawaii	120		HO
SHIONBUTSU SEINENKAI Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii	60		HO
EWA HONGWANJI KYODAN Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii	600		HO
ELEELE HONGWANJI FUJINKAI Eleele, Kauai, Hawaii	45		HO
ELEELE HONGWANJI GOJIKAI Eleele, Kauai, Hawaii	200		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
HIGASHI HONGWANJI SMITH FUKYOJO Honolulu, Hawaii	250		HO
MOILIILI ISHIZUCHI ^{JA} Honolulu, Hawaii	350		HO
MOILIILI HIGASHI HONGWANJI FUJINKAI Honolulu, Hawaii	400		HO
MOILIILI HIGASHI HONGWANJI KYODAN Honolulu, Hawaii	350		HO
<u>WASHINGTON, U. S. A.</u>			
HAKKA BUKKYOKAI (WHITE RIVER BUDDHIST MISSION) Kent, Washington	293	BUN	SHI
HAKKA BUKKYOKAI FUJINKAI (LADIES' SOCIETY) Kent, Washington	40		SHI
HAKKA BUKKYO SEINENKAI (WHITE RIVER BUDDHIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Kent, Washington	30		SHI
AUBURN BUKKYOKAI Auburn, Washington	120	BUN	SHI
AUBURN BUKKYOKAI FUJINKAI Auburn, Washington	35		SHI
WAPATO EPWORTH SEINENKAI Wapato, Washington	40		SHI
WAPATO BUKKYOKAI Wapato, Washington	85	BUN	SHI
WAPATO JAPANESE METHODIST CHURCH Wapato, Washington	40	BUN	SHI
THOMAS ST. PETER JAPANESE CHURCH Thomas, Washington	50	BUN	SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
TACOMA JAPANESE METHODIST CHURCH Tacoma, Washington	100	BUN	SHI
TACOMA JAPANESE BAPTIST CH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H Tacoma, Washington	100	BUN	SHI
TACOMA BUI YOKAI Tacoma, Washington	300	BUN	SHI
TACOMA BUKKYOKAI FUJINKAI Tacoma, Washington	120		SHI
TACOMA BUKKYO SEINENKAI Tacoma, Washington	60		SHI
TACOMA KONKO KYOKAI Tacoma, Washington	100		SHI
TACOMA KONKOKYO FUJINKAI Tacoma, Washington	34		SHI
TACOMA TENRI KYOKAI Tacoma, Washington	60		SHI
TACOMA-MARYKNOLL KYOKAI Tacoma, Washington	80	BUN	SHI
TACOMA MII KYOKAI FUJINKAI (TACOMA METHODIST CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY) Tacoma, Washington	70		SHI
TOPPENISH BUKKYOKAI (TOPPENISH BUDDHIST MISSION) Toppenish, Washington	40	BUN	SHI
TOPPENISH BUKKYO SEINENKAI (TOPPENISH YOUNG MEN'S BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION) Toppenish, Washington	30		SHI
YAKIMA JAPANESE METHODIST CHURCH YAKIMA NIPPONJIN MII KYOKAI Yakima, Washington	50	BUN	SHI
YAKIMA BUKKYOKAI Yakima, Washington	160	BUN	SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
MESA JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSN. P. O. Box 98, Mesa, Arizona			RO
MONTANA-SHU NIPPONJIN YOSHOKUTENSHA KUMIAI (MONTANA JAPANESE RESTAURANT-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION)	15		SHI
<u>CANADA</u>			
HAMMOND JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION Port Hammond, B. C.	34		B.N
THE JAPANESE BARBERS' ASSOCIATION 254 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	105		B.N
THE VANCOUVER JAPANESE LODGING ASSOCIATION 143 Dunley Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.	71		B.N
VANCOUVER JAPANESE RESTAURANTS' ASSOCIATION 441 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	22		B.N
JAPANESE TRANSFER'S ASSOCIATION OF VANCOUVER 318 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	9		B.N
VANCOUVER NIPPONJIN YUYA KUMIAI (VANCOUVER JAPANESE BATH HOUSES ASSOCIATION) 423 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	5		B.N
VANCOUVER JAPANESE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION 219 Dunley Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.	74		B.N
THE BAMFIELD RESIDENT JAPANESE FISHERMEN'S UNION Bamfield, B. C.	8		B.N
THE HANEY FRUIT RANCHERS' ASSOCIATION Port Haney, B. C.	92		B.N
TOFINO AND CLAYOQUOT TROLLERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	34		B.N

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
JAPANESE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION Vancouver, B. C.	8		B.C.
CANADIAN JAPANESE GARDENERS' GUILD 1758 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.	133		B.C.
WHONNOCK, RUSKIN & ALBION JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION Whonnock, B. C.	38		B.C.
CLAYOQUOT FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION Clayoquot, B. C.	9		B.C.
MOUNT LEHMAN JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION Mount Lehman, B. C.	11		B.C.
TERRA NOVA GYOSHA DOSHI KAI Terra Nova Cannery, Eburae, B. C.	28		B.C.
SURREY BERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION South Westminster, B. C.	29		B.C.
THE SUMMERLAND JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 43, W. Summerland, B. C.	23		B.C.
CAMP AND MILL WORKERS' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION 544 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	731		B.C.
UCLUELET JAPANESE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION Ucluelet, Vancouver, B. C.	51		B.C.
MAPLE RIDGE COOPERATIVE PRODUCE EXCHANGE Port Haney, B. C.	152		B.C.
MISSION JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION Mission City, B. C.	73		B.C.
MISSION RHUBARB GROWERS' ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 25, Mission City, B. C.	115		B.C.
B. C. PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION LTD. 203 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	56		B.C.

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
PITT MEADOWS JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION Pitt Meadows, B. C.	16		BAN
STRAWBERRY HILL JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION Strawberry Hill, B. C.	17		BAN
SKEENA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 22, Port Essington, B. C.	517		BAN
<u>BRAZIL</u>			
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA DE PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS S/A a/c. Kazuto Yatsude, Rua Piahuay 3, Igarapava Linha Mogyana, E. de Sao Paulo	110		RI
SYNDICATO JAPONES DE PEIXE DO P.R.N.L. C. Postal 3, Paranagua, E. do Parana	36		SEI
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA DE RESPONSABILIDADE LTD.A. DOS AGRICULTORES Colonia de Registro, Municipio de Iguape, E. de Sao Paulo	223		SA
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA JAPONESA DE P. WENCESLAU Estacao P. Wenceslau, Linha Sorocabana, E. de Sao Paulo	114		SEI
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA DE RESPONSABILIDADE LTD.A. DOS PRODUCTORES DO B.T.T.A. EM COTIA S/A Rua Pedro Christie 1, Pinheiros, E. de Sao Paulo	223		SEI
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA DE VERDURAS DE COTIA Cotia, Sao Paulo, E. de Sao Paulo	30		SEI
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA JAPONESA DE JOSE THEODORO Estacao Jose Theodoro, Linha Sorocabana, E. de Sao Paulo			SEI
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA DE INQUERY Inquery, Sao Paulo, E. de Sao Paulo	49		SEI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SOCIEDADE COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA DE MOGY DAS CRUZES C. Postal 39, Estacao Mogy das Cruzes, Linha Central, Estado de Sao Paulo	120		SEI
<u>PERU</u>			
SOCIEDAD GREMIAL DE COMERCIANTES JAPONESSES Calle Virreyna, No. 454 Altos., Lima	185		LI
SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA COLONIZADORA DEL PERU	1,394 1,654 supporters		LI
SOCIEDAD DE COMERCIANTES JAPONESSES DEL MERCADO CENTRAL-LIMA Mercado Central de Lima, Lima	37		LI
SOCIEDAD DE RESTAURANTES JAPONESSES DE LIMA Lima	25		LI
SOCIEDAD DE CAFETEROS JAPONESSES DE LIMA Lima	150		LI
SOCIEDAD DE LECHEROS JAPONESSES DE LIMA Calle Santa Catalina, No. 306, Lima	40		LI
SOCIEDAD GREMIAL DE LOS COMERCIANTES JAPONESSES DEL CALLAO Calle Arequipa, Callao, D. de Lima	87		LI
ASOCIACION COMERCIAL MEXICO-JAPONESA Calle del Uruguay, #104, Mexico, D. F.	40		BOKU
NIHONJIN JITSUGYO KYOKAI Calle de Ocampo, #3, Mexico, D. F.	50		BOKU
<u>PANAMA</u>			
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE BARBEROS EN PANAMA Apartado 662, Panama	26		PA

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE PESCADORES EN PANAMA P. O. Box 388, Panama	27		Pa
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE BARBEROS EN COLON Apartado 268, Colon	26		Pa
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>			
THE JAPANESE SILK IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, SYDNEY c/o H. Ide Broughton House, Clarence St., Sydney	11		GO
<u>ENGLAND</u>			
JAPANESE SEAMEN'S CLUB 31, Elizabeth St., North Woolurch, London, E. 16	10 Japanese 43 British		RIN
LONDON SHOGYO KONGWAKAI No. 1, Broad St., Place, London, E. C. 2	30		RIN
JAPANESE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE c/o Commercial Counsellor's Office, Japanese Embassy, 1. Broad Street Place, London E. C. 2	11		RIN

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATIONS

1. British Malay and American Philippines
2. Hawaii, U. S. A.
3. Washington, U. S. A.
4. Other regions of U.S.A.
5. Canada
6. Brazil
7. Mexico

BRITISH MALAY AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

JAPANESE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF MANILA 947, P. Campa. Samapaloc, Manila.	800		MI
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<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
THE SINGAPORE FRIENDLY SOCIETY No. 107, Selgie Road, Singapore	50		SHIN
THE SELANGOR JAPANESE YOUNG MEN ASSN. No. 213, Bata Road, Kula Jumpur, F.M.S.	60		SHIN
<u>HAWAII, U. S. A.</u>			
WAIALUA SHIMIN KYOKAI (WAIALUA CITIZENS' SOCIETY) Waialua, Oahu, T. H.	298		HO
WAHIAWA SEINENKAI (WAHIAWA YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Wahiawa, Kauai, Hawaii	40		HO
KAIMUKI SEINENKAI (KAIMUKI YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Honolulu, Hawaii	40		HO
KAPAHULU SEINENKAI (KAPAHULU YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Kapehulu, Honolulu, Hawaii	30		HO
KAHULUI SEINENKAI (KAHULUI YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Kahului, Maui, Hawaii	50		HO
LANAI NIPPONJIN SEINENKAI (LANAI JAPANESE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION) Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii	103		HO
MAKAWAO SEINENKAI (MAKAWAO YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Makawao, Maui, Hawaii	30		HO
MAKAWALI SEINENKAI (MAKAWALI YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Makawali, Kauai, Hawaii	60		HO
PUUNENE SHIMIN KYOKAI (PUUNENE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION) Puunene, Maui, T. H.	50		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
ALAPAI SEINENKAI (ALAPAI YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Honolulu, Hawaii	38		HO
<u>WASHINGTON, U. S. A.</u>			
SEATTLE TAIYO CLUB Seattle, Washington	200	mainly American citizens of Japanese descent between 8 and 30 years of age.	
SEATTLE SEINENKAI (SEATTLE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	70	composed chiefly of American citizens of Japanese descent of 18 and above.	
SELLEC SEINENKAI (SELLEC YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Sellec, Washington	25		SHI
SPOKANE DANJO SEINENKAI (SPOKANE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Spokane, Washington	14		SHI
SNOQUALMIE FALLS SEINENKAI (SNOQUALMIE FALLS YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Snoqualmie Falls, Washington	38		SHI
EATON VILLE SEINENKAI (EATON VILLE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Eaton Ville, Washington	40		SHI
HAKKA SEINEN SHOJO KAI (WHITE RIVER YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN'S SOCIETY) Kent, Washington	40		SHI
BELLEVUE SEINEN KAI Bellevue, Washington	60		SHI
BAIN BRIDGE SEINENKAI Bain Bridge, Washington	30		SHI
AUBURN SEINENKAI Auburn, Washington	48		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>RELATIONS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
WAPATO GIRLS' CLUB Wapato, Washington	29		SHI
THOMAS DANJO SEINENKAI (YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN'S SOCIETY) Thomas, Washington	24		SHI
TACOMA NIPPONJIN SEINENKAI (TACOMA JAPANESE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY) Tacoma, Washington	70		SHI
TACOMA EPOS DOMBOKAI (TACOMA EPOS FEDERATION) Tacoma, Washington	50		SHI
VASHON NIPPONJIN SEINENKAI Vashon, Washington	19		SHI
GREEN LAKE SEINENKAI Seattle, Washington	24		SHI
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY JAPANESE STUDENTS' CLUB Seattle, Washington	42	KU	SHI
YAKIMA VALLEY SEINENKAI Yakima, Washington	35		SHI
FUYOKAI (LOTUS SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington	40	composed of women students of University of Washington	SHI
RIE SEINENKAI Rife, Washington	60		SHI
SOUTH PARK SHOJOKAI Seattle, Washington	50		SHI
CITIZENS' LEAGUE Seattle, Washington	200		SHI
SEATTLE GIRLS' CLUB Seattle, Washington	70		SHI

<u>NEW YORK, ILLINOIS AND CALIFORNIA</u>			
<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENTS CLUB, INTERNATIONAL HOUSE 600 Riverside Drive, New York City		Composed of Japanese and American students of various universities in New York.	NYU
JAPANESE-AMERICAN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK 2 West 98th Street, New York City	40		NYU
E TOZAI CLUB OF NEW YORK 1319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.	70	Composed of American citizens of Japanese descent and American youth.	
JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS' LEAGUE OF LOS ANGELES 115 1/2 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, California	100		RO
THE JAPANESE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO 618, Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago	15		SHI(K)
<u>CANADA</u>			
RYO YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION 143 Dunlevy Ave., Vancouver, B. C.	110		BAN
<u>BRAZIL</u>			
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS DA COLONIA "VALI-VEN" C. Postal, 22, Estacao Santo Anastacio, Linha Sorocabana, E. de S. Paulo	47		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS JAPONEZES DO NORTE DO PARANA C. Postal, 11, Estacao Cambara, Linha S. Paulo-Parana, Estado do Parana	30		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS "HEIWA" C. Postal, 84, Estacao Rio Preto, Linha Araraquara, E. de S. Paulo	20		SEI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS JAPANEZES DE CAMBARA C. Postal, 140 Cambara, Linha S. Paulo-Parana, Estado de Parana	14		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS DE NUCLEO COLONIAL DE MONCAO C. Postal, 50, Estacao Cerqueira Cesar, Linha Sorocabana, Estado de S. Paulo	28		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DO MOCOS DE N. C. MONCAO Estacao Boreby, Linha Sorocabana, E. de S. Paulo	50		U
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS JAPONEZES DE NOVA EUROPA Estacao Nova Europa, Linha Douradense, Estado de S. Paulo	57		SEI
FIGUEIRA SEINEN RENMEIKAI Tetsuo Okamura, Fazenda Figueira, Estacao Alvarega, Linha Mogyana, Estado de Sao Paulo	19		RI
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS DA COLONIA BOA SORTE Estacao Jose Theodoro, Linha Sorocabana, Estado de S. Paulo	128		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS "ALDEA" C. Postal, F. N. D. Estacao Assis, Linha Sorocabana, Estado de S. Paulo	38		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS "AOBA" Estacao Joao Ramalho, Linha Sorocabana, Estado de S. Paulo	20		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DOS MOCOS DE SAO PAULO C. Postal 3015, Sao Paulo	140		SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA "KYOEI" C. Postal, 60, Estacao Mogy das Cruzes, Linha Central, Estado de S. Paulo	16		SEI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SOCIEDAD JUVENIL JAPONESA DE CD. JUAREZ Calle de Ramon Corona, #522, Cd. Juarez, Chih.	25		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA JUVENIL DE MINATITLAN Apartado #9, Minatitlan, Ver.	18		BOKU

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS

1. Hawaii, U. S. A.
2. Other regions, U. S. A.
3. Brazil
4. Germany

<u>HAWAII, U. S. A.</u>		
HAWAII KYOIKU KAI (HAWAII EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Hawaii	316	HO
HANALEI NIPPONJIN KYOIKUKAI (HANALEI JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Hanalei, Kauai, Hawaii	76	HO
NIPPONGOGAKKO GAKUMUKAI (JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION) Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii	253	HO
NISHI MAUI KYOIKU KAI (WEST MAUI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii	100	HO
HONOLULU KYOIKU KAI (HONOLULU EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Hawaii	176	HO
WAHLAWA KYOIKU KAI (WAHLAWA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Wahiawa, Kauai, Hawaii	200	HO
KAUAI TOBU KYOIKU KAI (EAST KAUAI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION) Kalia, Kauai, Hawaii	16	HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
KUMAMOTO KAIGAIKYOKAI KAHULUI SHIBU Kahului, Maui, T. H.	39		HO
KUMAMOTO KAIGAIKYOKAI MAKAWAO SHIBU Makawao, Maui, T. H.	40		HO
KUMAMOTO KAIGAIKYOKAI MAUI SHIBU RENGOKAI Kahului, Maui, T. H.	336		HO
FUKUSHIYAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI SHIBU Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	104		HO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

YAMAGUCHI KENJINKAI 306 Maple St., Los Angeles, California	12		HO
NIIGATA KENJINKAI 244 1/2 E. First St., Los Angeles, Calif.	100		F
TOKYOJINKAI 3211 W. 27th St., Los Angeles, California	33		
CHIBA KENJINKAI 316 S. Saratoga St., Los Angeles, California	50		
OITA KENJINKAI 201 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	30		
OSAKAJINKAI 133 N. Central Ave., Los Angeles, California	70		
YAMAGUCHI KENJINKAI 200 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	600		
YAMAGUCHI KENJINKAI 100 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	80		

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<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
FUKUI KENJINKAI 118 Garey St., Los Angeles, California	120		RO
FUKUOKA KENJINKAI 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	550		RO
FUKUSHIMA KENJINKAI 233 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	40		RO
KOCHI KENJINKAI 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, California	150		RO
EHIME KENJINKAI 204 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	150		RO
AICHI KENJINKAI 700 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	50		RO
SAGA KENJINKAI 336 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	120		RO
Gifu KENJINKAI 245 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	20		RO
MIYAGI KENJINKAI 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	50		RO
SHIGA KENJINKAI 938 Towne Ave., Los Angeles, California	117		RO
SHIMANE KENJINKAI 512 Ducommun St., Los Angeles, California	54		RO
SAIZUOKA KENJINKAI 367 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	326		RO
HIROSHIMA KENJINKAI 226 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	650		RO
BOCHO KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 326 E. St., Los Angeles, California	200		RO
TOTTORI KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 335 Jackson St., Los Angeles, California	120		RO
KAGOSHIMA KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 538 $\frac{1}{2}$ Caracker St., Los Angeles, California	200		RO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
OKAYAMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 367 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	250		RO
OKINAWAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 315 Wall St., Los Angeles, California	100		RO
KUMAMOTOKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 355 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	600		RO
YAMAMASHI KAIGAIKYOKAI SOUTH CALIFORNIA SHIBU 104 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, California			RO
FUKUSHIMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES CHIBU 367 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, California	160		RO
MIYAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 128 N. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif.	100		RO
SHIMANO KAIGAIKYOKAI LOS ANGELES SHIBU 133 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif.	60		RO
<u>OREGON, U. S. A.</u>			
WAKAYAMA-KEN DOSEI ASSOCIATION OF OREGON 28 N. Fourth St., Portland, Oregon	50		PO
YAMAGUCHI KENJINKAI 203 Madison St., Portland, Oregon	56		PO
FUKUSHIMA GOYUKAI Rt. #1, Box 144, Clackamas, Oregon	17		PO
SHINSHUJIN-KAI 51 N. 4th St., Portland, Oregon	40		PO
OKAYAMA PREFECTURE OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION 52 N. Third St., Portland, Oregon	450		PO
KUMAMOTOKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI, OREGON BRANCH 142 1/2 Second St., Portland, Oregon	45		PO
THE FUKUOKA-KEN KAIGAIKYOKAI, OREGON BRANCH 243 Couch St., Portland, Oregon	60		PO
	- 40 -		

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NAME OF ASSOCIATION	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	JURIS- DICTION
HIPOSHIMA-KEN KAIGAIKYOKAI, OREGON BRANCH 75 North Third St., Portland, Oregon	250		PO
<u>WASHINGTON, U. S. A.</u>			
WAKAYAMA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington	160		SHI
GEIBIJIH DOSHIKAI Tacoma, Washington	93		SHI
EHIME KENJINKAI Tacoma, Washington	80		SHI
WAKAYAMA KENJINKAI Yakima, Washington	37		SHI
NIIGATA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
TOCHIGI KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
TOTTORI KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
TOHOKUJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
IOKYOFUJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
TOKUSHIMA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
CHIBA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
KAGAWA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
KANAGAWA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
KAGOSHIMA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington	170		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
NAGASAKI KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
NARA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
OSAKAFUJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
YAMAMASHI KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
GIFU KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
MIYAZAKI KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
MIYAGI GOYUKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
MIE KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
SHIGA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
SHIZUOKA KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington	200		SHI
SEATTLE TSUNENO (JOYA) CLUB Seattle, Washington			SHI
SEATTLE WAKAGOSHI (WAKAGOE) CLUB Seattle, Washington			SHI
EHIME KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington	150		SHI
HYOGO KENJINKAI Seattle, Washington			SHI
BOCHO KAIGAIKYOKAI TACOMA SHIBU Tacoma, Washington	25		SHI
BOCHO KAIGAIKYOKAI SEATTLE SHIBU Seattle, Washington	200		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
OKAYAMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI TACOMA SHIBU Tacoma, Washington	57		SHI
OKAYAMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI SEATTLE SHIBU Seattle, Washington	300		SHI
OKAYAMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI SPOKANE SHIBU Spokane, Washington			SHI
KUMAMOTOKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI TACOMA SHIBU Tacoma, Washington	43		SHI
KUMAMOTOKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI YAKIMA SHIBU Yakima, Washington	70		SHI
KUMAMOTOKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI SEATTLE SHIBU Seattle, Washington	200		SHI
FUKUOKAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI TACOMA SHIBU Tacoma, Washington	58		SHI
FUKUOKAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI SEATTLE SHIBU Seattle, Washington	300		SHI
FUKUSHIMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI HOKUBEI SEIHOKUBU SHIBU Seattle, Washington	16		SHI
SHIMANO KAIGAIKYOKAI BEIKOKU SEIHOKUBU SHIBU Seattle, Washington	170		SHI
HIROSHIMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI SEATTLE SHIBU Seattle, Washington	500		SHI

CANADA

KAGOSHIMA KENJINKAI 210 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.			BAN
OKAYAMAKEN OVER-SEASING ASSOCIATION BRANCH OF CANADA 557 East Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.	138		BAN
KUMAMOTOKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI CANADA BRANCH 439 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.	200		BAN

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
FUKUOKA KAIGAI KYOKAI CANADA BRANCH 335 Jackson Ave. Vancouver, B. C.	280		BAN
<u>PERU</u>			
OKINAWA KENJINKAI Hacienda Paramonga, Valle de Supe, D. de Lima	53		LI
OITA KENJINKAI Calle Libertad, No. 150, Rimac, Lima	30		LI
YAMINASHI KENJINKAI Calle Lectora, No. 770, Lima	264		LI
SAGA KENJINKAI Calle Moneda, Lima	50		LI
HIROSHIMA KENJINKAI Calle Capon No. 640, Lima	200		LI
KAGOSHIMA KENJINKAI Calle Santa Rosa de las Monjas, No. 641, Lima	100		LI
YAMAGATA KENJINKAI Calle de Desamparado, No. 100, Lima	42		LI
EHIME KENJINKAI Calle Santa Rosa de las Monjas, No. 613, Lima	84		LI
OKINAWA KENJINKAI Huacho, Chancay, D. de Lima	45		LI
OKINAWAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI PERU CHUO SHIBU Lima	1,248		LI
KUMAMOTO KAIGAIKYOKAI PERU SHIBU Calle Gremios, No. 408, Lima	200		LI
<u>MEXICO</u>			
FUKUOKA KAIGAI KYOKAI MEXICO SHIBU Esq. de Zaragoza y Fuente, San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	30		BOKU

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
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BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

(Netherlands East Indies, India and British Malay,
Philippines and Guam--U. S. possessions, Hawaii,
California, Washington, other regions in the U. S.,
Canada, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Australia,
Britain)

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA NIPPONJIN GYOGYO KUMIAI (BATAVIA JAPANESE FISHERY ASSOCIATION)	7 organizations with individual membership of about 50		BA
THE MIDDLE JAVA JAPANESE TRADING ASSOCIATION Seteran 3, Semarang, Java			BA
THE JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (De Japansch Handels Vereening) Soerabaya, Java	54		SU

INDIA AND BRITISH MALAY

THE KAYOKAI (Japanese Planter's Club) Batu Pahat, Johore, Via Singapore	20	composed of individual rubber plantation owners	SHIN
JAPANESE COTTON SHIPPER'S ASSOCIATION c/o Japan Cotton Trading Co., Menkwa Beulding, Oatram Rd., Fort, Bombay	4 companies		MO
JAPANESE COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION c/o Goshu Kabushiki Kaisha, Albert Building, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay	4 companies 2 individuals		MO
BOMBAY JAPANESE DENTIST ASSOCIATION Aspar Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay	15		MO
JAPANESE BARBER'S ASSOCIATION, SINGAPORE No. 33-A. Stamford Road, Singapore, S. S.	40		SHIN
THE SINGAPORE JAPANESE GENERAL MERCHANT'S GUILD No. 65, High Street, Singapore, S. S.	34		SHIN

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	JURIS- DICTION
THE SINGAPORE JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE No. 65 High Street, Singapore, S. S.	61		SHIN
THE SINGAPORE JAPANESE FISHERY ASSOCIATION No. 14 Queen Street, Singapore, S. S.	8 associations	Total affiliated membership -- about 1,200	SHIN
THE UNITED SOCIETY OF JAPANESE PLANTERS No. 65 High Street, Singapore, S. S.	38	Composed of interested growers in the various regions of the South Seas.	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PACO NIPPONJIN JITSUGYO KUHLEI 1715, Herran, Paco, Manila	22		HA
DAVAO JAPANESE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION c/o Ohta Development Company, P. O. Box 159, Davao	41 companies 1 individual		DA
JAPANESE REFRESHMENT UNION 165 G. Tuason, Sampaloc, Manila	198	A union composed of small scale restaurants	HA
MANILA NIPPONJIN SHINYO KUHLEI 713 Avenida Rizal, Santa Cruz, Manila	274	Financial agency of business men with capital of 150,000 pesos	HA

GUAM

GUAM JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION	7		HA
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HAWAII, U. S. A.

HAWAII NIPPONJIN YAKUZAISHIKLEI (JAPANESE PHARMACIST'S ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	36		HO
HONOLULU KASAKU DOMBILKEI (HONOLULU FLORICULTURIST'S ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	103		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
HONOLULU NIPPONJIN KAI (JAPANESE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF HONOLULU) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	28		HO
HONOLULU NIPPONJIN RIHATSU DOMEIKAI (JAPANESE BARBER'S ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	200		HO
HONOLULU JAPANESE HOTEL UNION Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	14		HO
JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	78		HO
JAPANESE MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	156		HO
JAPANESE DENTAL SOCIETY OF HONOLULU Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	30		HO
HONOLULU NIPPONJIN JIDOSHA KUMIAI (HONOLULU JAPANESE GARAGE-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	148		HO
HONOLULU DOBOKU KENCHIKU UKEOI SHONEIKAI (HONOLULU CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	46		HO
HONOLULU RYORIGYO KUMIAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	7		HO
HONOLULU KAGUSHO KUMIAI (HONOLULU FURNITURE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	20		HO
HONOLULU KYOSHO KUMIAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	28		HO
HONOLULU JOSAMPUKAI (HONOLULU MIDWIVES' ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	40		HO
HONOLULU SEIGYOSHO KUMIAI (HONOLULU FISH PEDDLERS' ASSOCIATION) Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	44		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
HONOLULU CLOTH CLEANING ASSOCIATION Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	90		HO
LIHUE NIPPONJIN SHOGYO KUMIAI (LIHUE JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE) Lihue, Kauai, T. H.	13		HO
WAIPAHU NIPPONJIN SHONIN KUMIAI (WAIPAHU JAPANESE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION) Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	39		HO
WAIALUA SHONIN KUMIAI (WAIALUA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION) Waialua, Oahu, T. H.	9		HO
WAHIWA SHONIN DOSHIKAI Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	28		HO
KAHULUI GYOGYO KUMIAI Kahului, Maui, T. H.	33		HO
KAHULUI SHINAKAGAI KUMIAI Kahului, Maui, T. H.	15		HO
KAUAI TORU NIPPONJIN SHOGYO KUMIAI Lihue, Kauai, T. H.	37		HO
KAUAI RIWATSU DOMBIKAI Lihue, Kauai, T. H.	49		HO
KAUAI GYOSHO KUMIAI Kapaa, Kauai, T. H.	33		HO
KUAI SHASHINSHI KYOKAI Lihue, Kauai, T. H.	8		HO
KAUAI SUISAN SHOREIKAI Hanapepe, Kauai, T. H.	19		HO
LAHAINA RIWA GYOGYO KUMIAI (LAHAINA BARBERS' GUILD) Lahaina, Maui, T. H.	9		HO
LAHAINA GYOGYO KUMIAI (LAHAINA FISHERIES GUILD) Lahaina, Maui, T. H.	22		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
LAHAINA JIDOSHA KUMIAI Lahaina, Maui, T. H.	22		HO
LAWAI NIPPONJIN HORIGYO KUMIAI (LAWAI JAPANESE PINEAPPLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION) Lawai, Kauai, T. H.	48		HO
MAUI NIPPONJIN IKAI (MAUI JAPANESE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION) Wailuku, Maui, T. H.	8		HO
MAUI TOKEIGYO KUMIAI (MAUI WATCHMAKERS' ASSOCIATION) Wailuku, Maui, T. H.	9		HO
MAUI YOPUKUGYO KUMIAI (MAUI TAILORS' ASSOCIATION) Wailuku, Maui, T. H.	10		HO
MAUI GYOGYO KAISHA (MAUI FISHERIES COMPANY) Kahului, Maui, T. H.	37		HO
KOLOA NIPPONJIN SHOGYO KUMIAI (KOLOA JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE) Koloa, Kauai, T. H.	13		HO
AALA AUTO ASSOCIATION Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	26		HO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

NIPPON CALIFORNIA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION 284 Wholesale Terminal Bldg., Los Angeles, California	300		RO
JAPANESE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 117 N. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif.	35		RO
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FLORIST'S ASSOCIATION 753 Wall St., Los Angeles, California	80		RO
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FLOWER MARKET 753 Wall St., Los Angeles, California	60		RO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
COOPERATIVE FARM INDUSTRY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 1057 South San Pedro St., Los Angeles, California			RO
JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 943 ¹ / ₂ South San Pedro St., Los Angeles, California	300		RO
WANKA MERCHANTS' UNION 521 East 11th St., Los Angeles, California	185		RO
VENICE-PALMS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION Rt. 1, Box 191-13 Venice, California			RO
JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 549 Market St., San Francisco, California	135		SO
MONTEBELLO INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION Rt. 7, Box 1450, Montebello, California			RO

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

HAKKA ICHIGO KOSAKU KUMILAI (WHITE RIVER BERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION) Kent, Washington	32		SHI
HAKKA RYUIKI NOSAN KUMILAI (WHITE RIVER FARM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION) Kent, Washington	20		SHI
PIKE PLACE KOSETSU ICHIRA NIPPONJIN KUMILAI (PIKE PLACE PUBLIC MARKET JAPANESE ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	150		SHI
PASCO NIPPONJIN NOSANBUTSU KUMILAI (PASCO JAPANESE FARM PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION) Pasco, Washington	8		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF N. A. AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Seattle, Washington	1,200		SHI
BELLEVUE NOSANBUTSU SEISAN KUMIAI (BELLEVUE FARM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION) Bellevue, Washington	66		SHI
BELBRIDGE-TO ONSHITSUGYOSHA KUMIAI (BELBRIDGE ISLAND GREENHOUSE ASSOCIATION) Winslow, Washington	7		SHI
RHUBARB SEISAN KUMIAI (RHUBARB GROWERS' ASSOCIATION) Thomas, Washington	10		SHI
WAPATO KOBAI KUMIAI (WAPATO PURCHASERS' ASSOCIATION)	20		SHI
WAPATO SEISAN KAIFYO KUMIAI	25		SHI
WASHINGTON-SHU PEA SEISANSHA KUMIAI (WASHINGTON PEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION) Kent, Washington	78		SHI
WINSLOW ICHIGO SAIBAIJO KUMIAI (WINSLOW BERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION) Winslow, Washington	40		SHI
VASHON NIPPONJIN ICHIGO KUMIAI (VASHON JAPANESE BERRY ASSOCIATION) Vashon, Washington	22		SHI
KASHU NIPPONJIN ISHIKAI (WASHINGTON JAPANESE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	9		SHI
KASHU DOSHIKAI (NOSANBUTSU HAMBAL JUGHYOSHA) Seattle, Washington	45		SHI
GREENLAKE-PONTIAC NOSANBUTSU KUMIAI (GREENLAKE-PONTIAC FARM PRODUCE ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	40		SHI
FIFE NOSANBUTSU KUMIAI (FIFE FARM PRODUCE ASSOCIATION)	100		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SOUTH PARK NOSAMBUTSU KUMIAI (SOUTH PARK FARM PRODUCE ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	30		SHI
SEIBU KASHU SOSAI SEISAN KUMIAI WESTERN WASHINGTON VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION) Auburn, Washington	63		SHI
SPOKANE DOBO NOSAN KUMIAI (SPOKANE JAPANESE FARM PRODUCE ASSOCIATION) Spokane, Washington	12		SHI
TACOMA NIPPONJIN HOTEL-GYO KUMIAI (TACOMA JAPANESE HOTEL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION) Tacoma, Washington	35		SHI
TACOMA NIPPONJIN RIBATSUGYO KUMIAI (TACOMA JAPANESE BARBERS' ASSOCIATION) Tacoma, Washington	22		SHI
TACOMA NIPPONJIN YOSHOKUTEN KUMIAI (TACOMA JAPANESE RESTAURANT-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION) Tacoma, Washington	20		SHI
TACOMA NIPPONJIN JITSUGYO KUMIAI (TACOMA JAPANESE BUSINESS ASSOCIATION) Tacoma, Washington	12		SHI
TACOMA NIPPONJIN SENTAKU OYOBI DYE-WORK- GYO KUMIAI (TACOMA JAPANESE LAUNDRY AND DYE-WORK ASSOCIATION) Tacoma, Washington	37		SHI
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN HOTEL-GYO KUMIAI (SEATTLE JAPANESE HOTEL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	179		SHI
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN RODO KUMIAI (SEATTLE JAPANESE LABOR UNION) Seattle, Washington	200		SHI
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN GROCERS' KUMIAI (SEATTLE JAPANESE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	137		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN YOSHOKUTEN KUMIAI (SEATTLE JAPANESE RESTAURANT-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	57		SHI
SEATTLE NIPPONJIN JIDOSHA SHUZEN KUMIAI (SEATTLE JAPANESE AUTO REPAIR ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	17		SHI
SEATTLE TOKAKAI (MOKUZAISHO) (SEATTLE TEN-DAY ASSOCIATION) (LUMBER DEALERS) Seattle, Washington	17		SHI
SEATTLE RIANTSUGYO KUMIAI (SEATTLE BARBERS' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	75		SHI
SEATTLE RYORIYA KUMIAI (SEATTLE TEA-HOUSE ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	26		SHI
SEATTLE DYE-WORK KUMIAI (SEATTLE DYE-WORK ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	97		SHI
SEATTLE YOFUKUSAIHOGYO KUMIAI (SEATTLE TAILORS' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	37		SHI
SEATTLE KAKO KUMIAI (SEATTLE SHOEMAKING ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	30		SHI
SEATTLE PLUMBER KUMIAI (SEATTLE PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	10		SHI
SEATTLE PRODUCE KUMIAI (SEATTLE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	35		SHI
SEATTLE SAMBA KUMIAI (SEATTLE MID-WIVES' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	9		SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SEATTLE CANNERY DOSHIKAI Seattle, Washington	300		SHI
SEATTLE YUYA KUMIAI (SEATTLE BATH HOUSES ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	9		SHI
SEATTLE SHIKAIKAI (SEATTLE DENTAL ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	9		SHI
SEATTLE SHOTEN KAIRYOKAI Seattle, Washington	21		SHI
SEATTLE SHASHINGYO KUMIAI (SEATTLE PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	6		SHI
SEATTLE SHUNJU CLUB Seattle, Washington	65	Composed of employees of branches of firms in Japan.	SHI
SEATTLE MOKUYOKAI (SEATTLE THURSDAY SOCIETY) Seattle, Washington		"	SHI
SEATTLE SENTAKUGYO KUMIAI (SEATTLE LAUNDRY ASSOCIATION) Seattle, Washington	52		
<u>NEW YORK, OREGON, ARIZONA, ETC.</u>			
JAPANESE IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION New York City, New York	12 companies		NYU
THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 90 Broad Street, New York City	26		NYU
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF RAILROAD WORKERS 54 N. 3rd St., Portland, Oregon	100	Composed of workers of rail- road companies in Oregon.	PO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA SOBRA C. Postal 93, Estacao Ourinhos, Linha Sorocabana	10	BUN	SEI
DUARTINA NIPPONJIN-KAI Estacao Duartina, Linha Paulista	150	BUN	U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE RAPOSO TAVARES Estacao Raposo Tavares, Linha Santos-Juquia	40	BUN	SA
VILLA URURAHY, CANNO DO REINO Villa Ururahy, Estacao Santa Adelia, Linha Araraquarense	38		RI
WENCESLAU NIPPONJIN-KAI C. Postal 16, Estacao President Wenceslau, Linha Sorocabana	228	BUN, KU	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE NOVA ASIA C. Postal 34, Estacao Nova Asia, Linha Douradense	42		SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE CURITAO C. Postal 51, Estacao Pindorama, Linha Araraquarense	38	BUN	SEI
SOCIEDADE JAPONEZA CENTRAL DE GUARANTAN Estacao Guarantan, Linha Noroeste	133		U
SOCIEDADE JAPONEZA DE MARILIA Estacao Marilia, Linha Paulista	62		U
SOCIEDADE JAPONEZA DA COLONIA FIGUEIRA G. Minami, C. Postal 200, Estacao Catanduva, Linha Araraquarense	66		RI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA "BUNKA" C. Postal 52, Estacao Paraguassu, Linha Sorocabana	64		SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE PROGRESSO C. Postal 30, Estacao Presidente Bernardes, Linha Sorocabana	27	KU	SEI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SOCIEDADE CENTRAL JAPONEZA DE PROMISSAO	1,304	BUN	U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE PRESIDENTE PRUDENTE C. Postal 187, Estacao Presidente Prudente, Linha Sorocabana	129	BUN, KI	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE COTIA Estacao Cotia, Linha Sorocabana	114	BUN, KI	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA "KONKO" C. Postal 61, Estacao Tabutinga, Linha Douradense	14	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE ESMERALDA Estacao Cerqueira Cesar, Linha Sorocabana	30		SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE ALVARES MACHADO C. Postal 23, Estacao Alvares Machado, Linha Sorocabana	385	BUN, KU	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA "AOBA" C. Postal 1, Estacao Joao Ramalho, Linha Sorocabana	33		SEI
SOCIEDADE JAPONEZA DE ARACATUBA Estacao Aracatuba, Linha Noroeste	57		U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA "SAUDADE" C. Postal 19, Estacao Presidente Bernardes, Linha Sorocabana	23	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE SAO ROQUE Estacao Sao Roque, Linha Sorocabana	19	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE SAO PAULO Sao Paulo	125		SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE SANTO ANTONIO Fazenda Santo Antonio, Estacao Mandiuh, Linha Mogyana			RI
SOCIEDADE JAPONEZA DE SANTOS Rua Parana 129, Santos	340	BUN	SA
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE SANTANA C. Postal 2-308, Santana Villa Estel	33	BUN, KU	SEI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA CHRISTAL C. Postal 71, Estacao Paraguassu Linha Sorocabana	22	BUN	SEI
KYOEI-KAI Kotoji Fudaba, Fazenda Santa Clara Estacao Bento Quirino, Linha Mogyana	38		RI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA "MIWA" C. Postal 17, Estacao Sapezal, Linha Sorocabana	37	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA "SHOSEI" C. Postal 377, Estacao Presidente Prudente, Linha Sorocabana	38	BUN	SEI
GRUPO JAPONEZ DE JAGUARAO H. Yamashita, Fazenda Jaguarao, Estacao Mandihu, Linha Mogyana	12		RI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA CENTRAL DE BIRIGUY Estacao Biriguy, Linha Noroeste	35	BUN	U
BIRIGUY NIPPONJIN-KAI Estacao Biriguy, Linha Noroeste	631	BUN	U
BIGUA NIPPONJIN-KAI Prada, Bigua, Linha Santos-Juquia	60		SA
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE PIQUEROBI Estacao PiqueroBI, Linha Sorocabana	58	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA CENTRAL DE MOGY DAS CRUZES C. Postal 55, Estacao Mogy das Cruzes, Linha Central	41	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE MOGY DAS CRUZES Estacao Mogy das Cruzes, Linha Central	40	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE SELLA GRANDE C. Postal 69, Estacao Chavantes, Linha Sorocabana	173	BUN	SEI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
OTHERS (GOYAZ, MATTO GROSSO, PARANA)			
ASSOCIACAO JAPONESA DA COLONIA "ESIVA" C. Postal 7, Estacao Cambara, Linha S. Paulo-Parana, Ede Parana	24		SEI
ASSOCIACAO DA COLONIA JAPONESA DE CAMPO GRANDE Campo Grande, Linha Noroeste, E. de Matto Grosso	350	BUN	U
COLONIZACAO JAPONESA Cerrado No. 2, Linha Goyaz, E. de Goyaz	36		RI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONESA DO ESTEL DO PARANA C. Postal 140, Estacao Cambara, Linha S. Paulo-Parana E. de Parana	280	KI	SEI
<u>PERU</u>			
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE ICA Calle Independencia No. 125, Ica, D. de Ica	55		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE IMPERIAL Imperial, Canete, D. de Lima	50	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE JAUJA Calle Grau, No. 135, Jauja, D. de Junin	65	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE BARRANCA Barranca, Valle de Supe, Chancay, D. de Lima	105		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE PALPA Hacienda Palpa, Chancay, D. de Lima	15 35 supporters	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE BOCANEGRA Hacienda Bocanegra, Caraballo, D. de Lima	260	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE TRUJILLO Calle Union, No. 111, Trujillo, D. de la Liberstad	218		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE AUXILIOS MUTUOS DE CHICLAYO Chiclayo, D. de Lambayeque	120		LI
SOCIEDAD CENTRAL JAPONESA DEL VALLE DE HUARALY CHANCAY Huaral, Chancay, D. de Lima	580	BUN	LI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE VALLE CHIMBOTE Chimbote, Santa, D. de Ica	58	KU	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE CHINCHA Chincha Alta, D. de Ica	43	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE RIMAC Avenida Francisco Pizarro, No. 387, Lima	220		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE LINCE Lince, Lima	57		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE LUNAHANA Lunahana, Canete, D. de Lima	9		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE HUACHO Huacho, Chancay, D. de Lima	220		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE HUANCAYO Huancayo, D. de Junin	84	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DEL NORTE CANETE San Luis, Canete, D. de Lima	75	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE VALLE CARABALLO Hacienda Gallinazo, Caraballo, D. de Lima	120	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DEL CALLAO Calle Arequipa Norte, No. 455, Callao	443	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE TACNA Calle Patricio Melendez, No. 47, Tacna, D. de Tacna	6		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE MALA Mala, Canete, D. de Lima	28		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE COCHAHUASI Cochahuasi, Canete, D. de Lima	15	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD CENTRAL JAPONESA DEL PERU Calle Virreyana, No. 454, Lima	2,500	BUN Composed of residents of city of Lima	
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE AREQUIPA Arequipa, D. de Arequipa	34		LI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE SAN NICOLAS Hacienda San Nicolas, Supe, Chancay D. de Lima	85	BUN, BO	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE SANTA BARBARA Hacienda Santa Barbara, Canete, D. de Lima	27	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE MOLLENDO Mollendo, Islay, D. de Arequipa			LI
CLUB CERRO Cerro de Pasco, D. de Junin	11		LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DEL PUEBLO SUPE Pueblo Supe, Chancay, D. de Lima	30	BUN	LI
SOCIEDAD "LA UNION JAPONESA" SULLANA Sullana, Sullana, D. de Piura	13		LI
<u>MEXICO</u>			
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE CHIHUAHUA Calle de Jimenez, #21, Chihuahua, Chih.,	43		BOKU
ASOCIACION JAPONESA DE TIJUANA Tijuana, Baja California			MA
RIO YAQUI DOSHI-KAI Ciudad Obregon, Sonora	28		MA
RIO ILYO KYOEI-KAI Navojua, Sonora	51		MA
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE TAPACHULA Apartado #42, Tapachula, Chis.	30		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE TAMPICO Calle de Alameda, #43, Tampico, Tamps.	50		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA EN HUIXTLA Huixtla, Estado de Chiapas	45	BO	BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE VERACRUZ Calle de H. Cortes, #1, Veracruz, Ver.	41		BOKU

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
ASOCIACION JAPONESA DE NOGALES Negales, Sonora	50		MA
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE ORIZABA Calle de Colon, #71, Orizaba, Ver.,	12		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE CULIACAN Culiacan, Sinaloa	40		MA
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE MAZATLAN Mazatlan, Sinaloa	45		MA
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE CD. JUAREZ Calle de Ramon Corona, #521, Cd. Juarez Chih.	80		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE PUERTO MEXICO Puerto Mexico, Ver.	15		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE COAHUILA Cicote, Estado de Coahuila	34		BOKU
ASOCIACION JAPONESA DE HERMOSILLO Hermosillo, Sonora	26		MA
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA EN ESCUINTLA Escuintla, Estado de Chiapas	22	BUN	BOKU
ANOME-MOCHIS KYOWA-KAI Apartado No. 22, Loo Mochis, Sinaloa	16		MA
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DEL ESTADO DE SAN LUIS POTOSI Esq. de Zaragoza y Fuente, San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	40		BOKU
CONFEDERACION DE LAS ASOCIACIONES JAPONESAS EN LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA Calle de Lopez, #24, Mexico, D. F.	15		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE CIUDAD MEXICO P. O. Box 913, Mexico, D. F.	150		BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE MINATITAN Apdo. No. 8, Minatitan Ver.			BOKU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS Piedras Negras, Coah.	30		BOKU

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
<u>CHILE</u>			
SOCIEDAD DE BENEFICENCIA JAPONESA IQUIQUE Calle Amunategui 547, Iquique	49		CHI
CENTRO JAPONES TOCOPILLA Casilla 188, Tocopilla	38		CHI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE BENEFICENCIA ARICA Calle 21 de Mayo, No. 407, Arica	27		CHI
CENTRO JAPONES ANTOFAGASTA, Calle Manuel Antonio Mata 734, Antofagasta	28		CHI
CENTRO JAPONES SANTIAGO Calle San Antonio 29, Santiago	90		CHI
<u>OTHERS</u> (Cuba, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia)			
HATEBONIKO (?) NIPPON	36	KU	HA V
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA Maloja 29, Havana, Cuba	374 including 17 Koreans	HO	HA V
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE COLON Apartado 268, Colon, Panama	42		PA
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE ARGENTINA Calle J. Luzningo 986, Buenos Aires, Argentina			BU
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE TRINIDAD Trinidad, Beni, Bolivia			LI
SOCIEDAD JAPONESA DE LA PAZ La Paz, Bolivia	80		LI
<u>OCEANIA</u>			
1. Australia and others			
2. New Caledonia (French)			

NAME OF ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP

RACE

JURIS-
DICTION

LINE SERVICE

1. Brazil
2. Peru
3. Mexico
4. Chile
5. Others

BRAZIL
(E. de São Paulo, others)

E. DE SÃO PAULO

SHIMIZU R. de R., Mercado Municipal Belo Horizonte	52		RI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONESA DE ITAPOLIS C. Postal 132, Estacao Itapolis Linha Douradense	21		SEI
SOCIEDADE JAPONESA DE ITARIRY Estacao Itariry, Linha Santos-Juquia	215		SA
ASSOCIACAO JAPONESA DA COLONIA DE PALMEIRA C. Postal 90, Estacao Catanduva, Linha Araraquara	21	BUN	SEI
SOCIEDADE JAPONESA DE PEDRO BARROS Estacao Pedro Barros, Linha Santos-Juquia	85		SA
ASSOCIACAO JAPONESA REUNIDA DE PENNAPOLIS Estacao Pennapolis, Linha Noroeste	318		U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONESA DE TRANSVAL Miyuki Saito, Fazenda Transval Estacao Serrana, Linha Logyana	142	BUN	RI
TIETE-KAI Fazenda Tiete, Estacao Lussanvira Linha Noroeste	75	BUN	U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONESA DE RIBEIRAO CLARO C. Postal 2, Estacao Piquerobi Linha Sorocabana	34		SEI

AUSTRALIA AND FIJI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
JAPANESE SOCIETY, DARWIN Port Darwin, North Australia	144	KU	GO
THE JAPANESE SOCIETY, MACKAY Nelson Street, Mackay, Queensland	48	BUN	GO
JAPANESE SOCIETY, CAIRNS Cairns, North Queensland	150		GO
FIJI JAPANESE SOCIETY Suva, Fiji Island	40		GO
THE BRISBANE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 289 Harcourt St., Teneriffe, Brisbane	42		GO
BROOME JAPANESE SOCIETY Broome, Western Australia	370	KU, BYO	GO
JAPANESE SOCIETY, COSSACK Cossack, Western Australia	20		GO
N. S. W. NIHONJIN DOSHIYU c/o Consulate-General of Japan, 17, Castlereagh St., Sydney	30		GO
THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF MELBOURNE Temple Court, 422-8 Collins St., Melbourne	24		GO
THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF SYDNEY c/o Consulate-General of Japan, Castlereagh St., Sydney	71		GO
THE JAPANESE SOCIETY, THURSDAY Douglas Street, Thursday Island, Queensland	300	KU	GO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
NIPPONJIN-KAI, BOURAIL Bourail	70		GO
NIPPONJIN-KAI, KONE Kone	106		GO
NIPPONJIN CULUBE Hienghene	30		GO

- EUROPE -

ENGLAND, DEUTSCHLAND, FRANCE, ITALIA

THE JAPAN SOCIETY 22, Russel Square, London, W. C. 1., England	576		RIN
JAPANISCHER VEREIN IN DEUTSCHLAND Berlin W 57 Bulow Strass 2, Deutschland	150	KU	DOKU
NIPPON CLUB, HAMBURG Hamburg, Deutschland	17		KAN
CERCLE JAPONAIS 7 Rue du Debarcadere (170), Paris, France	101	KU	FUTSU
CERCLE DE LA COLONIE JAPONAISE A LYON Chez le Consulat du Japon, No. 18, Place Tolozan, Lyon.	17		KOO
CIRCOLO GIAPPONESE MILANO Via Macedonio Melloni, Milano, Italia	20		MI

Section #2

"OTHER ASSOCIATIONS"

ASSOCIATIONS COMPOSED OF PERSONS FROM SAME PREFECTURES

1. British Malay
2. Philippines (U. S. A.)
3. Hawaii, U. S. A.
4. California, U. S. A.
5. Oregon, U. S. A.
6. Washington, U. S. A.

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
7. Canada			
8. Peru			
9. Mexico			
10. Panama			

TOCHIGI KENJINKAI No. 65, High Street, Singapore, S. S.	14		SHIN
OKINAWA KENJINKAI No. 62, Siam Lila Park, (Geylang Road) Singapore, S. S.	800		SHIN
FUKUOKA KENJINKAI c/o T. Okabe, No. 58, Wilkil Road, Singapore, S. S.	278		SHIN
AICHI KENJINKAI No. 54, The Arcade, Singapore, S. S.	30		SHIN
SANSHUJINKAI No. 51, Victoria St., Singapore, S. S.	50		SHIN
KYOTOFUJINKAI c/o T. Kinukawa, No. 35, Victoria St., Singapore, S. S.	20		SHIN
KINANKAI No. 55-7 Middle Road, Singapore, S. S.	40		SHIN

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

OKINAWA KENJINKAI Landa St., Davao, Davao	4,500		DA
FUKUOKA KENJINKAI 713 Avenida Rizal, Santa Cruz, Manila	86		MA
FUKUSHIMA KENJINKAI 1852 Avenida Rizal, Santa Cruz, Manila			LA
MIYASAKIKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI D.V.O SHIBU Davao, Davao	95		DA
FUKUOKA KEN KAIGAIKYOKAI D.V.O SHIBU Magallanes St., Davao, Davao	200		DA
FUKUSHIMAKEN KAIGAIKYOKAI D.V.O SHIBU Mintal, Davao	320		DA

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
	<u>HAWAII, U. S. A.</u>		
OKINAWA KENJINKAI Paia, Maui, T. H.	75		HO
NIIGATA KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	206		HO
TOYAMA KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	50		HO
CHIBA KENJIN DOSHIKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	40		HO
OKINAWA KEN DOSHIKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	37		HO
YAMANASHI KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	80		HO
YAMAGUCHI KENJIN DOSHI-KAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	81		HO
FUKUI KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	50		HO
MIE KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	32		HO
SHIGA KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	22		HO
SHIZUOKA KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	55		HO
HIROSHIMA KENJINKAI Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.	100		HO
NIIGATA KENJINKAI Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	101		HO
OKINAWA KENJINKAI Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	170		HO
KUMAMOTO KENJINKAI Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	40		HO

NAME OF ASSOCIATIONMEMBERSHIPREMARKSJUN
LICYAMAGUCHI KENJIN DOSHIKAI
Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.

133

OKINAWA KENJIN DOSHIKAI
Kahena, Maui, T. H.

32

OKINAWA KENJINKAI
Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

37

OKINAWA KENJIN RENGOKAI
Koloa, Kauai, T. H.

500

FUKUSHIMA KENJINKAI
Kahului, Maui, T. H.

30

OKINAWA KENJINKAI
Lahaina, Maui, T. H.

90

HIROSHIMA KENJINKAI
Lahaina, Maui, T. H.

120

HIROSHIMA KENJINKAI
Ewa, Oahu, T. H.

80

BOCHO KAIGAIKYOKAI LIHUE SHIBU
Lihue, Kauai, T. H.

119

BOCHO KAIGAIKYOKAI KAPAA SHIBU
Kapaa, Kauai, T. H.

88

BOCHO KAIGAIKYOKAI KOLOA SHIBU
Koloa, Kauai, T. H.

90

KUMAMOTO KAIGAIKYOKAI PAIA SHIBU
Paia, Maui, T. H.

27

KUMAMOTO KAIGAIKYOKAI HONOLULU
CHUO SHIBU
Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

125

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION SAMARINDA c/o Borneo Olie Mij., Samarinda, Borneo	50		SU
SANGA-SANGA-DALAM MIHONJIN-KAI (THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION SANGA-SANGA-DALAM) Sanga-Sanga-Dalam, Samarinda, Borneo	32		SU
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MENADO c/o Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha, Ltd. Menado, Celebes	83		SU
SINGKAWANG JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Singkawang, Borneo			BA

INDIA, BRITISH MALAYA, BORNEO

INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Cooperage Fort, Bombay	101	BUN, GU owns Japanese private crematory	MC
BOMBAY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION No. 50, 8 Lane, Kematipra, Byculla, Bombay	103	An organization MO of persons other than bank and firm employees	
THE JAPANESE SOCIETY, CALCUTTA 6 Lindsay Street, Calcutta	49		KA
MERGUI JAPANESE SOCIETY Mergui, Burma	67		RAN
MANDALAY JAPANESE SOCIETY Mandalay, Burma	12		RAN
MAYMYO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Maymyo, Burma	8		RAN
THE CEYLON JAPANESE ASSOCIATION c/o Mikado & Co., No. 8, Main St., Pettah, Colombo, Ceylon	33	BO	KO

BRITISH MALAY

THE BATU PAHAT JAPANESE SOCIETY Batu Pahat, Johore, via Singapore	449	BO	SKL
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<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
THE BENTONG JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Bentong, Pahang, F.M.S.	18		SHIN
JAPANESE SOCIETY PENANG No. 54, Penang Road, Penang, S. S.	238	KU, BO	SHIN
THE PERAK JAPANESE ASSOCIATION No. 144, Brewster Road, Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.	75	KU, BO	SHIN
THE TRENGGANU JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Kuala Trengganu, Malay Peninsula	25	BO	SHIN
TAIPING JAPANESE SOCIETY Taiping Perak, F. M. S.	50		SHIN
TAPAH JAPANESE SOCIETY Tapah, Perak, F. M. S.	24		SHIN
THE NEGRI SEMBILAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION No. 202, Temiang Road, Seremban, N. S. F. M. S.	185	BUN	SHIN
THE RAUB JAPANESE ASSOCIATION No. 125, Bibby Road, Raub Pahang, F. M. S.	13		SHIN
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ULU SELANGOR No. 3, Pasa, Ulu Selangor, F. M. S.		BO	SHIN
THE MALACCA JAPANESE SOCIETY c/o 42, Banda Hilah Road, Malacca	58	BO	SHIN
THE TELUK ANSON JAPANESE ASSOCIATION No. 7, Ah Cheong Street, Teluk Anson, Perak, F. M. S.	30	BO	SHIN
THE JOHORE JAPANESE SOCIETY Johore Bahru, Johore	85	BO	SHIN
SINGAPORE JAPANESE SOCIETY No. 107, Selegie Road, Singapore, S. S.	888	BUN, KI	SHIN
SITIawan JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.	15	BO	SHIN
THE MUAR JAPANESE SOCIETY No. 25, Jalan Bakri, Muar, Johore	67	BO	SHIN

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF SELANGOR No. 107, Petaling St., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.	453		SHIN
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO			
THE TAWAO JAPANESE SOCIETY Tawao, British North Borneo	214	BUN, KU, BO	SHIN
THE SANDAKAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 65, Sandakan, British North Borneo	26		SHIN
THE JAPANESE SOCIETY JESSELTON Jesselton, British North Borneo	35		SHIN
<u>PHILIPPINES, GUAM--(U. S. possessions)</u>			
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			
ILOILO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Iloilo	198	BUN	MA
BAGUIO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Baguio (P. O. 30)	263	BUN	MA
CAGAYAN VALLEY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Apari, Cagayan	25		MA
CAVITE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION No. 133, VIII Marteres, Cavite	36		MA
DAVAO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Bancal, Davao	7,857	BUN, KU, HO	MA
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF NEGROS Bacolod, Occidental Negros	65		MA
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANILA, INC. Insular Life Building, Plaza Cervantes, Binondo, Manila	1,997	BUN, BO, HO	MA
COTABATO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Cotabato	30		MA
FEDERATION OF JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES Insular Life Building, Plaza Cervantes, Binondo, Manila			MA

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
BICOL-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Naga, Comarines Sur (P. O. 37)	67		MA
CEBU JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Cebu (P. O. 413)	104		MA
<u>GUAM</u>			
GUAM JAPANESE SOCIETY Guam	44		MA
<u>OTHERS</u> (French Indo-China, Siam)			
<u>FRENCH INDO-CHINA</u>			
ASSOCIATION DES RESIDENTS JAPONAIS D'HAIPHONG Chez Yasuda Yoko, No. 4, Boulevard Paul Bert, Haiphong	29		HA
ASSOCIATION DES RESIDENTS JAPONAIS D'HA NOI Hotel Oda, 49, rue Vieille des Tasses, Hanoi	14		HA
ASSOCIATION SAIGONAISE DES RESIDENTS JAPONAIS 24, rue Testard Saigon	24		SAI
<u>SIAM</u>			
THE SIAITSE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION No. 646, Si Phya Road Bangkok City	77	BUN, KU	SEN
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>			
1. United States of America 2. Canada			
<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u> (Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, others)			
<u>HAWAII</u>			
HAWAII NIPPONJIN KYOKAI (JAPANESE SOCIETY OF HAWAII) Honolulu	1,500		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
HALEIWA HOKUBU KUMLEI Haleiwa, Oahu	60		HO
HANAPEPE NIPPONJIN-KAI Hanapepe, Kauai	105		HO
PAHOA NIPPONJIN-KAI Pahoa, Hawaii			HO
NISHI MAUI RENGU KYOKAI Lahaina, Maui	417		HO
HONOKAA NIPPONJIN-KAI Honokaa, Hawaii			HO
HONOULIULI DOSHIKAI Honouliuli, Oahu	65		HO
PEARL CITY DOSHIKAI Pearl City, Oahu	28		HO
WAIPAHU NIPPONJIN SHAKO CLUB (WAIPAHU JAPANESE SOCIAL CLUB) Waipahu, Oahu	592		HO
WAIHEI NIPPONJIN-KAI Waihei, Maui	40		HO
WAILUKU NIPPONJIN-KAI Wailuku, Maui	500		HO
WAIHEA NIPPONJIN-KAI Waiheia, Kauai	240		HO
KAILUA NIPPONJIN-KAI Kailua, Maui	47		HO
KAILUA CHIHO NIPPONJIN-KAI Kailua, Oahu	140		HO
KAMUELA DOBO DANTAI Kamuela, Hawaii			HO
LAHAINA NIPPONJIN-KAI Lahaina, Maui	200		HO
LAWAI NIPPONJIN-KAI Lawai, Kauai	108		HO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
OLAA NIPPONJIN-KAI 9 Miles, Olan, Hawaii			HO
OLAA KUMAIRU CHIHO NIPPONJIN RENGOKAI 9 Miles, Olan, Hawaii			HO
KUKUIOLONO NIPPONJIN KUMIAI Kalaheo, Kauai	40		HO
MAUNALOA NIPPONJIN-KAI Maunaloa, Molokai	100		HO
KEKAHA NIPPONJIN-KAI Kekaha, Kauai	140		HO
KEAHUA NIPPONJIN-KAI Keahua, Maui	57		HO
KOHALA NIPPONJIN-KAI Kohala, Hawaii			HO
KONA NIPPONJIN-KAI Holualoa, Kona, Hawaii			HO
EWA NIPPONJIN SHAKO CLUB (EWA JAPANESE SOCIAL CLUB) Ewa, Oahu			HO
KILAUEA NIPPONJIN-KAI Kilauea, Kauai	70		HO
SHIMO PAIA DOSHIKAI Paia, Maui	85		HO
HILO NIPPONJIN-KAI (HILO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION) Hilo, Hawaii			HO
CALIFORNIA			
LOS ANGELES JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 117 North San Pedro St., Los Angeles	600	HO	RO
LOA NIPPONJIN-KAI 20 N. Stockton St., Lodi			RO
LONG BEACH JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 566, Long Beach	180		RO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
VACAVILLE NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box W. Vacaville			SO
BERKELEY NIPPONJIN-KAI 2117 Haste St., Berkeley			SO
PASADENA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 56 West Del Mar St., Pasadena	130		RO
CENTRAL IMPERIAL VALLEY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 11, El Centro	230		RO
RIVERSIDE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 455, Riverside	200		RO
LOOMIS NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 346, Loomis			SO
OXNARD JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 658 Oxnard Blvd., Oxnard	120		RO
OAKLAND NIPPONJIN-KAI 606 Webster St., Oakland			SO
KAWASHIMO NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 457, Walnut Grove			SO
KERN COUNTY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 2210 N. St., Bakersfield			RO
GUADALOUPE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 52, Guadalupe	200		RO
GARDEN GROVE JAPANESE SOCIETY P. O. Box 278, Garden Grove	80		SO
TULARE COUNTY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 5, Visalia			RO
LOMPOC JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 274, Lompoc	65		SO
MOUNTAIN VIEW NIPPONJIN-KAI 260 View St., Mt. View			SO
FLORIN NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 82, Florin			

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
FRESNO NIPPONJIN-KAI 949 F St., Fresno			SO
PULASA (?) NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 326, Newcastle			SO
COURTLAND NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 295, Courtland			SO
KOGUN (?) NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 156, Condord			SO
EDEN NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 20, Mt. Eden			SO
IMPERIAL VALLEY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box J., Brawley	170		RO
ISLETON NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 577, Isleton			SO
ALVARADO NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 132, Alvarado			SO
ALAMEDA NIPPONJIN-KAI 2320 Buena Vista Ave., Alameda			SO
LAGUN HOKUBU NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 86, San Lorenzo			SO
ANTELOPE VALLEY NIPPONJIN DOSHIKAI R.F.D. 2, Box 79, Lancaster	22		RO
SALINAS JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 514, Salinas			SO
SACRAMENTO NIPPONJIN-KAI 300 1/2 M St., Sacramento			SO
SAN BERNARDINO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 339-3rd St., San Bernardino	65		RO
SAN PEDRO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 642 Tuna St., Terminal Island	100		RO
SAN LUIS OBISPO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 609, San Luis Obispo	130		RO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SANTA MONICA SHINYUWAKAI 1828-16th St., Santa Monica	85		RO
SANTA BARBARA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 131 E. Canon Perdido St., Santa Barbara	80		RO
SAN JOSE NIPPONJIN-KAI 596 N. 5th St., San Jose			SO
SAN MATEO NIPPONJIN-KAI 512 Second Ave., San Mateo			SO
SAN GABRIEL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 216-C, El Monte	215		RO
SOKO NIPPONJIN-KAI 1619 Laguna St., San Francisco			SO
SAN DIEGO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 611 Fifth St., San Diego	150		RO
ZAIBEI NIPPONJIN-KAI 1619 Laguna St., San Francisco	33 Japanese associations	Formed by Japanese asso- ciations under jurisdiction of Japanese Consulate General at San Francisco	SO
HOKKA NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 452, 102 Well St., Chico			SO
KINGS COUNTY NIPPONJIN-KAI 307 E. 7th St., Hanford			SO
MERYSVILLE NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 415, Merysville			SO
CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 258 East First St., Los Angeles	16 Japanese associations		RO
MONETA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 65, Moneta	450		RO
MONTEREY NIPPONJIN-KAI 424 Adams St., Monterey			SO
STOCKTON NIPPONJIN-KAI 44 S. El Dorado St., Stockton			SO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
SMELTZER JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Route 1, Box 239, Huntington Beach	80		RO
SUISUN NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 195, Suisun			SO
OREGON			
INDEPENDENCE DOSHIKAI Route #2, Independence	21	BUN	PO
THE BANKS DOSHI-KAI Banks	25	BUN	PO
JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PARKDALE Parkdale	23	BUN	PO
JAPANESE-AMERICAN WELFARE SOCIETY Hood River	60		PO
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND 243 Davis St., Portland	400	BO	PO
BAKER CITY DOSHI-KAI Baker City	73		PO
GRESHAM AND TROUTDALE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Route #2, Box 128, Troutdale	70	BUN	PO
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF OREGON 243 Davis St., Portland	11 Japanese associations	Formed by Japanese asso- ciations and other organi- zations.	
JAPANESE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLACKAMAS P. O. Box K, Milwaukie Branch, Portland	22	BUN, KU	PO
COLUMBIA BOULEVARD DOSHIKAI Route #4, Bos-1283, Portland	30	BUN	PO
DEE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Dee, Hood River County	20	BUN, KU	PO
JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN OREGON 141 N. Fir St., Medford	19		PO

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
MONTAVILLA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 2186 E. Mill Street, Portland	37	BUN	PO
SALEM JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Salem	52	BUN BO	PO
THE DALLES JAPANESE ASSOCIATION The Dalles	25		PO
WASHINGTON			
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF INLAND EMPIRE Spokane			SHI
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF PASCO Pasco			SHI
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF N. A. 216 Fifth Ave., Seattle	1,200	HO composed of residents of Seattle and vicinity	SHI
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF WHITE RIVER Kent			SHI
THE NORTH WEST AMERICAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Seattle	15 Japanese associations		SHI
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF BELLEVUE Bellevue			SHI
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF BAINBRIDGE ISLAND Winston			SHI
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF THOMAS Thomas			SHI
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF TACOMA Tacoma			SHI
THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF VASHON Vashon			SHI

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
BRIGHTON NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 386, Brighton, Colo.			SO
DENVER NIPPONJIN-KAI 416 Barclay Bldg., Denver, Colo.			SO
THE IDAHO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION 187 First St., Idaho Falls, Idaho	87		PO
THE CENTRAL JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF IDAHO Pocatello, Idaho	68		PO
ARIZONA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 113, Phoenix, Arizona	112		RO
SANTO NIPPONJIN-KAI 416 Barclay Bldg., Denver, Colo.			SO
SANCHU NIPPONJIN-KAI P. O. Box 805, 3430 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah			SO
UTAH SHU NIPPONJIN-KAI 168 W. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah			SO
YUMA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 222, Yuma, Arizona	3		RO
JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO c/o Chino and Co., 1278 Market St., Chicago	80		SHI(K)
THE WESTERN IDAHO JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Caldwell, Idaho	38		PO
<u>CANADA</u>			
THE ISSHINKAI Woodfibre, B. C.	145		BAN
ENGLEWOOD SEIWA-KAI Englewood, B. C.	50		BAN
ROYSTON AIYUKAI R. R. #1, Royston, Lumber, C. O., Cumberland, B. C.	59		BAN
HARDIEVILLE DOSHI KAI 4th Ave., Hardieville, Alta	48		BAN

<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>JURIS- DICTION</u>
PORT ALICE YUAI-KAI Port Alice, B. C.	103		BAN
CHEMAMINAS DISTRICT JAPANESE JITCHI-KAI Chemainas, B. C. (P. O. Box 146)	79		BAN
CANADA NIPPONJIN-KAI 329 Gore Ave., Vancouver	1,500 Includes 25 other associations besides the membership above		BAN
DUNCAN DISTRICT JAPANESE SHINWA KAI Duncan, B. C.	31		BAN
RAYMOND JAPANESE SOCIETY P. O. Box 40, Raymond, Alberta	48		BAN
MANOOSE BAY SHINYU-KAI Red Gap, B. C.	28		BAN
OKANAGAN CENTRE KOYU-KAI Okanagan Centre, B. C.	43		BAN
JICHI KAI, OCEAN FALLS, B. C. P. O. Box 309, Ocean Falls, B. C.	255		BAN
QUEENSBOROUGH SHOWA-KAI 318 Boyne St., New Westminster, B. C.	70		BAN
FRASER MILLS JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Fraser Mills, B. C.	45		BAN
BRITTANIA BEACH KONWA-KAI Brittania Beach, B. C.	43		BAN
PRINCE RUPERT JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Prince Rupert, B. C.			
THAMESLAND JAPANESE CLUB South Westminster, B. C.	32		BAN
VICTORIA JAPANESE ASSOCIATION Victoria, B. C.	31		BAN
NEW WESTMINSTER JAPANESE CLUB P. O. Box 808, New Westminster, B. C.	42		BAN

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	MEMBERSHIP	REMARKS	JURIS- DICTION
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA CENTRAL DE LINS Estacao Lins, Linha Noroeste	1,411	KI	U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE OURINHOS C. Postal 65, Estacao Ourinhos Linha Sorocabana	85		SEI
CENTRO JAPONEZA DE CATANDUVA C. Postal 259, Estacao Catanduva Linha Araraquarense	92		RI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE CARAPICUIBA Estacao Carapicuiiba, Linha Sorocabana	21	BUN	SEI
CANOA KIOEKIKAI C. Postal 22, Sao Jose de Morro Agudo, Linha Morro	20		RI
CAFELANDIA NIPPONJIN-KAI Estacao Cafelandia, Linha Noroeste	70	BUN, KI	U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE CACHOEIRA CHRISCO Colonia Japonesa de Cachoeira Chrisco	29	BUN	SEI
SOCIEDADE JAPONEZA DE GARCA Estacao Vera Cruz, Linha Paulista	63	BUN	U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA "TAIYO" C. Postal T. Estacao Paraguassa, Linha Sorocabana	32	BUN	WEI
SHOMEI-KAI DA COLONIA "TAIYO" C. Postal 500, Estacao Paraguassa, Linha Sorocabana	20	BUN	SEI
ASSOCIACAO DA LA ALLIANCA Estacao Lussenvira, Linha Noroeste	530	BUN, BO	U
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DE NUCLEO COLONIAL DE MONCAO C. Postal 50, Estacao Cerqueira Cesar, Linha Sorocabana	32		SEI
ASSOCIACAO JAPONEZA DA COLONIA DE REGISTRO Colonia de Registro, Municipio de Iguape	2,300	BO, BUN	SA